

MELLIFICIUM CHIRURGIAE:  
OR, THE  
MARROW  
OF  
Chirurgery.  
WITH



The Anatomy of Human Bodies according to the most Modern Anatomists; Illustrated with many *Anatomical Observations.*

*Institutions of Physick*, with *Hippocrates's Aphorisms* largely Commented upon.

The Marrow of *Physick*, shewing the Causes, Signs and Cures of most Diseases incident to human Bodies.

Choice experienced *Receipts* for the Cure of several Distempers.

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The Fourth Edition, enlarged, with many *Additions.*

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Illustrated in its several parts with twelve *Copper Cuts.*

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By JAMES COOKE of WARWICK, Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery.

Revised, Corrected and Purged from many Faults that escaped in the former Editions, by reason of the Authors great Distance from the Press; By Tho. Gibson, M. D. and fellow of the Colledg of Physicians, London.

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Licenced by the Colledg of Physicians.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for W. M. and Sold by Joshua Phillips at the Seven Stars in St. Paul's Church-yard, MDCXCIII.





Vera Effigies Jacobi Cooke. Medici, ac  
Chirurgi peritissimi. Qui, quæ indefesso studio et  
multorum annorum Experientiâ comperit usui fore,  
ad præsentem sanitatem tuendam amissamque  
recuperandam, non invidet humano generi.  
Ætatis sue 71.

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**L**iber hic cui Titulus, MELLIFICIUM  
CHIRURGIAE, &c. Prelo mandatus  
plusculum utilitatis Reipub. Medicæ at-  
tulerit.

Geo. Ent. *Præses.*

Tho. Coxe, *Censor.*

Daniel Whistler, *Censor.*

Pe Barwick, *Censor.*

Thomas Allen, *Censor,*  
& *Medicus Regius Ordinarius.*

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**I** Have perused this Book of Mr. *James*  
*Cooks*, and judge it very useful and fit to  
be Printed.

*John Micklethwait*, Elector.

**H**AVING perused Mr. *James Cook's* Marrow of Chirurgery, I cannot but well approve of it; and think it may prove a very useful Book. The Author I know to be skilful in his Profession.

*Tho. Willis*, M. D.

Sept. 25. 1675.

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**I** Have seriously perused this Treatise, written by Mr. *James Cook* Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery, and judge it very useful for all Students in the said faculties.

*Tho. Allen*, M.D. Sworn Physician  
in Ordinary to the King's most  
Sacred Majesty, and Fellow of  
His Royal College in *London*.

Octob. 24. 1684.

T O

To the Right Honourable

ROBERT Lord BROOK,

Baron *Brook* of *Beauchamp*-Court.

*Right Honourable,*

**T**HE inexpressible favours I have received from your Noble Family, ever since I had the undeserved Honour to retain thereto as Servant and Chirurgion, for near this forty years, with those condescending respects at all times from your Lordship, hath encouraged me, as to pray Acceptance, so Patronage of the poor Labours of your worthless Servant.

As I have been busied in the writing of the Diseases therein, so I have been exercised about most of them, especially those of greatest concern: which hath oft put me in mind to pity such as have been under them, and beg of God they might do them good.

From your Lordship's favour, I have oft been acquainted with those afflictive dispensations God hath brought you under. And I can say, as oft, yea oftner, I have sat down and bewailed your condition; and oftner beg'd of God that he  
would

## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

would please, not only to effectually heal you, but also sanctifie them to you, for the purging away of Sin, and making you more Holy: without which there's no seeing God's Face with comfort.

These times are times of sin by all, especially by those great. It calls to mind that of *Seneca*, a Heathen better principl'd than many call'd Christians now. Saith he, great part of our time we spend in doing ill, the greatest part in doing nothing; and all, in doing what we should not. But now the more to be lamented, the greatest part is spent in Sinning. In musing, these have been my thoughts: That it hath been either from flattery or silence in such as should have with humility and compassion advised, or else from unwillingness in others to be reformed. Be it either, their judgment sleeps not, though the former are more condemnable.

That readines I have always found in your Honour to accept in good part, what hath been humbly presented by one so worthless, acquits your Honour from faultiness.

I might write more of your Lordship's worths, and therein be Voluminous; but I know all I can write, may fall short as of your Honour's deserts, so of my ability to perform; yet I beg of God, I may be as serviceable as I can, so long  
as



## *The Epistle Dedicatory.*

as I live, to your noble Family ; and what I may be wanting in service, I do and shall make it my hearty Prayers, to preserve your Honour and honourable Family : To whose honourable Lady that of Solomon is better applicable than to any I know : *Many Women have done vertuously, but she hath excel'd them all.*

Once more, the Lord prosper you both, with your Noble Family : send you Health, Posterity, and true Peace here, and everlasting enjoyment of God in Heaven hereafter : Which is and shall be, the hearty Prayer of

*Your Honours*

*Most humbly devoted*

*in all duty,*

WARWICK,  
Aug. 26. 1675.

JAM. COOK.

TO

# TO THE READER.

**I**T may be accounted presumption by some for him that is least able, and most unworthy, to put himself to publick view of those, who are better Proficients, and more renowned in this Noble Art. Let such know one Talent is called for improvement of, as well as ten; and as gifts are received, so they are to be distributed; especially for publick advantage. He knows this Age is learned and acute: it's matter of his rejoycing, God discovers himself so liberally, knowing, if this fall into the hands of those whose parts, though high flown, be spiritualized, he doubts not, but they will be ready to pity failings, and lovingly admonish, which shall be most cordially and thankfully received. If otherwise they be improved to scorn and contemn, he mourns for that miscarriage, and prays heartily that they may be sanctified.

The rest he hath to say is this, as what is Printed, was for no private, but publick ends and advantages; so it's to his poor ability, faithfully performed by him who though he desires to be sheltred in God, and live above both the praise and dispraise of Men, yet requests leave to acknowledge himself unworthy.

J. C.

A

*A Letter left by an unknown Person at the  
AUTHOR'S House, during his ab-  
sence, concerning the Marrow of Chi-  
rurgery.*

*Good Sir,*

**T**HOUGH unknown to your Person, I am not a Stranger to your Worth. That excellent piece, which you have lately published, speaks your parts, and those parts speak you Ingenious, Candid, Expert. Methinks the Treasure of *Chirurgery* lay hitherto dispers'd in other Tracts, *tanquam auri metalla in arena* : But in your Books we enjoy an entire *Mine*, and it's *Ore* too, purged from all dross of impertinency by your refining Hand ; For it is the happiness of succinct and pithy *Manuals*, to express much in a little ; and a Fortune they enjoy above the fate of larger Volumes : that whilst they improve the understanding, they burden not the memory nor the bearer.

Certainly the *English-Tongue*, ( for which your Country is indebted to you ) was never heretofore taught to prescribe such Elaborate and Elegant Remedies ; which nevertheless you have Adorned ( beyond the Examples and imitation of your profession ) with the choicest Flowers of *Chymistry*. Wherefore having opportunity by a friend of mine, who is travelling into *Worcester* to Colonel *William Deinly*, I made bold, as allied to you in the same Studies, to solicit your Acquaintance, desiring your instruction in some particulars [ of your Book ] wherein my forward, but well meaning curiosity, importunes your Resolve, not doubting, but as you first published this excellent work for the benefit of all, so you will to any of your fellow-Artists clear those Scruples, which may render your pains obscure. The particulars wherein I request your satisfaction are these only.

First, Your *Aqua Capburata* mentioned amongst your *Magistrals*, I cannot find in the place whereto you refer your Reader ; and though I find it named in other parts in your Book, yet is it no  
" where

where described. Seeing therefore the Receipt thereof was intended for the *Press*, I desire you would be pleased Candidly to impart that to me, which you meant to have published to all.

Secondly, *Cap. de Scorbuto* you make mention of an *Aurum vite*, which the Printer's negligence hath transferred imperfect to our hands, and hath lost both its grace and use, till we receive the true Original *Exemplar* from your Pen.

Thirdly, I much desire to know, of whose description are those *Chymical Receipts* set down *Cap. de morbo Gallico* amongst the *Symptoms*, viz. *Oleum Mercurii Diaphoreticum*, *Merc. Veneris Diaphor.* and *Essentia auri*.

Fourthly, *Sir*, I entreat you pardon this importunity; 'tis the conceit I have of your Worth, and the love I bear this Noble *Art*, which hath bred this over-bold Curiosity in me. In the mean time I shall ever rest mindful of this favour, and be ready to requite your love with like affection. Thus wishing you much health to your Person, and happiness in your Fortune, that we may often hereafter enjoy the fruits of your Learned and Judicious Labours, in expectation of your Answer, I rest

Your unknown, yet real  
and unfeigned Friend,

JOHN DAREL.

---

Good

Good Sir,

**B**EING from home when your Letter came, and your Messenger not leaving the place of your abode, nor your Letter dated: I could not render you that Civility deserved for your over-commendations. If this Impression come to your Hands, I hope you will receive Satisfaction to your desires. If so unworthy a Person as I may be any ways further serviceable to you or the Publique, I shall be free. I may say, what is weakly perform'd, hath not been for self-advantage. Thus begging what is made publique may be successful for that end intended; I beg the leave to subscribe my self,

Your real, though  
unworthy Friend,  
to serve you,

James Cook.  
A D

A D

# JACOBUM COOKUM

Authorem, Epigramma.

**L**audandi multum Medici, celeberrime Cooke,  
Qui varios doctos composuere libros.  
In quibus omne genus morborum graviter arcent,  
Et variis servant corpora sana modis.  
Nec minus interea (quæ virtus laude vehenda est)  
Evehimus reliquos compare laude viros,  
Qui divina inventa solent Chirurgica doctam  
Colligere in methodum sedulitate pari.  
In quorum numero cum sis, gnarissime Cooke,  
O vir Apollinei spes opulenta chori,  
Solvere grata tibi meritæ præconia laudis  
Nos decet ob pulchra sedulitatis opus.  
Cuncta arcana simul quæ tu Chirurgica pandis,  
Quæ Pater Hippocrates, quæque Galenus habet,  
Quæque Æsculapius tenet, ac Avicena, Machaon,  
Et Mesue, Medici fulgida gemma chori,  
Quæque alii tradunt, nostro qui tempore florent,  
Quique creant doctos arte recente libros,  
Ut quasi mille bonos Chirurgos codice parvo  
Exhibeas; (donum nobile, dulce bonum)  
Quem quicumque leges, animi cum fruge salutem  
Authori gratâ mente precare tuo.  
Sis minus, hoc saltem veniam dignare, quòd illis  
Inscurrat, quam tu, qui minus artis habent.

W. G.

TO



## TO THE Young CHIRURGION.

BROTHER,

**B**Y way of Preface to discover the excellency of this Art would be needless; the utility of it, I hope, thou wilt find by putting in practice, what is presented. It's a piece, providence put me upon some few years before our late intestine Broils, for help of memory, and to be a Companion to converse withal in spare hours, when abroad. Which ends have been doubly answered by the falling of such times, wherein such bloody work hath been in the Kingdom, which though unhappy otherways, yet by continual practice I, and consequently it, have been advantaged. For my own part, besides the benefit by it received, the methodizing of it, with addition of some observations and medicaments experienced, I claim no interest in it. The Title Page and Table will discover what is therein contained, which I hope will be satisfactory the rather, Method in it being plain, brief, easie, yet full. I hope, so far as God hath enabled me to see my own heart, neither applause, gain, nor other self-advantage, was the end of publishing, but mainly the glory of God, and the help of those that stand in need. I have heard (in marches) complaints, that Authors already extant, though good, were, as too great to be constant Companions, so of too great a price to lose: both which I hope will be removed by this. I have endeavoured so to fute it both for Sea and Land, that the young beginner need for it be neither troubled with Chest or Portmantue. For further encouragement receive a Catalogue of the Authors, from whom collected; English, Dr. Reed, Parry, Mr. Woodal, Low. Latin, Sennertus, Zacutus, Luist, Hildanus, Ab Aquapendente, Schenkius, Horstius, Carolus Piso, Paracelsus, Hartmannus, Beguinus, Frambesarius, Fernelius, Minsicht, Pterius, Forestus, Guido, Fontanonus, Pigræus, Stockerus, Hollerius, Rulandus, Platerus, Wierns, Aventinus, Quercetanus, Riverius, Fontanus, Beverovicus & Johnstonus. Which last may excuse me for Epitomizing, though others works. Besides thou hast the secrets of Practitioners; whose  
Names

Names are worthy to be mentioned, and should, if it were not for fear of offending them: They came unexpectedly to my hands, and are as freely set out for thy benefit. Thus thou seest what hath been my labour and care for thy profit. If it be accepted of in good part by any, it shall be thankfully acknowledged current satisfaction: and indeed for the gain of such it is I have compiled it. As for other, though Juniors in the Profession, that think themselves so perfect, that they need no help, or having been taught by others, instead of thankfulness, throw dirt in their Faces; let them lay this down as being not intended for them, till they learn more humility, and better manners. One thing more I shall beg of thee, that as God hath called thee out to be instrumental to cure the distempers of other Bodies, thou have regard to thy immortal Soul, and look to those wounds, wherein thou mayst receive curing for thy better part: Study Humility, Sobriety and Chastity, the contrary vices of the two latter, with swearing and cursing, being looked upon as the Epidemical sins raining in the Artists, as also in the Nation; for which may be expected a sharper deep cutting Sword, than yet we have felt, and that feared will end in ruine. Give me leave to set down, what is writ for our learning, which the Lord set home effectually by his Spirit, to thine and my Soul, to be both a curing and preventing Remedy, as there is occasion, 1 Cor. 6. 9, 10. *Know ye not that the unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God? Be not deceived, neither Fornicators, nor Idolaters, nor Adulterers, nor Effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with Mankind, nor Thieves, nor Covetous, nor Drunkards, nor Revilers, nor Extortioners, shall inherit the Kingdom of God.* To conclude, it is my earnest desire to enjoy the prayers of those who are interested in Christ, which shall (God enabling) be answered with earnest breathings for thy eternal happiness by him, who desires to be accounted a Brother, though unworthy.

WARWICK,

March 1. 1647.

J. A. COOK.

The

# The Medicinal CHARACTERS.

℔ A pound.  
 ʒ An ounce.  
 ʒ A dram.  
 ℥ A scruple.  
 gr. A grain.  
 M. A handful.  
 P. A pugil.

p. A part.  
 A. *Ana*, of each a like.  
 ℥. ss. half any quantity.  
 q. s. quantum satis.  
 q. v. quantum vis.  
 R. Recipe.  
 S.A. Secundum Artem.

♄ Saturn or Lead.  
 ♃ Jupiter or Tin.  
 ♂ Mars or Iron.  
 ☉ Sol or Gold.  
 ♀ Venus or Copper.  
 ☿ Mercury or Quicksilver.  
 ☾ Luna or Silver.  
 ♂ Antimony or Stibium.  
 ☿ ♂ Arsnick.  
 ☐ Urine.  
 X. Talck.

△ Fire.  
 ♂ Opposition.  
 B. Balneum.  
 BM. Balneo Mariæ.  
 BV. Balneo Vaporis.  
 F. AF. Aqua fortis.  
 AR. Aqua Regia.  
 AV. Aqua Vitæ.  
 SV. Spirit of Wine.  
 SSS. Stratum super stratum, or  
 lay upon lay.

Note, Twenty Grains	}	make	{	a Scruple.	}	℥
Three Scruples				a Drachm.		ʒ
Eight Drachms				an Ounce.		ʒ
Twelve Ounces				a Pound.		℔

The

## The Figure Explained.

- A. *Galens sling for Diseases, especially Cancer ulcerated in the Lips.*
- B. *An Instrument excellent in Wrist-Wounds, an Artery being cut.*
- C. *An Instrument to extend a Contracted Knee.*
- D. *One to extend the Arm.*
- E. *An Instrument to open a Fistula in the Thigh.*
- F. *Shews the place for Issues in the Arm.*
- G. *An Actual Cauteary to make Issues with.*
- H. *A Ligature for Issues in the Arm.*
- I. *The place for Issues in the Thigh.*
- K. *For Issues in the upper part of the Calf, excellent in Hip-pains.*
- L. *Ligature for Thigh and Calf-Issues.*
- M. *An Instrument to draw out Bullets that lye deep.*
- N. *Shews the way of its use.*
- O. *Shews the cutting of Varices, but not very secure.*
- P. *A deep Wound in the Thigh by a Persian Dart.*
- Q. *The Tent to keep it open in the depending part.*
- R. *Shews how with a Rasp to cleanse the Shin Bone.*
- S. *Or where the figures are, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. shews a Ligature when needful, for the broad Shoulder-blade-Bone, Breast, Back or Sides.*

### Advertisement.

**T**HERE is another useful Book, of the same Authors, called *Select Observations on English Bodies of eminent Persons in desperate Diseases*; first Written in Latine by Mr. *John Hall*, Phylician, after Englished by *James Cook*. To which is now added one hundred Counsels and Advices, with all the severall Cures that were effected by the blessing of God. In the close are added directions for drinking of *Bath-Waters*: and *Ars Cosmetica*, or beautifying Art. Sold by *William Marshall* at the Bible in *Newgate-Street*. Price bound 2 s. 6 d.

THE







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THE  
MARROW  
OF  
CHIRURGERY.

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PART I. SECT. I.

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CHAP. I.

*Of Chirurgery in general.*

**C**HIRURGERY teacheth how divers Diseases of Man's Body are cured by manual operation. 'Tis *most* ancient, *very* certain; exercised *especially* on external parts: yea, internal, so far as Hand or Instruments may reach.

The *Chirurgion* ought to be young, or middle aged. Of *Hands* strong and steady, and useful with both. *Sight* sharp, quick and clear. So *Pitiless*, as not by clamor, either to over-hasten or forbear his work more than necessity requires in the Cure under hand.

Its *Subject* is Man's Body, an exact knowledge whereof may be gained by *Anatomical* History (of which afterward) more especially, by Dissection; in which, be as frequent as may be.

B

To

To give a *Catalogue* of all Authors, Ancient or Modern ; either such as have writ of the whole, or of its parts, would be too large. Those more eminent you may see aiter.

*Women* are not excluded from some operations belonging to their Privities, as in Child-births, &c. nor Men from the same, when *Women* may be at a loss : But as to this, after some considerable Practice, I seriously beg my labour might be spared.

The *Place* where work is to be done, is to be such, in which the Patient may not be hurt by Wind, Cold, Heat, and external accidents ; nor the *Chirurgion* hindered in his Work.

The *Light* is to be either of the Day, or Candle ; both which are to be such as are fit to discern what's to be done, and not offend the Patient.

The *Assistants* are not to be displeasing or troublesome to the Patient, but attentive to, and ready to perform the *Chirurgion's* commands ; and withal silent.

The *Instruments* are various. Those needful to carry about, are, *Scissors*, *Forceps*, *Spatula*, *Uvula-Spoon*, *Probe*, *Fleam*, *Speculum Linguae*, *Levatory*, *Catheter*, *Incision-Knife*, *Burras-Pipe* and *Stitching-Quill* both in one ; with *Needles*, *Lint*, *Plaster-Box*, *Salvatory* furnished. The rest may be kept or hung up in some fit place for use. They may be ranked in general,

*First*, according to their matter.

1. Some are of *Gold* (but few) as Wire to fasten Teeth, *Cauteries*.

2. Of *Silver*, as most of the *Box-Instruments* ; yet *Needles*, *Levatory* and *Forceps*, are best of *Steel* ; for those of *Silver* will deceive.

3. Of *Pewter*, as *Cups*, *Syringes*, &c.

4. Of *Brass*, as *Plates*, &c.

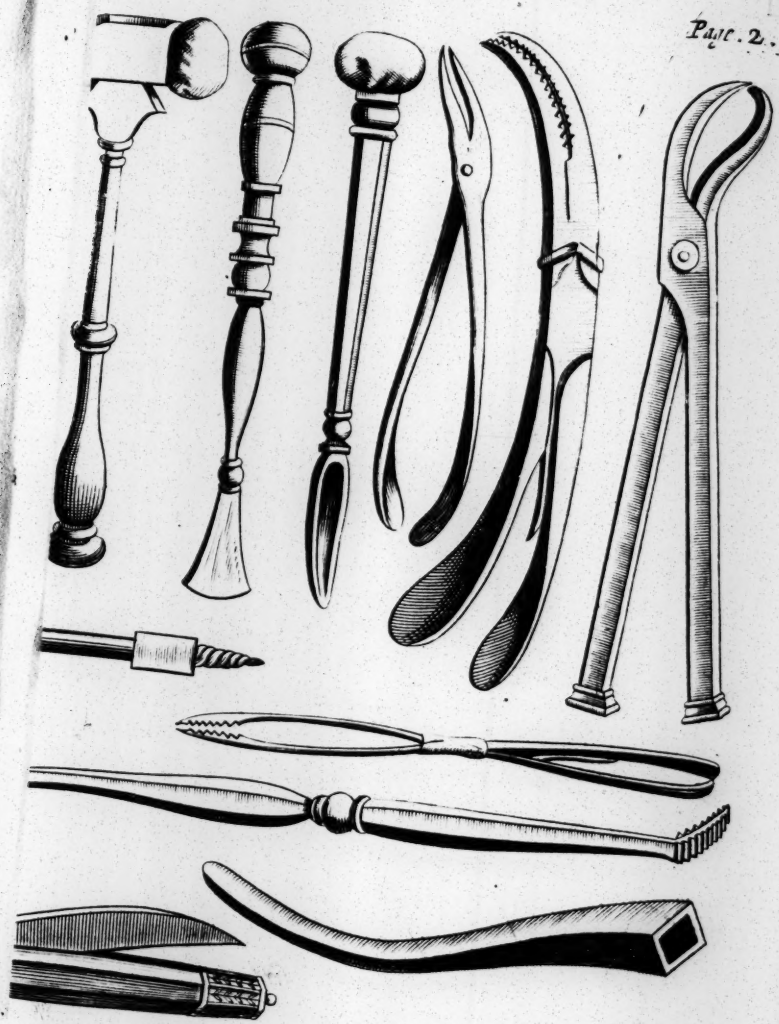
5. Of *Lead*, as *Probes*, *Rings* to hold the *Eye* firm ; *Mallets*, &c.

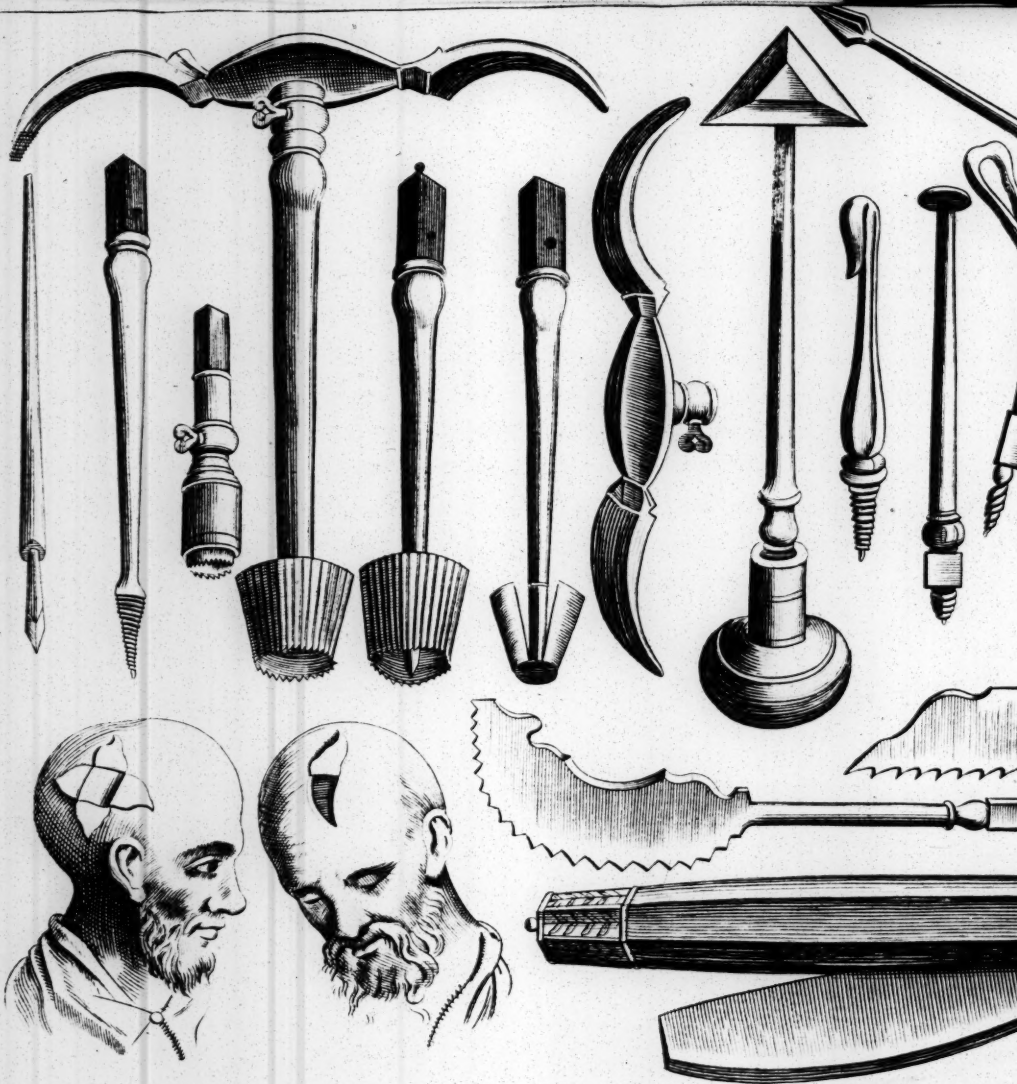
6. Of *Iron*, as all such as Cut, Perforate and Saw, &c.

7. Of *Glass*, as *Cups*, *Eyes*, &c.

8. Of *Horn*, as *Cups* used at *German-Baths*, *Catheters*, which from their flexibility (being first put in hot water) may be useful.

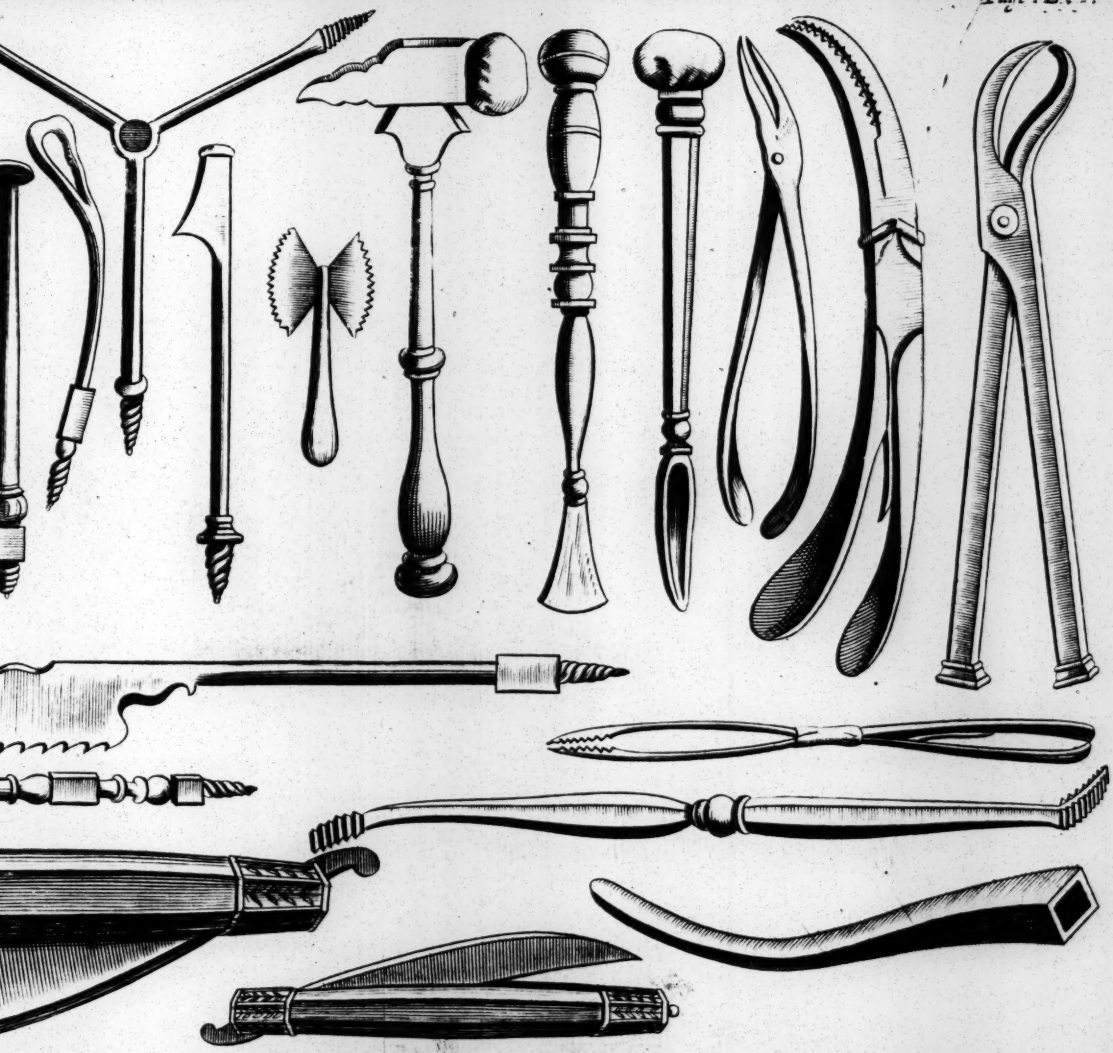
9. Of *Ivory*, as *Glyster-Pipes*, &c.





D 2

2. Roulers,







10. Of *Wood*, as several Instruments to restore Joynts, and Artificial Hands, Legs, &c.

11. Of *Cork*, Roots of *Ireos*, Gentian, Elder-Pith, Sponge, to dilate Fistula's, to keep up the Womb, and keep open Istiues, &c.

12. Of *Lint* either simple or medicated, as *Tenis*, Searing-Candles, &c.

13. Of *Silk*, for Setons, &c.

14. Of *Wool*, as some Flannel Roulers and Bolsters, &c.

15. Of *Linnen*, as Roulers, Stuphs, Bolsters, &c.

16. Of *Hemp*, as Ligatures, &c.

Secondly, As to Form; some are round, others oval, as *Pessaries*, &c. Some triangular, as some *Canteries*, &c. Others like Bills of Cranes, Crows, &c. To write of all which, would be too *prolix*.

Thirdly, As to use; some are to Cut, Perforate, Rasp, Dilate, Draw out; some are for Head-wounds, others for faults of the Bladder, and some are appropriated to other Parts; the certain number of which cannot be set down, for new ones are daily invented, and others made more fit for other places. With all which, as also with other proper Medicines, the *Chirurgion* is to perform all his Cures, *speedily, safely, and easily* as possibly may be. If any desire to see their Figures with their Uses, more than is or may be presented in this Marrow, consult *Paræus*, *Woodal*, *Scultetus*, and its Appendix by *Lamzweerd*.

Variously are the parts of this Art divided; as you may see in *Gormelanus*, *Jessenus à Jessen*, *Barbet*, *Sennertus*, *Van Horn*, *Read*, &c.

The general and particular parts are both divided. The General hath under it,

1. *Probation*, made either by hand, Instrument or both; used to all Patients, that the work may be known. Sometimes the hand alone; and so 'tis either the whole hand to find out the Child's site in the Womb, or one or two Fingers, as in several Tumors, or to find out the Stone in the Bladder, by putting the Finger into *Anus*. With the Hand, instruments are also required, as the *Probe*, to know whether Bones be foul, or there be a Fisure in the Scull. Also to try Fistulas, Ulcers, Wounds, Caruncles, &c. These are also of various forms, as Catheters, *speculum Ani*, & *Matricis*, &c. where Diseases are, which unless discern'd, cannot well be cured.

2. *Roulers*, which vary in length and breadth, according to the part affected. They are to be Linnen, though I have used them of Flannen in Amputation: let them be clean, soft, without Seams or Knots; their forms you have in *Scultetus*. They are useful to hold on Medicines, prohibit flux of Humors, as also in Fractures and Dislocations, after the Callus is pretty firm. In all which, roul moderately, not too hard, lest a Gangreen follow; nor too loose, lest medicines fall off. If too hard, there's a Tumor, &c.

3. *Ligatures* made of Flax, or Hemp; their length, thickness, &c. varies according to their use. Useful in *V. S.* Amputation to hinder flux of Blood from Veins and Arteries, to extend parts to be set, that are broke or out; to hold on Splints, &c. as also after Section in Ruptures, &c.

4. *Splints* made of various matter, as Wood, Sword-Scabbards, &c. they are to be fitted to the part to which applied; to which may be added *Boulsters*, made of worn Linnen, fitted as before; as also to be put under Splints, to fill up Cavities, as in the Ham, &c. so under the end of Junks, to keep on all more firmly, and defend the parts: some are used dry, others wet in *Oxyerate*, Red-Wine, &c. to repress, repel, and to prevent Inflammation.

The *special* parts are exercised about Cure and Medicines to be applied.

Under the first there's 1. *Synthesis*, to unite parts disjoyned. 2. *Diæresis*, that divides parts whole. 3. *Exaresis*, to draw out things hurtful. 4. *Aphæresis*, to remove things superfluous. 5. *Prosthesis*, to supply things wanting. 6. *Diorrhosis*, to help ill conformation. As for Remedies to be applied, *see after*.

## CHAP. II.

### *Of Fractures in general.*

**S***ynthesis*, the parts disjoyned, to be united, are either hard, as Bones, where are Fractures, and Dislocations; or soft, as Ruptures and other things falling out of their places, also Tumors, Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

*Fractures*

*Fractures* are the division of the Bones from a violent external Cause. Sometimes from *Lues Venerea*, foulness, &c. They are either simple or compound; both are either transverse, shattered, according to length, or oblique.

*Signs* are inequality, pain, want of Motion.

In handling there's Motion felt or heard, especially if shattered, which happens oft in Gun-shot Wounds. If cleft according to length, the part is thicker.

*Causes* as before.

*Progn.* If Transverse according to length, especially if simple, or when the Bones are a little, or not moved out of their places. If new, in the middle of the Bones, or in young Persons easie of Cure. But if in aged persons, bilious, be near great joynts, be shattered, oblique, both Focils be broke. If there be Wound, Contusion, or great Symptoms, hard.

*Cure* in all consists in uniting the fractured Bones: to perform which, they are, 1. to be set together. 2. So to be kept. 3. *Callus* to be generated. 4. Supervening accidents to be corrected.

The first is to be done by *Extension* and *Conformation*.

*Extension* is to be by the Hand, Bandages or Instruments, till the Bones be put in their places, and the part conform; performed by the Chirurgions Hand, pressing them forward, backward, sideways, as there's need.

*Extension* is to be *Gradual*, and as painless as possible. 'Tis best done, the Fracture being new; the second or third day may serve, the fourth is not so good; because Tumor and Inflammation may be expected. If either happen before you set, *foment* an hour with an Emollient Decoction, or which is best for that time, Lay the part in a hot *Sheep-Skin*, which is very available in digesting, mollifying, and easing pain. In *fomenting* it will seem more tumid at first, but after it all vanisheth. If the Bones be small, the *Chirurgion* may do it himself; if great, two may extend whilst he sets the Bone right (in some Fractures, Bands and Instruments are requir'd) this done, apply a *Cataplasm* of *Bole-Arm*. Barly or Wheat-Meal; Whites of Eggs, and a little Camphor. This is to come as about the part, so three inches below the Fractured Bone's ends. The next *Cloth* double, is to ingirt the part, and to come three Fingers breadth or more; above, below, and over the former.

Some

Some in Summer content themselves with *Diapalma*, in Winter with *De minio*, and like quantity of *Paracelsus*, which may be continued the whole Cure. You may know the Bone is well set, if it answer the figure of the sound part, if no inequality be felt, and the vehement pain be eased or gone. When what's before is done, put on Splints fixed, and well-arm'd with Linnen or Tow, tying them on with taps. On them use the *Funks* of Straw or Bents, fitly done in a *Napkin*, which tye on with filleting; not forgetting fit Boulsters under the ends of both, to defend the parts, &c. All this done, place the part equal, soft, and reasonably high, to prevent pain, slipping aside, and the Flux of Humors. After three or four days, remove the Medicines, and apply new. (If no Symptoms urge, you may forbear till the sixth day) and so every third or sixth day, till all Symptoms be removed. Observe, in simple Fractures, right reducing, and so kept with rest, and good looking to, is most part if not all the Cure. And note, to prevent Inflammation, the double Clothes put next the *Catapl.* is to be wet in Red-Wine, Whites of Eggs, and Oyl of Roses. *Osteocolla*, for some days given inwardly, and mixed with outward Medicines, is admirable. In place use *Rad. figil. Salom.* Symptoms removed, you may apply this *R. Empl. Diap. 3 vi. Cer. Nev. 3 ii. Gum. Elem. Colophun. an. 3 i. dissol. lentis igne; postea insperg. sequent. pul. Consol. major. Balaust. Nuc. Cupres. Ros. rub. an. 3 i. Mastic. Oliban. an. 3 ii. add. ol. Ros. q. s. f. Cerat. Empl. de Vigo.* may do well. Remove them every sixth or tenth day till the Cure be finished. To encrease the *Callus* if need be; *R. Lap. Osteocol. præp. 3 i. Cinam. Elect. 3 iii. Sacch. 3 ii. M. f. pul. subtiliss. dos. à 3 i. ad 3 ii. in juscule singulis mane.* Fast two hours after. When you find the *Callus* begin to encrease, then roul, lest it grow too much and deform. Let Dyer be thin, keep the Body open with *Suppositories*, *Clysters*, or *cum Elect. Lenit. & Crem. Tart. in juscule.* If need, (especially if done by Gun-shot) use *V. S.* If with a Fracture there be a *Wound*, so order your dressing, that you may, if possible, dress it without removing of the Splints, &c. (however be careful the part be kept steady) to which end leave a place open in the Plaister, provide astringent Clothes three or four double, that may little more than compass the part, letting the edges ever meet at the Wound, which dress either *cum Liniment. Arcei & Ol. Hyper. parum*; especially if the Bone be bare, *R. Syr. de Ros. sicc. Tereb. an. 3 i. pul. Rad. Ireos, Alo. Mastic.*

*Mastic. farin. Hord. an. ℥β. f. Unguent.* If the Bones are much shatter'd, with the *Forceps* take away those that be loose; but those fast leave to Nature; for in time she will either unite them, or cast them off. If the Bones be *bare*, be sure to defend them against the Air as much as you can. If started out, either reduce them, or if you cannot, take them away with a File or Nippers. This done, the Party is to observe a *good Dyet*, keep the Body open. For Drink may be used *Tincture of Roses*. Or, *Fulep. Alexandrin.* For the Knitting of the Thigh is allowed forty or fifty days (in this be careful, the Bone it self bending, it be set answerable) to the Arms and Legs, thirty or forty. Observe what's writ may serve for Arms, Thighs, Legs: also other parts little varying. Were it not for brevities sake, I could set down several Observations of several Fractures, cured by the foresaid method and Medicines.

*Observe,* 1. If on or after the third day, the Ligatures seem loose, and the place a little below the bending be a little swell'd, 'tis good.

2. If the Bones stand out in any part, 'tis there to be more strait pressed.

3. After the seventh day bind more hard, the Symptoms then being usually past.

4. In Fractures length-ways, you may bind harder, and not look to them so often.

*Symptoms* to be removed are,

1. *Itching*, removed by fomenting with warm water, till the part be reddish or little more. Its Vapor only may profit. Scrat not, for besides its making Excoriations, it attracts Humors, and causeth great pain.

2. *Excoriations* are cured by pouring on warm water, after apply *unguent. de Cerus.* which cools and dries.

3. *Pain* is mitigated with *Hydrelea*, or a Decoction of Wethers-Head with Chamomile Flowers.

4. *Slenderness* of the part. If from hard bindings, let it be looser. If from thin Dyet, foment with hot water till the part be red, after apply an attractive Plaister.

5. *Ill Conformation*, some foment with Emollients; after some time break the Bone, and then reduce it. But this I like not, it is very hazardous.



## C H A P. III.

## Of Fractures in particular.

**T**hose of the Skull and Nose see elsewhere. Those of the *Jaws* restore, by putting your Thumbs and Fingers into the Patients Mouth, pressing them on the out and inside, till smooth set: if need, extend. If any of the Teeth be new shaken out, put them in their own Sockets where they may fix. The Splints may be of Leather, divided at the Chin. The Ligatures two fingers broad, with four ends. Two to fasten each side the Cap Crown, the other two to the Cap in the Neck-Nape. In these *purge* oft, because of the great Flux of Humors. Let Diet be liquid and sparing. 'Tis well set, the Teeth being in order. 'Tis knit in twenty days, if Inflammation happen not.

*Collar-Bones* Fractured, reduce either by putting your Knee behind, over against the Fracture, strongly pulling the Shoulder towards you. In the interim, the *Chirurgion* is to place them with his Hands, or having whelmed a *Tray* on the ground, the back upwards, let the back part of the Shoulder over against the Fracture, be placed upon it, press down the Shoulder, the party lying all along. If a *Ball* be put into the Armpit, and the Elbow be pressed against the Ribs, the work will be more easie in either way; 'tis well in *twenty four days*. Here Plaisters, Bolsters and Roulers are to be used, and not loos'd till the *seventh day*. The Roulers length need to be two Ells and half.

*Note*, If any *Shivers* of the Bone, either here or in Fractures of the Ribs, cause pain and difficulty of breathing; the part must be opened and they removed, else *Death follows*. Yea, they are to be removed in other parts where pain is much.

*Breast-bones* may either be broke or deprest. The *first* is perceived by inequality, and going in with noise, being pressed with the Fingers; spitting Blood, difficulty of Breathing, and Cough shew both. Being near noble parts, 'tis dangerous; here take the course as in the Clavicles, pressing the Ribs on both sides. What may *ease* Pain and hinder Inflammation, with  
fit



fit Bolsters and Roulers are to be used ; 'tis knit in twenty days.

*Barbet* in his *Anatomia Practica* tells us of a depression of the *Ensisformis*, which bending inward, presseth on the Stomach, causing Vomitting, diminution of Appetite, with constant pain of the Stomach, and wasting of the whole Body. It's relaxed by a great Flux of Humors. 'Tis easily perceived by the touch, and in few hours cured ; otherwise the Party may be miserably troubled for many years. 'Tis reduced by fixing a large mouth'd Cupping-Glass on it, till breathing be hindered, and then suddenly remove it. If it return not at first, which oft it doth, repeat it once or twice. Then embrocate *cum Ol. Ros. & Myrtil.* After apply the next. *R. Rad. Bistort. Nuc. Cupres. an. ʒ i. Mastice. Thur. an. ʒ ss. Balaust. ʒ i. Ol. Nucist. extress. ʒ i. ss. pic. Naval. & Terebin. q. s. M. f. Empl.* 'Tis to lye on for several days.

Shoulder-blade fractured, is difficultly set, and dangerous. If near the Arm, for most part incurable. If it be in the *Acracmion* (which may easily be felt) then let the Shoulder be pull'd, done either with Hands or Ligatures, and in the interim reduce it. If broke into several pieces, and they torment, remove them. 'Tis cured in forty days.

*Ribs* fractured, if inward, it's deadly. To restore which, apply the following, spread on strong Cloth, to the middle of which few two strings. *R. Farin. Tritic. ʒ i. Ichtyocl. dissol. in Aq. Scab. & Papav. err. ʒ ss. pul. Mastice. Thur. farin. Volatil. Sang. Drac. Gyps. an. q. s. Coq. in aq. Papav. err. ad justam consist. & f. Empl.* Apply it hot : after a while pluck it up violently by the strings, that so the Rib may follow. 'Tis to be repeated till the Party be better, and breathe more easily.

*Cups* here are hurtful. Use a fit Diet. Purge, and *V. S.* If there need no Incision, anoint the whole side *cum Ol. Ros.* after apply a Cataplasm *ex Farin. Herd. pul. Ros. Balaust. Nuc. Cupres. Gall. & Rad. Termint. cum pesca & Ovo integro confect.* Use it till the eighth day with fit Roulers presently after broke, and also twice a day after, give *aq. Prunel. & Sienis part. aq.* Those simple may easily be cured. If on either a Tumor happen, to resolve it, *R. Farin. Herd. Fabar. an. ʒ ii. pul. flor. Cham. Melilot. Sambuc. an. ʒ i. Coq. in aq. q. s. add Ol. Cham. Ros. an. ʒ i. f. Catapl.* If it pass to an abscess, open it speedily, lest the matter foul the Bones after Cure ; if otherwise, there happens Consumption and Death. If the Fracture stand outward, 'tis to be pressed down warily.

*Back-Bones* are sometimes bruised as well as broke and strain'd. If broke inward, and the Marrow be hurt, so that the Party become lame and senseless, that he cannot hold his Urine or Faces, he seldom escapes Death. Otherwise they may easily be set with the Fingers, and are well in twenty days. As to the first you are to use your best skill, and if there be any loose Bones offend, remove them; the process only broke, there's more pain stooping than standing upright. They easily heal, unless joyned with ill Symptoms.

*Os Sacrum* is to be ordered as the Back-Bones, only you are to put your Fingers into *Anus*, and so restore it. The Party is to be kept in Bed all the Cure; and if he sit, the Seat must be perforated.

*Hip-Bone* fractured, there's Pain, Cavity, Numness of the Leg on the same side. If the Shivers of the Bone be quite divided, they must speedily be removed by Incision, taking care of the Tendons, Veins, Muscles, Arteries and Nerves. Reduce it as soon as may be, otherwise expect various accidents.

*Whirl-Bone* of the Knee, is oftner bruised than fractured. If broke, there's Cavity and Lameness; if according to length, 'tis easily cured, otherwise Lameness is to be expected after set: keep the Leg in a strait posture, it knits in twenty days.

*Bones of the Hands and Feet*, if broke, are obvious to sight and touch, not so dangerous as others. To reduce them, lay or set the Hands or Feet on a smooth Table, and being extended, press them into their places. To ease pain, use *Anodynes*.

*Bones of the Fingers and Toes*, may be ordered according to the general Method. For the Hand, let there be kept therein a Tennis-Ball. To conclude, if a *Gangreen* be feared, instead of former Medicines, use Stuphs dipt and wrung out of a *Lixivium*, wherein is boild *Vulneraries* for a time. First, with it foment part, after leave on the Stuphs well wrung out, but for this see *Gangreens*.

## C H A P. IV.

*Dislocations in general.*

**D**islocation is the falling of the Joynts out of their Cavities and proper places, into another, hindering voluntary Motion. If a Bone be perfectly out, 'tis a *Luxation*; if imperfectly, a *Subluxation*.

*Signs* in lean Bodies are manifest, especially, there's Tumor in the place to which the Bone is fallen, and Cavity from whence 'tis slipt. If perfect, the Bone is drawn up, and the part is shorter (unless it be from a Flux of Humors) there's pain in the part, especially in motion. If only sprain'd, the accidents are less, and seldom all together.

*Causes* are either *Internal*, as *Preternatural* Laxity of the Ligaments, or by Humors getting by degrees into the Cavity, and thrusts out the Bone-Head as in the Hip.

*External* are Falls, Blows, violent Extension and Motion. It may also happen in Birth; as, also Fractures: both which I have cur'd.

*Progn.* 'Tis easie in Children and tender Bodies; yet harder to be kept in. 'Tis hard in others, as also if therewith be Pain, Inflammations, Wounds, Convulsions. Those of the Head are mortal. Of the *Vertebra's* dangerous; if inveterate, hard to cure. Those from an inward Cause, are of slower Cure, and easily return.

*Cure.* The Bones forc'd out, must be put in their places the same way they were forc'd out.

Those four Manual Operations used in Fractures, as *Extension*, &c. are useful here. Some advise to bathe the part first with Water.

The Bone set, may be perceived by its likeness to its like part; ease of pain, and popping noise at its return. Medicines, Roulers and Bolsters, are seldom of use. If needful, before you roul up, labour to preserve the part from Inflammation, afflux of Humors, and strengthen the part. If there be *Inflammation* before set, remove it first, by first *Emollient*, and after *Discussive* Medicines.

That which I use, which easeth pain, strengthens and discuffeth, is framed of equal parts of *De min.* and *Paracell.* If they have been of long standing, there's to be used an *Emollient and Discussing Fomentation*, once a day for some time, after each fomenting make a gentle motion, and circular; after apply this, *R. Rad. Alib. ʒ vi. Cucum. Agrest. ʒ iiii. fol. Maly. Alib. an. M. ii. Coq. in aq. & Centuf. add. Farin. Fenugr. & sem. Lini, an. ʒ i. fs. Ol. Cham. ʒ vi. Lilior. alb. ʒ ii. M.* After use fit Bolsters and Roulers; this do every morning till the Cavity be freed; after, 'tis to be set, and so kept. Yet after all, I have found the parts motion little or none, and sometimes more painful than before.

The *Accidents* are Itching, Inflammation, for which see Fractures and Extenuation; for which use *Ol. & Succ. Lumbrie.* which is admirable, Frictions, *Unguent. Dialib. & V. S.* hath cured.

If a *Wound* associate, so that the Joynt be barr'd and a little thrust out of the Skin; in great Joynts 'tis deadly, in all bad. Yea, after set, there oft follows *Inflammation, Convulsion, &c.* especially if wical there be a Fracture near the Joynt. This I observed in *two*, both in the Ancles. One in *Warwick*, the other two miles thence. Upon sight, I advised *Amputation*. An eminent Bone-Setter called, promised Cure; yet after some time, both of them, especially the Patients, from violence of Pain, afflux of Humors, &c. requested me to cut them off. Which I did successfully.

If Joynts well set, fall out again, from the moisture of the Ligaments, use great dryers.

If a *Tumor* arise from Inflammation about the Joynts, and by ill care, hinders the Joynts from being kept in, use Emollients and Discussives.

If from afflux of Humors, which laxeth the Ligaments (which is the worst) after Purging, *V. S.* (if to be born) and good Dyer, *Cauterize*, with Irons not too big, which also in *Elongation* of the part from the same Cause, is accounted the best Remedy. But yet considering there may be danger of the Nerves, Ligaments, Vessels, &c. being hurt, and of an incurable Convulsion after performed, as also if there be not long rest, its falling out again, and so being immedicable, 'tis better to be wav'd, and to apply such Medicines as may give less hazard. In this hot dryers are accounted best. *Empl. ex pelle asiet.* is good; but in luxation from Humors, see *Hillam. Cent. 6. Observ. ult.* where you have an excellent method.

method. And from my sad experience of a dear Child, do not by Women and Bone-Setters be over-perswaded to too much and daily motion of the Joynt; for it procures intolerable pain, and greater afflux of Humours.

## CHAP. V.

*Of Dislocations in particular.*

**T**HE Jaw-Bone luxated, not set in due time, may cause Death. If it be only on one side, the Chin stands aside; if both, it hangs forward to the Breast. I have set them, being out by Yawning, by putting my Thumbs on the Teeth on each side; pressing them hard, and lifting up the Chin with the rest of my hand. Yea, in strong Men, if not speedily set, it may produce Vomiting, and draw in the Brain by consent: If only on one side, set your Thumb on the Grinders, &c. and so reduce it.

The *Clavicles* out, are hardly known and set; the Party cannot lift up his hand to his Mouth, much less to his Head. To reduce, observe what's said in their Fractures, especially by extending and moving the Arm.

*Vertebra's Luxated* are better cured in Infants than Adults. If of those next the Head, Death hastens; if in the rest, there's danger: If in the Neck, there's pain, difficult breathing, black-Face: To reduce, set the Party low, press down his Shoulders, pulling up the Head with both hands, moving it gently to and fro till set. If set, the Party finds present ease, and turns his Head at his pleasure. If below the Neck, and inwards, 'tis deadly. Yet Mr. Hales told me, He set this, by taking the Parties Hands about his Neck, (as if to be whipt) and giving a sudden jerk with his Posteriors. If outwards, lay them on a Table, with the Face downward, and having made fit Ligatures under the Arm-pits, and about the Flanks with long Towels, as extention is made, press them in with your hands, yet so, as not to hurt the Processes.

*Ribs Luxated*, if inward, are supposed incurable. There's difficulty of breathing, pain in bowing down, and lifting up the Body. These reduce as the Ribs Fractured inward. If removed out  
of



of the *Vertebra* upward, hang the Party by the Arms, over some high Door, and press it in. If *downwards*, let the Patient set his hands upon his Knees, and force it in upwards. In these make haste to set, lest grievous accidents happen; and after set, besides Plasters use a Fomentation, *ex fol. Malv. Alb. flr. Cham. & Hyp. ric. an. M. ii. Coq. in aq. pro fotu.* After anoint *cuma Ol. vel Succ. Lumbrie. Irin. Lilior. alb. an. ʒ ii. Unguent. Alb. ʒ i. Agrip. ʒ ss. M.*

*Rump-bone*, or *Os Sacrum* out, causeth weakness in the Legs, so that the Heel cannot be brought to the Hip, nor bend the Knee without great violence. Reduce this as in Fractures of the same Bone.

*Shoulder Luxated.* If into the Arm-pit, which is most oft and worst: the Arm will not lye on the Ribs. It's seldom out upwards and forward, never backward. In all there will be a hollowness on the Shoulder, and a bunching of that part where the Head of the Bone lies. All these were reduced by Mr. Hales thus. He took the Party by the Hand and laid it in his Neck, and there held it with his other Hand; he speedily pressed his Arms to the Ribs, and forced it upwards by a semicircular motion backward. That *inward*, I have oft reduced, by first fixing a Clew of Yarn in the Arm-pit, after laid the Arm over a high Door, one holding it and the Arm close to the Door on the one side; the Party standing on a stool on the other side, which being suddenly and unawares cast away, the Bone hath slipped in: If not set, let a strong Man cast his Arms about the Patient's Neck, pull his Shoulder forceably downwards, the Chirurgion being above to guide it in. Some make a Ligature with a soft Towel above the Elbow, and placing themselves and the Patient on the ground on their backs, a Clew of Yarn fastned as before, in extending the part with both Hands and with the Heel placed on the Clew, doth suddenly force it in. If these fail, the *Glossocomium* figured in *Pareus* and *Sculpt.* &c. must be used.

The *Elbow* may be out all four ways; yet seldom being well defended, and hard to be set. To set which, be it out any way, the bunching part is to be set on your Arm, and forced to its place. If not speedily set, there follows grievous pain, Inflammation, Fever, Vomiting, Bile, and sometimes Death. There are other ways of restoring, the *figures* of which you may see in *Sculptet. Pareus*, &c. which may be a special Guide.



*Wrist-Bones* are set either in the same manner as the Elbow ; or else let one hold the Party a little above the Luxation, and the Chirurgeon by the Hand, who is to move it forceably every way till restored.

The *Joints* in Hands, Fingers, Feet, Toes, may be set as the Fractures of these parts.

The *Hip-Bone*, from the strength of the Muscles, abundance of Flesh, deepness of the Cavity, and the Ligaments, is hard to be luxated, and as hardly set ; especially if there be any matter possessing the Cavity. If to the *forepart*, the Groin is swollen, the Buttocks fallen, Urine suppressed, the Leg is neither longer nor shorter, nor cannot be bent without trouble. To reduce, lay the Party on a Bench or Table, in the midst of which let be fixt a pretty big Pin of Wood, lapt about with Linnen, to which put the head of the Luxated Bone ; after make Extension, and therewith force in the head of the Bone by bringing in the knee forceably to the other knee. Some thrust it in with their hand. Others use their knee instead of the Pin. Though this be not set right, in time the Party may go : But yet sometimes they draw their Leg after them. If *backward*, which is seldom ; the Leg cannot be extended out. 'Tis easily perceived, he cannot set his Leg to the ground, and the Leg is shorter. If not old, it's easily reduced, the Party is to be laid on his Face, and the part being extended, you may with your hands force it into the Cavity. After which he must keep himself quiet, though it be not put in, yet the pain may in time vanish. If out *inward*, the Leg, Knee, and Foot, bends outward, cannot bring his Leg to the Groin, 'tis longer, and moves with difficulty. If *outwards*, there's Tumor there, the Foot turns inward. Both these may be reduced, as that out forward.

The *Knee-Bones* are not easily put forth, having two Ligaments, and both their Heads and Cavities double. Those, and those of the Ankles may be forced as those of the Elbows.

The *Patula* or Knee-pan out, may easily be set if the Leg be stretched out, or the Party standing upright, it be pressed into its place. These are the ways I have used. If others be desired, see *Sculpt. Par. &c.* Only observe one or more of the Bones of the *Carpus* are oft dislocated, which if not presently set, becomes an incurable Evil.

## CHAP. VI.

## Of Ruptures.

**D**ivision in hard parts dispatcht, we come to those in soft. Some of which have been put under things superfluous, to be removed as *Ruptures*; but being most of them are such, as are only for reduction, and not removing, unless from one place to another, we shall begin with them, their Indications so near agreeing to Dislocations. To these (which let not be reputed too great a fault in order) may be added the *falling down of the Womb*, &c. as also those more unlike, that bear the name of *Bronchecele*, &c. that so you may have them all at a single view. As to some they are new, others old; some little, and others great. We begin with those which properly call for Reduction, *viz.* *Ruptures* of the Navel, Groin, and *Scrotum*. I have seen them in other parts of the Belly, yea one in a Woman that from her Groin, came down to the midst of the Thigh. In these the Caul, or Guts, or both, get out of their places, and receive names answerable to the part; whether falling, or into what they fall: As *Omphalocele*, or Navel-Rupture; *Enterocèle*, or the Gut-Rupture; *Epiplocele*, or the Caul-Rupture, &c.

*Signs* are, Tumor, sometimes little, sometimes great. Being pressed they return; yea, sometimes without, and as suddenly with the least motion return, yea sometimes without. If sudden, great and painful, the Rim is broke. If little, and come by degrees, 'tis relaxed.

*Causes* either of dilating or breaking of the *Peritonæum*, are Humours, Falls, violent Exercise, Blows, Leaping, strong Vomiting, or Coughing, Crying, binding of the Belly, Wind, &c.

*Pregn.* If great, old, and in aged, hard to cure, especially if the Rim be broke. Those in little Children may easily be cured, yea, in Men also; If the Rim be only relaxed, and not fallen into *Scrotum*. Which I did in my self, not full a year ago, that am now near 63. praised be God. If the Guts be full of Wind or Fæces, till both be removed, 'tis hardly reduced; they cause much pain, Inflammation, Gangreen and Death, especially if the passage be narrow

row through which they fall, and both great Guts and small be got into *Scrotum*, that they cannot be reduced, nor there be passage for the Fæces downward; but they are hardened, and cannot be dissolved; and so also hinder afflux of Blood. Hence comes as Inflammation, and Gangreen, so *Iliaca passio*, and so Death. In this Case take heed of Fomentations applyed hot, strong rubbing of the part, or offering violence to reduce them; which may cause the foresaid Symptoms, &c.

*Cure in general.* 1. The Guts, Caul, or both, are speedily to be reduced to their place. 2. So kept. 3. If the Rim be only relaxed, use Restrictives; if broke, Consolidatives.

*Observe in reduction* (which is easie, if the Rupture be little and Guts be empty) if there be noise, 'tis the Guts, if not, 'tis the Caul.

We begin with that in the Navel called *Umbilicalis*. If the Caul be lodg'd, the Tumor is soft, keeps its native Colour. If the Guts, 'tis also unequal. There may be here also one from Blood, like *Aneurisma*; another from Flesh, which is hard: with the two last meddle not. To reduce the two first, lay the Patient on his Back, and press them in gradually: when in, apply this Plaister, *Ex Empl. contr. Rupt. una cum Ol. Terebinth. & Bol. Arm. modic. dissol.* 'Tis excellent: on this lay a Boulster of Leather, or other hard thing, according to the bigness of the Rupture, and on all a fit Belly-band or Truss, to which, if you please, you may fix the Boulster. With which I have cured several Children, only applying *Empl. Diapal.* boyld in Red-wine, and mixed with Bole. Some advise, if it be very great after Reduction, to take fast hold of the Navel with the Hand or Forceps, and in the bottom of it pass through a Needle ready threaded; after make the Ligature very hard, and then cut off what's fitting; leaving the rest to fall: after *Cicatrizate* it. But this not being easily admitted, being also painful and dangerous, it had better be forborn, and use all care in the former Method: for certainly as the part by what was got in was distended, so also it may contract again as well as a Woman's Belly after delivery. To the part this also may be used, *R. Herb. Persol. cum toto m. ii. Auricul. ven. Herniar. Plantag. Musc. Acac. nost. an. m. i. coq. in f. q. Vin. rub. f. a. & Col.* In this and other Ruptures take heed of Sneezing, which may be prejudicial, as *Deck.* in his *Exercit. Med. Pract.* acquaints us, of which he gives us two observations of two Women, one aged forty, who had a

Navel Rupture, with Wind, which by reason of Tooth-Ach, which was intolerable, using sneezing, the Rupture increased to a vast bigness, to which after he had administred such things, as did incide Flegm, and disceus Wind, he cured, by applying the next: *R. Colophon. ʒ ii. ʒ. Tereb. ʒ i. ʒ. stor. Balaust. Sang. Drac. an. ʒ i. ʒ. Ol. Carv. stil. gut. xii. Mastichin. q. s. M. f. s. a. Magdalen.* This was continued, neither did it any more trouble her, though she after had two Children. The other Woman had the like Rupture, with which she was not much troubled, unless after eating much windy things, or her Belly was bound, or especially if she sneezed, to prevent which she presently rubb'd her Eyes.

In Infants the following hath oft cur'd Ruptures: *R. Adipis ur-  
sin. ʒ i. ʒ. Sem. persoliat. ʒ ʒ. Tutie prepar. ʒ iii. M.* A fit Liga-  
ture is to be used, under which lay the leaves of *Persoliat.* and give  
the Decoction inwardly. Also this hath been approved: Pow-  
der of *Mastich* mix'd with white of an Egg and apply'd: also the  
former Unguent may be mix'd with powder of *Snails houses.*

*Adder-Tongue* in powder given for some days cures all Ruptures.

Those called *Inguinales*, whether *Enterocoele*, or *Epiplooele*, or ei-  
ther, if fallen into *Scrotum*, may receive their dispatch together:  
the greater including the lesser. In an elapse of the Gut into *Scro-  
tum*, there sometimes fall out sad Symptoms, which must be remo-  
ved before they be reduced. As 1. *Inflammation*, perceived by  
Pain, Heat, and Fever; removed with this, *R. Farin. Hord. lb i.  
Fursur. Tritic. lb ʒ. Ol. Ros. ʒ iii. Vin. rubr. q. s. M. f. Catapl.* Apply  
it warm to the Groins and Cods: it greatly digests, moderately  
repels Humors, and excellently strengthens the part: remove it  
once in twenty four hours, till Inflammation be gone. If by rea-  
son of great heat, the *Cataplasm* be too dry, so as to stick hard;  
pour on it Red-Wine, and *Ol. Ros.* equal parts, which also easeth  
pain, and removes Inflammation. 2. Is *Wind*, discerned by inqua-  
lity, stretching pain, yea also in the Belly, without Weight: there's  
also noise, and the Party breaks Wind both ways. This is to be  
discussed with *Fomentations* framed of sharp *Lixiviums*, wherein  
boyl Cummin-Seed, new Linnen-Yarn, adding a little Sack; the  
Sack only hath prevailed being used moderately hot. *R. Ol. Rutac.  
Cham. Aneth. an. ʒ i. Nard. ʒ iii. Carv. distil. ʒ i. spir. Vin. ʒ ii. M.*  
With this anoint the parts. Some give five or six pricks with a  
sharp needle, especially if in the Groins, which dispatcheth the  
Wind, and makes them reduceable. For Internals use those things  
which

which discufs Wind. Which fee in windy Tumors, and elfewhere. In Clyfters you give, mix thofe things which discufs Wind. 3. *Hardened Excrements*, known by the ftoppage of the Belly for two or three days, great hardnefs of the part increafing by little, there's grievous pain. This is moft desperate, fometimes producing *Iliaca Paffio*; here forbear Purgers, ufe Emollient Fomentations, Cataplafms, Lenitive Clyfters, caft in in moderate quantity. With which I cured a very aged Man, who vomited up much hard ftinking ftuff. The Cataplafm was that of *Parvus*; of the fame Decoction was made the Clyfter, with addition of *Diacathol.* and Salt. In the interim, let the Patient take little, and that of good Juice. *R. Rad. Alth. ʒ ii. Lilior. alb. ʒ i. Herb. Malv. Violar. Pariet. an. m. fs. flor. Cham. Melilot. an. p. ii. Furfur. m. fs. coq. ex aq. com. & expref. add. Farin. Herd. Fabar. an. ʒ iii. lini, Fenugr. an. ʒ ii. Ol. Ros. Lilior. alb. Axung. Anatis, vel Gallin. an. ʒ i. M. f. Catapl.* Thofe being removed, and the Guts or Caul reduced to their place; If it be from Relaxation, *R. Bol. Arm. Sang. Drac. Maflic. Sarcoc. an. ʒ i. Bifling. regul. pul. an. ʒ iii. Refin. Pin. ʒ i. fs. Orvor. alb. Cer. q. f. f. Cerat.* Spread it on thin Leather, and apply it; the Hair, if on, firft shaved off, and there let it ftick till it fall. If the Rim be broke, *R. Cerat. prædict. Empl. Apoft. Nicol. an. part. æq. & malax. cum Ol. Maflic.* The next hath cured many, *R. Plantain and Sloe-Tree-Mofs, boyl them in Red-Wine, and beat them into a Catapl.* 'Tis alfo excellent in Navel-Ruptures; after which apply this, *R. Ol. Maflic. ʒ i. fs. pul. Herniar. ʒ i. rad. Torment. Cumi, an. ʒ fs. Cer. par. f. Unguent.* *R. rad. Symphyt. rec. purgatam, in orbiculos fciffam; quantitas hujus rad. pro una vice fit duorum digitorum;* add *Axung. perci quart. part. contund. fimul in Mortar. lapid. vel lign. cum pistil. ejusdem.* Make it into a round Ball, and apply it to the part, on which apply a hard Boulfter or Trufs; the Party is to lie eight days, applying frefh every day: after he may walk gently, applying it every 7th. day. If the Rupture be new, it cures in fix weeks; if old, in half a year. Some ufe aftringent Fomentations. This I have proved; *R. Alum p. udered ʒ iv. boyl it in Smiths-Forge Water, lb ii. with old Oak-pale Moys m. i. till half be wafted, then add a pint of Red-Wine: ftrain it, and ufe it Morning and Night. Cerat. ex Caran. cum sem. Nasturt. an. part. æq. Conquaf. cum alb. Ov. & extend. super Alutam* is good. In the interim, *R. sem. Nasturt. ʒ i. in Vin. rub.* fome hours before Dinner and Supper. Or, *Doves-Foot, Cranes-Bill, à ʒ i. ad ʒ i.* The next hath cured, efpecially Children. Take one of the bigger Star-falls, with



two spoonfuls of *aq. Vita*, and Wheat-flower, fufficient to make it into paffe. It hath cured in three days, if taken in the beginning. The Root boyl'd in Beer, as *R. rad.* § iv. well dry'd and cut, boyl it in three Measures of Beer, to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . *Dof. Coch.* i. Morning, Noon, and Night: 'Tis alfo admirable in fputting Blood. The Juice of *Herniaria* in red wine, taken for nine days, is excellent.

*Prevot.* hath feveral experiments in his *Medic. Paup.* which fee. Oyl of Lizards is highly commended: but note that good Truffes are chief in the Cure, which I have done without Remedies in fome, in others, with applying *Empl. cont. Rupt.* and giving inwardly the Powder of Parfly-feeds; which was kept as a great fecret by one famous. If the former means prevail not, *Purge* the Body, efpecially from ferous Humors: Alfo from pituitous, after which may more fafely be ufed both external and internal Medicines. *Herb. Perfiliat.* the whole, given *ad* § i. in Red Wine, is admirable.

So alfo *Herniar. Van Helmont* highly commends a draught of Wine wherein is boyl'd equal parts of Seeds, of *Anife*, *Carraway*, *Fennel*, and *Coriander* bruifed; he faith it cured one as big as a Head. But on careful Tryal I could find no fuch effect. Great *Mouse-ear* to § i. taken in Red Wine or Comfrey-Water hath cured. *Herniar.* bruifed and fteept in White Wine, after preffed out and drank for nine days is admirable. Of the faid Juice, with like part of Sugar, may be framed a Syrup, &c. for Children. Its Powder may be alfo given in Pap. If any defire more copious, coftly, and experimented Remedies, fee *Scultetus*, &c. In the Cure fome have lain forty days, others fixty, in which time ufe exact Diet, fhun all things caufing Wind and crude Humors; as all green Herbs, Fruits, Pulfe, Milk, &c. To keep the Belly foluble, ufe *Elect. Lenit.* Clyfters, Stew'd Prunes; let Bread be well baked with Seeds of *Anife*, *Cummin*. &c. Meats be boyl'd, their ordinary Drink Claret, and other altered with appropriated Herbs. Here might be fet down the feveral ways of cutting, but being almoft infufferable, and as unfucceffful, I forbear. If you have a mind to be acquainted with them, fee *Paræus*, *Scultetus*, &c. For *Barbet*, I fuppofe he intended it, but did not, as any may fee in his *Chirurgia*, page 35. at leaft not fo as it fhould. Take heed that in Infants you take not the retraction of their Tefticle into the Groin for a Rupture, left you do more hurt than good. *Vas deferens* (faith *Barbet*) may fall twifted into *Scrotum*, which may eafily be reduced, or go up of it felf.

There



There are very considerable Observations in *Riverius* of Ruptures, both as to Cure and Cutting.

*Bronchocoele* is a swelling in the Throat, for most part caused from Preternatural Flegm, mixed with Wind, 'tis contained in a peculiar Bag, lies under the Muscles, having its rise from the Wind-Pipe. 'Tis seldom cured by Medicaments, unless at first, and then may be used this. *R. Rad. Ireos, Galang. an. ʒ i. fs. Puleg. Satureia, Herniar. an. ʒ i. sem. Fenugr. Anis. an. ʒ i. Petrosel. ʒ fs. Pip. r. leng. Spicnard. Nuc. Mesch. Cinam. an. ʒ ii. Myrrh. ʒ fs. Alum. ust. ʒ fs. Sacch. alb. ʒ iii. M. f. pul. tenuis* of this take every morning ʒ i. fs. in White Wine. Outwardly apply *Empl. contr. Rup. de Vigo cum Mercur. reduplic. Empl. Diasulphur.* Fluxing in this Case excellent. *Bals. Sulphur.* is good. Or, *R. Gum. Ammoniac. Galban. Bdel. in Acet. dissol. an. ʒ i. pul. rad. Ireos, ʒ ii. sem. Sinap. Urtic. an. ʒ i. Pulp. Colocynth. Croc. Orient. an. ʒ i. Sal. Gem. Alum. an. ʒ i. pic. Naval. ʒ vi. Resin. pin. ʒ i. M. f. Empl.* If these or the like prevail not, you must come to remove it by Section, of which see after.

## C H A P. VII.

*Of the falling out of the Eye, Womb, Fundament.*

**T**HAT of the *Eye*, is when it struts out beyond its Orbit, so that the lid cannot cover it.

*Signs* are needless.

*Causes* are inward, as resolution of the Nerves and Muscles; outward, as Inflammation, Blows, Strangling, hard labour.

*Cure.* Let it be gently put into its place (if that cannot be, 'tis to be removed) after keep it in by fit binding, having applyed a Bolster, dipt in a Decoction of Sloes, which I have tryed. Or, *R. fol. Cupres. ʒ fs. flor. Cham. ʒ ii. Thur. Mastic. an. ʒ i. f. Saccul. in aq. Gem. Querci. madefiat.* Forget not a defensative to the Forehead. An Eye hanging out of its Orbit the breadth of a Finger, being put into its place, was cured with the following, without offence of the sight. *R. Herb. Malv. Bismalv. Rut. Semperv. an. m. i. alb. Over. N. iv. Farin. Hord. Fabar. Lin. an. ʒ fs. Camphor. Croc. an. ʒ fs. Ol. Rosac. ʒ i. fs. Lact. Muliebr. ʒ ii. aq. Ros. q. s. f. Catapl.* It was not boyl'd but mixt, yet warm applied; the next was dropt into

into the Eye, *R. Alo. hepat. Camphor. Aristol. rot. & long. an. ʒi. Coral. rub. præp. ʒi. fs. Seif alb. ʒiii. Croc. Marr. ʒ fs. Vitr. Antimon. gr. vi. Mel. Despum. at. ʒii. fs. Sacch. Cand. alb. ʒii. par. coq. f. Unguent.*

That of the Womb, called *Prolapsus vel procidentia uteri*, some think is not of the Womb it self, but only of the rugous part of the Sheath. The innermost rugous Tunicle of the Sheath may be relax'd and fall down, which is not seldom taken for the Body of the Womb it self. Causes external, may be the inconsiderate laying hold on it by the Midwife, either for the Child, or the After-Birth, and so drawing it to her, causes it to recede from its proper place. Internal, may be excessive Throes; the Childs head being more than ordinary big, may displace it: this happening in an unhealthful Body, store of slimy waterish or such like humors flowing into it, causes it to sink more and more, so that at last, by its bigness, it comes very much out of the Body. In the beginning, it may easily be cured by astringents, the part being put up, only let them not be used within the Month, or fourteen days at least; the greater it is, and the slenderer the Neck is, the Separation is the more easie. If it cannot be kept up, or do gangreen, it may be cut off, which was thus performed. First, was drawn out, the hanging out part so far, as to tye it with Tape to hinder bleeding; which done, the cutting off follow'd, with little effusion of Blood; after it was cleansed with the next, which resist Putrefaction and Stench. *R. rad. Alib. Brion. an. ʒ fs. fol. Artemis. Absinth. Rut. Laur. an. m. fs. flor. ros. rub. Lavend. an. ʒ iv. Coq. f. a. in vin. Rhen. & Colat. add. unguent. ex apio ʒi. fs. Mel. chelidon. ʒi. M. f. unguent.* By this she was cured, and after had her natural Courses; 'tis to be dressed *f. a.* If little, the astringent strengthening Decoction may be thus. *R. rad. consolid. mag. rub. Tinctor. an. ʒii. fol. matric. Salu. Puleg. an. m. i. fol. Querc. m. fs. Glandium ʒi. fs. flor. ros. rub. balaust. an. m. fs. Sem. Cumi, Alum. crud. ana ʒii. Contund. & coq. in vin. rub. lb. iii. Colat.* After fomenting, and the part trussed up, and if need be, a Ring put up, to the whole Belly use the next Plaister. *R. lig. Aloes, Berberis, Santal. Curr. Anther. cinam. ana ʒii. flor. Cham. ʒi. fs. Thur. Mastic. ana ʒi. labd. lb. i. pic. Naval. Resin. Pini, an. ʒii. ol. Mastic. Castor. an. lb. fs. M. f. Empl. f. a.* It helps the weakness of the Womb, represses the *Procidentia*, and staies immoderate Fluxes; 'tis to be spread on Leather.

In aged 'tis incurable, if of long continuance; but it may be supported with a Ball of the bigness of a Ducks Egge or bigger, dipt twice or thrice in melted *Empl. Rupt. Fern.* in which there must be a hole to discharge the *Menstrua*, &c. Through which also is to be thrust a copper Wier, with a String fastned to it, to draw it out of the Body more fitly. Yet have I found the Womb it self in several hang forth, one of which I cut off, being over-perswaded by the Party her self, but not with that success desired, for she dyed some days after; though much therein might be attributed to her own indiscretion after it was cut off. It's falling is either from the Laxation or Ruption of the Ligaments. The first may be from serous or flegmatick Humors. The second from violent Causes, as Blows, Falls, &c. The first comes by degrees, the second suddenly.

*Progn.* If either be new, or not much out, 'tis easily cured. If old and much, hard; if the Ligaments be broke, 'tis incurable. If there be Pain, Fever, Gangreen, or other grievous Symptoms, it may procure Death. It usually hinders from Walking, Conception, and Mensès; and is also filthy and troublesome.

*Cure.* Symptoms if any, are to be removed, as after which done, lay the Party on her Back, with her Hips up, and her Legs drawn asunder, and put it up gently; if it may be, with the Hand: if not, do it with a Pessary that may in bigness answer the proportion of the Sheath, fram'd of Cork, which cover with Wax mixed with some *Castor*, or *Assa fetida*, which may there continue; let it not be too thick, and perforated lengthways for the Humors to pass through. The Pessary keep up with a fit Bandage. To the Belly may be apply'd, *Empl. contr. Rupt. part. ii. de Min. part. i. M.* Or, *Empl. Barbar.* The Patient is to lye still for eight or ten days, with her Legs across, forbearing loud speaking, and whatsoever may cause Coughing, or Sneezing. There may be laid next to *Vulv.* an astringent Bag, as *R. fol. Plantag. Salic. Mespilor. Quercin. Prun. Silvest. summit. Ros. Rub. an. m. i. rad. Torment. Consolid. major Bistort. an. ʒ i. Balaust. Nuc. Cupress. an. ʒ ss. sem. Anis. ʒ i. ss. incid. & contund. omnia gross. modo per Saccul. intertext.* 'Tis to be applied hot three times a day. Inwardly may be given, *Astringents* and *Strengtheners*; but not in time of the Courses. Those in Ruptures may serve to be used for twelve or fifteen days. Be sure to keep the Belly open with *Lenitives*, which you are to do also in that of the Eye, which may be *Catharticks*.

*Observe*

*Observe* 1. For Inflammation, if any, or tumify'd ; remove them, as in Ruptures.

2. If *Fæces* or Wind fill the Guts, remove them with a Clyster.

3. Anoint the Womb with some astringent Oyls.

4. If the Pessary be too thick, by its constant friction, it may cause *Fluor albus*, and so decay the strength of the Body. Several Men have had their devices to get it up.

*Zacutus*, by tying a Mouse to the Thigh unknown, and so by the fright, the Womb went up.

*Roder.* by making as if he would have applied a hot Iron to it, which prevailed.

If there be a Gangreen, it must be cut off, first binding it, and after cut off ; Cauteize it, which some say, is without danger. This done, cure it *f. a.* One having it out so swell'd, that it was as big as a Childs Head, being also inflamed, and all the vicine parts tending to Blisters, Universals premised, was thus cured. *R. Ol. Ros. Cham. Lilior. alb. an. ʒ i. M.* The parts were first anointed with it, being fomented with the following, *R. Herb. Artemis. Scord. Absinth. Verbasce. Malv. Bi/malv. Parietar. an. m. i. flor. Hyperic. Cham. Melilot. Sambuc. Ros. Rub. an. m. ss. coq. in Vin. rub. ad Lib. 4. Colat. add. Mel Ros. ʒ iii. Sacch. alb. ʒ ii. M. f. fom.* Not long since, was brought a young Maid, about eighteen years old, whose Womb was come down, and much tumified and red. I advis'd her Aunt to make a Fomentation only of Milk and Chamomel, till I my self could come to her, which was the next Morning. After I had view'd it, I gave order to foment it with a Decoction of *Malv. & Cham.* in Beer, and to keep Stuphs to it ; to give her Clysters, and to lye still ; after which, by degrees it was put up, and so remains. She said it came by working. I did the more admire at it, being she was a Maid.

The *Ars-gut* turning over, or coming out, is from the looseness of the *Sphincter-Muscle*, caused from too much straining, usually in Dysenteries, *Tenismus*, &c. Also from Blows and cold ; 'tis common in Children.

*Cure.* If there be Pain or Inflammation, remove them by bathing the part with this *R. Flor. Cham. Verbasce. Sambuc. an. m. ss. rad. Alth. ʒ i. sem. Lini, Fenugr. an. ʒ ss. M. & coq. ex Lacte.*

2. In whom was pain and swelling, was cured thus, *R. Flor. Cham. m. i. Vin. Malv. lb i. ss. Maceretur per hor. i. vel ii. super carbon. lent. igne.* In this, Stuphs being wet, was wrung out, and apply-

plied as hot as could be endured. Before you put it up, anoint it *cum Ol. Ros. & Myrtil.* and bestrew it *cum Alb. Grac. pul.* which is excellent. Or, *R. Ros. rub. Cortic. gran. Nuc. Cupres. Mastic. Croc. Mart. & Plumb. ust. an. ʒ ss. M. f. pul. subtilis.* This done, your Finger being lapt in a fine linnen Rag, put it up; the Party in the mean time drawing up his Breath. Reduce it as soon as may be, for fear a Gangreen surprize. After up, there may be applied an Astringent-Bag, or Cataplasin, before which wipe the part very clean. As *R. Farin. Volatil. ʒ ii. Sang. Drac. Bol. Arm. rad. Arnogloss. Major. an. ʒ ii. M. cum Alb. Ov. parumq; Vin. rub. q. s. f. Catapl.* These must be bound on, a Swaith being put about the middle, and from it fit Ligatures come between the Legs, and fastned well both before and behind to the Swaith; (thus do also in the Womb) when the Party goes to Stool. If he can, let him stand, and take heed of too much straining.

*Barbet* tells us, that five or six smart blows on the bare Buttocks, with a strong hand, may reduce it, it being first anointed *cum Ol. Ros. & Myrtin.* Yet I fear not so sure, as it may cause smart, sorrow or laughter in by-standers.

## SECT. II.

### CHAP. I.

#### *Of Tumors in general, and an Abscesss.*

**T**HE Solution of these are gathered by Reason, the latter also being of general Concern. And although as to their dividing, they might be put under *Dianfs*; but yet being as those before, a Preternatural Disease, wherein the whole Body, or its parts, are indecently increased, and so rendred unfit for proper Actions, it may be handled here.

E

*Differ.*



*Differ.* may be many : as some taken from their quantity , as great, little, mean. Others from their quality, as hot, cold. Some from their substance, as soft, hard ; others from their Symptoms, as from Colour, and Pain : hence white, black, red, painful, from the part affected, as *Ophthalmia, Pleuritis, Peripneum.* &c. and from the matter, so Sanguineous, Bilious, Phlegmatick, and Melancholy Tumors ; to which are referred watery and windy. Some are Simple, others Compound.

*Signs* are best explained in particular Tumors.

*Causes* efficient are either Fluxion or Congestion : the Cause of the first being external ; as Falls, Blows, external Heat, too great Motion, &c. Internals, as Pain, superabundant Thinness, Acrimony of Humors, &c. The second is either when the Natural Heat of the part being diminished, the good Humors are ill concocted, or the vicious are not sufficiently evacuated. This comes by degrees, the other more suddenly. They also may be from Transfusion, either from the whole Body, or some part which is under Fluxion ; the material Causes are the Humors.

The *times* of curable Tumors are, 1. *Beginning*, when the parts begin to swell. 2. *Increase*, when swelling pain and other Symptoms are augmented. 3. *State*, wherein they stand at a stay. 4. *Declination*, when all Symptoms are lessened.

*Progn.* Tumors from Flegm and Melancholy are hard to cure. Those from corrupt Blood or Bile, that seize the internal parts, that appears about great Vessels, Joynts, Nerves, Membranes and noble Parts, are of great bigness, and in ill-habited Bodies are dangerous. The contrary are of more easie Cure. They end four ways. 1. By *Dissipation*, which the lessening of the Symptoms shew. 2. *Suppuration*, in which Pain and Beatings are increased with a Fever. 3. *Induration*, which the too oft and immoderate use of repelling and discussing Medicines have caused. 4. *Corruption*, from the defect of Natural Heat, as in a Gangreen.

*Cure.* 1. By hindering any further Flux to the part (of the Causes of *Plethora*, and ill-habit, that procures Fluxion. See *Institutions*.) This is done by intercepting, repelling, revelling, derivation, and corroborating the part it self. 2. In removing what's already gathered in the part : which is performed, 1. By *astringent* and repelling Medicines, *viz.* when 'tis thin, and sticks not too firmly to the part. 2. By *Resolvents*, when contrary. 3. By *Suppuration*, when the former are ineffectual. 4. By *Fire*, when all other means

are



are fruitless. The more full discourse of these will be better performed in particular Tumors.

An *Abscess* is a collection of matter, that cannot be dissipated ; but is suppurated by Nature or Art. If the first do it not, add Art, and stay till it open of it self ; unless, 1. The matter be very sharp or malign, on which happens a Corrosion of the vicine parts, and a corruption of the Nerves, Tendons and Bones. 2. When it may affect a more noble part. 3. When it lies in the Joynts. 4. When cast out by Crisis.

Before you open, *consider*, whether the matter be in a proper Tunicle or not : If not, make your *Apertion* in a right line, observing the Fibres of the Muscles : *E. G.* If in the Head, according to the position of the Hair, *length-ways* ; on the Eye-lid, *transverse*. On the Temples, Nose, Neck, Breast, Arms, Feet, *long-ways* : so in the midd of the Belly ; but on the sides somewhat *oblique* ; in the Groins *transverse*, but not very deep, by reason of the Seed-Vessels.

*Generally* beware of touching any great Veins, Arteries or Nerves. For here 'tis better to cut the Fibres cross, than by hurting the Vessels, procure a greater ill.

The *best place* to open in, is that which is most raised and soft : if possible, let it be in the most depending part.

*When opened*, with Tents keep the place so long open, till the Preternatural Humors are discharg'd, and the part return to its former function. Let not your Lancet, &c. go any deeper than the matter, which perceiving, draw back and turn up its point, and make the Incision in the Skin so big, as that there may be free vent for the matter. *If it be* included in its *Cistiv*, and it be small, make the Incision *long-ways*. *If big*, make it double, cross, and beware of touching the Vesicle. Which if you do, expect a foetid and almost incurable Ulcer. This well done, remove with your Fingers the Bag, which seldom or never sticks to the Skin. Cut off the little Artery by which 'tis fed ; and have a care that the least particle of the Bag remain, for it may gather again. Some instead of the Lancet, &c. rather advise a *Potential Caution*. This may gratifie the timorous, and may be so order'd as not to be very painful. For which see *Fontinels*. But it hath these *Inconveniences*. In tender Bodies it may eat too deep, in others notwithstanding the best care, may spread. It must be some hours in doing, unless dreadfully painful by its extream corrosiveness ; and after all,

if you must give a present vent to the Humors, you must make use of the Lancet, &c. For the *Incision-Knife*, if Lancet pointed, though it may affright, and is painful, which is inconsiderable; yet with it the Incision may be made as deep and long as you please; the matter is suddenly discharged, and the Party hath present Relief; that matter remaining may be sooner concocted, by fit internal and external Remedies; and you will not be troubled with a long gleet, unless it be your own fault: Yet this will follow all Tumors that are behind the Ears, Neck, under the Armpits, and in the Groins, that spring from indurate Glandules, if they be touched either by Lancet, or Caustic, till the whole Glandules and their Tunicles are wasted. For Fainting, Hemorrhage that may follow Apertion, and the removal of the Eschar, see after.

## CHAP. II.

### Of Phlegmon.

**T**IS a *Præternatural* Tumor from an afflux of Blood. It also follows Wounds, Fractures, &c. If in fleshy parts, it ends in fourteen days. On Tendons and Ligaments, in forty. Sometimes 'tis from Blood alone; which is perfect. Sometimes mixt with Bile, Flegm, Melancholy, and then it is called *Phleg. Erysipelotoides, Oedematoides, Scirrboides*, which are imperfect.

*Signs.* It suddenly begins, and speedily increaseth, is Hot, Red, Painful, Beating, Shining. There's also Tension, Hardness, and Resistance; all from the abundance of the Blood, thickness, &c.

*Causes* are either Blood alone, or it mixt with other Humors, as before. The Blood may be faulty being hindred in its *Circulation*, when either stopt in its Vessels, and so stands still, or is pour'd out of them, whether into the substance of the vicine parts or Cavities of the Body, or out of the Body. Its standing still, may be either from great *Plethora*, as to the Vessels, or by straitness, the Vessels being either compressed or obstructed: Pressed by hard Tumors, or Ligatures; Obstructed either by the Blood or Flegm coagulated in them, from the great coldness of the Air or Water, or such Medicines as astringe much, or are tart, whether those internal or exter-

external used. The Blood got into the parts, standing there ; its spiritous, more volatile and subtil parts beginning to vanish, the acid and salt parts left, are made sharper, and do more sharply rise up one against another ; stirs up an hot Effervescency, because of the present oily parts of the Blood, and so by degrees doth so corrupt the blood as to turn it into matter different, according to the variety of the blood corrupted.

*Progn.* If moderate, and in external parts, 'tis healthful, freeing the internal parts from many Diseases. If in young hot bodies, and in fleshy parts, easily cured. If very great, or malign, beware of the Gangreen. If internal in great joints, or Vessels ; also in Eyes, Jaws, *Penis*, or *Valva*, 'tis dangerous.

*Cure.* Let Diet be very spare and cooling ; forbear motion of the body, especially of the affected part, *V. S.* as soon as may be.

If the Tumor be in the upper parts, on the Arm ; if in the lower, the Legs or Feet. If *V. S.* cannot be born, use Leeches, Scarifications. If it proceed from Evacuations stopt, procure them. Purge oft, to remove Acrimony and ill Humors with *Cologogons*. Sweating is thought excellent, with those mixtures you have in Pleurisies, which also serve for Inflammation of the Lungs. In the interim, use first *Revulsion*, to call the Humor from the affected part ; supposed best done by *V. S.* Secondly, *Repel*, if the Humor be thin and superficially seated. Yet of this beware, 1. When Humors are Malign or Critical. 2. If the body be *Plethoric*, or *Cachymic*. 3. When Humors flow to the *Emunctories*. 4. If the part have little natural heat. 5. When pain is vehement. And 6. In Venomous bites. Repellers are, *Rad. Bistort. Torment. Fol. Plantag. Cupress. Myrtil. Solan. Semperv. Querc. flor. Rosar. Balaust. Sem. Cydonior. Santal. rub. Gallar. Acac. Sang. Drac. alb. Ovor. Acet. Alum. Bol. Arm. Vin. rub. Ol. Ros. Myrtil. Cydon. Unguent. Comitif. Refrig. Gal. Popul. &c Empl. de Sperm. Ranar. Diapal. cum Succ. Or, R. Acet. Ros. § ii. alb. Ovor. conquis. num. 2. Bol. Arm. § iii. Lapis Hemat. § i. M. f. Liniment.* Of the Simples may also be made Defensatives ; to intercept which, apply to the parts most empty of Flesh, as *R. Farin. Hord. § ii. Bol. Arm. § i. Gallar. immatur. Nuc. Cupress. cortic. gran. an. § i. cum Oxy mel. f. Empl.* This I have tried, *R. Diapalm. lb ss. coq. in Acet. Vin. & add. Bol. cpt. § ii. M. f. Empl.* For more see *Blasius super Morel.* These are to be used in *Principio*. In the Increase, Discussives are called for, which are, *Rad. Galang. Irees, fol. Abrotan. Rut. Sabin. flor. Cham. Meliser. Sambuc. Sem. Anis. Carv.*

*Carv. Cumin. Gum. Ammoniac. Bdel. Sagapen. Taccamab. Ol. Aneth. Nard. Rut. Laurin. Unguent. Agrip. Martiat. Empl. de Betonic. Oxyroc. Diachyl. cum Gum.* These not profiting come to Suppuratives, which are, *Rad. Altb. Lilior. alb. Ceba coct. Fol. Malv. Altb. Franc. Urfin. Acetos. flor. Cham. ficus, Gum. Bdel. Sagap. Ammoniac. Adeps Gallin. Anser. Porc. Anat. Ol. Scyn. Lin. Lilior. alb. Unguent. Basilic. Dialtb. S. & Compos. Empl. S. cum Gum. Mucilag. Melilot. Henbane fram'd into a Poultis with Milk, and appli'd to hot Pains and Tumors, is admirable: If appli'd to the belly, it wonderfully easeth pain in the belly from the Scurvy. If flegmatick and viscus Humors be mixed with the Blood, the Gums, Onions, Squills, may be most fit. *R. Rad. Lilior. alb. sub. Ciner. Coct. num. 2. Rad. Altb. 3 ii. fol. Malv. Viol. Pariet. an. m. i. Coq. in Lact. ad Putrilag. Pinsantur & trajicient. add. Mic. Pan. alb. 3 ii. Farin. sem. lin. 3 vi. pul. flor. Cham. Melilot. an. 3 i. fs. Coq. ad Pultis Consistent. add. Axung. Porcin. 3 fs. Ol. Cham. Lilior. alb. an. 3 i. Croc. 3 ii. M. f. Catapl.* This was intituled *pro Rege. Blas.* on Morel. hath a good *Catapl.* which you may see also in *Barbet.* Or, *R. Farin. Rad. Altb. Hord. an. 3 ii. fol. Malv. Branc. Urfin. an. m. iii. sem. Lin. ejusq; Farin. 3 i. fs. Caricar. Ping. concis. num. x. Coq. lento ign. ex aq. pur. Cerevisiae tenui, aut urgente ardere summo ex Lacte ebutyrato ad humiditatis Consumpt. ac decoq; Emollitionem; tunc Contusis exacte omnibus add. Axung. Porc. Butyri rec. an. 3 i. fs. M. f. Catapl.* When glutinous Flegm is mixed with the blood, and breeds a lighter heat in the part, then *R. Cepar. sub Cineribus coctar. hinc & contusar. 3 iv. Farin. fabar. sem. Fœnugr. an. 3 iij. flor. Cham. Sambuc. an. m. i. p. Coq. f. a. ex Cerevis. tenui vel. aq. pur. ut f. Catapl.* When the part is much inflamed, beware of Oyls and oily things, and rather boyl the Cataplasim with Butter-Milk, which doth excellently temper heat, and prevents an *Erysipelas*, from joyning with the Inflammation. If Oyntments and Plaisters please better, you have them above. *Empl. Crocat. Minsch.* is excellent, when likely to break. In the place which is softest, and most fluctuates, especially if rivell'd and pointed, make incision, or, &c. as before in the former Chapter. If neither will be admitted, either *Basilicon* thick spread, or the Yolk of an Egg. Or, *R. Mel. opt. Farin. Secal. an. 3 i. Vitel. Over. num. i. Imponantur igni blando, & agitentur ad Empl. Consist.* Spread it on thick Cloth and apply it, and daily renew it; 'tis admirable, and oft tryed. Figs beat to a Poultis is very good, after broke or opened, dress it with Digestives, Mandificatives, &c. as in Ulcers; where see. And though all be good, yet*

*Kalf.*

*Bals. Sulphur.* made of Oyl of Turpentine, Aniseed, &c. is excellent, saith *De le boe Silv.* which produceth wonderful effects, a little dropt in, or anointed on the Ulcer; for shortly after the generation of new matter is so diminished; and oft, by it only in few days, hath perfectly been cured, notable Aposthumes, after Inflammations in the Breast and other places. If after Incision there be any considerable bleeding, apply *pul. Gal.* for 24 hours, as *R. Oliban. ʒ i. Aloes ʒ i. fs. f. pul. M. cum. alb. Oror. ad. consist. Mel. add. Pilis Lepor. concis. minutis.* On which must be fit Ligatures: If you use a *Causitic*, as in cold and large Tumors. Or, where Bleeding is expected. To hasten the fall of the *Escar.* may be applied *Unguent. Dialth. &c.* other Symptoms to be removed, as Fever, Gangreen. See their proper Chapter, for Hardness, see *Scirrhus.* For Pain use *Anodynes*, which are *Rad. Alth. Lilior. alb. fol. Malv. Aneth. Cham. Sambuc. sem. Lin. Papav. Fenugr. sper. Cer. Lac. dul. alb. Oror. Ol. Lilior. alb. Lini Unguent. Popul. Axung. Porc. Gall. human. Opium,* as *R. flor. Aneth. Cham. an. m. i. Sambuc. ʒ i. fs. Farin. sem. Lin. ʒ iv. Ol. Aneth. Lilior. alb. an. ʒ fs. Coq. in Lact. Vaccin. in Form. Catapl.* oft tryed.

*Barbet. R. Ol. Palm. Laur. Tereb. an. ʒ fs. Unguent. Popul. Martiat. an. ʒ iii. Ros. ʒ ii. M. f Liniment.* for use.

## CHAP. III.

*Of other Tumors from Blood; as Fatness, Buboes, &c.*

**F***atness*, under which take also *Fleshiness.* The last produced by much laudable Blood, the motion of the Body, and moderate Exercise concurring; also life void of Cares, large taking of Food of much Juice, and easie Concoction; and moderate, or more prolonged sleep.

The first, by Blood too fat, produced by healthful constitution of Body, with its little Motion, continual taking too much fat Food, pleasant and too long Sleep, Bile sparing, and not very sharp. The Body is more seldom Fleishy than Fat, they are hard to cure.



*Signs* are needles. There follows hinderance of Motion, and working, also of expiration from interception of the passages; sometimes Death, Barrenness.

*Cure.* If Flethy, use *V. S.* use much and long Exercise, by vexing the mind with Cares, sleep little, and feed on things which nourish little, and are hard of Digestion. If Fat, use oft and plenty of sharp Sauces, both sour and Aromatick; such as are salt and bitter, as Vinegar, Juice of Citrons, *Spir. Sal. &c.* Pepper, Cloves, Cinamon, Mace, Ginger, Cresses, Locket, Mustard, any Raddish, &c. By much exercise, little sleep, pesterling the Mind with Cares, and wholly abstaining from Oily and Fat Food. *Fennel-Water* to my Knowledge hath been effectual.

*Buboes*, are from impure Blood, they receive several Names. They are seated in the Glandules, if little, not painful and easily suppurated. 'Tis call'd *Phyma*: Where there's more of Bile in it, *Phygeton*: if under the Armpits, *Pannus*: behind the Ears, *Parotis*. The one benign, the other malign and pestilential. If from impure Coition, 'tis called *Bubo Venerea*.

*Signs* in general are, Redness, Pain, Heat, Tension, Pulsation, and sometimes Fever. Causes; Blood, always mixed with some other Preternatural Humor.

*Progn.* If not malign and ripen well, 'tis not dangerous, unless long in discussing or ripening; for then a Fistula may be fear'd.

*Observe*, That in the Arm-pit ripens sooner than that in the Groins, and this sooner than that behind the Ear. If malign, 'tis for most part a sign of sudden Death, although all other signs may be good. That Venereal is not mortal, yet hard of Cure, and may be made worse by *V. S.* and purging, the matter thereby being drawn into the internal parts.

*Cure.* If benign, purge with Lenitives, forbear *V. S.* and Repellers; sweating profits in them all. In those Malign, Scarification may be used: and if very much inflamed, the Leeches. *Externals*, if very painful, first use *Anodynes*, this is excellent: *R. El. Malo. Farin. Alb. Farugr. an. ʒ ii. Herd. ʒ i. Assing. Anat. Ol. Amch. an. ʒ ss. Coq. in Lact. Vaccin. q. s. f. Catapl.* Or the next better. *R. Mucilag. Psylli. ʒ i. ss. Vitel. Ovov. nu. i. Croc. ʒ i. Butyr. rec. ʒ ss. M. f. Liniment.* In these, by reason of the coldness of the Glandules, Resolvers are to be strong, to which must be added Attractives to hasten out the matter. Resolvers are before, Attractives come after. If these prevail not, hasten ripening, which



is safest of all : being suppurated, open it by Incision, and keep it open till the Tumor be wasted. In Children, for most part, 'tis committed to Nature, only prescribing a good Diet, as in *Pblegmon*. Touch not the part oft. There may be applied *Empl. de Mucilag. Crocat.* Or, *Ol. Lilic. Cham.* Or, *R. Unguent. Dialib. 3i. Ol. Laurin. 3 ss. M.* With this I have cured several Children, of *Parotis*, &c. In a *Pestilential Bubo*, &c. neither Bleed nor Purge. Sudorificks and Refrigeratives are good. In the very beginning Attractives are necessary, which are *Rad. Brien. Ari. Aristol. rot. Dictam. Pyrethr. Nasturt. Flammul. Perr. Allium, Urtic. Cep. Ficus, Sinap. Gum. Ammoniac. Galb. Euphorb. Succin. Cantharid. Castor. fel Taur. semis Columb. Anser. Caprin. Calc. Vir. Nitri, Sulphur. Ferment. sap. Nigr. Empl. Diachyl. cum Gum. Oxyroc. Theriac, Mithrid. R. Rad. Alth. 3 i. Cepar. 3 ii. flor. Sambuc. Cham. an. p. ii. Ficu. num. 12. Farin. Fenugr. 3 ii. sem. Columb. 3 i. Theriac. 3 ii. M. f. Catapl.* Some take Hens and Frogs, dividing them in the midst, and apply them warm to the part. Others apply the Arse of live Hens, or Pigeons, the Feathers first plucked off; but 'tis best in the beginning to use *Vesicatories* to the *Bubo*; the next Morning or Evening open the *Blister*, after dress it with Attractives; as *R. Empl. Diachyl. cum Gum. de Mucilag. an. lb. ss. Unguent. Basil. 3 iv. sem. Sinap. 3 iii. M. f. Empl.* this is excellent.

In a *Venereal Bubo*, neither *V. S.* nor purge, as long as there's any hope to cure it by *Externals*, lest the malign Humor thrown out by Nature, be returned in, and so procure the Pox; but by all means suppurate, which being never so little done, yea, though the matter be not perfectly concocted, open it, after which, apply *Cups*. If these prevail not; when the whole Mass of Blood is infected, use the cure for *Lues Venerea*. The next Decoction may be oft used, *R. Rad. Chin. Sarsaparil. an. 3 iii. Polipod. 3 i. Cortic. Lign. Guaiac. 3 iiii. fol. Sen. Elect. 3 ii. Agaric. Troch. 3 ii. Cinam. i. ss. infus. tepide in f. q. aq. Cumin. per bor. 24. coq. & express. lb vi. add. syr. Ros. Sol. cum Sen. 3 iv. M. Dos. 3 vi. vel vii.* It may be boyled in Beer or Wine, according to the temperament and Age of the Patient. If you desire it more Purging; there may be added 3 i. or ii. *Trech. Alband.* If this suffice not, there may be mixed with every Dose *Mercur. Pracip. alb. gr. v. vel. vi.* If strength will bear it.

One troubled with a *Bubo* in the Arm-pit, after seven days being very painful and maturated, out of which came much Matter and

Blood, there being applyed *Unguent. Basilic.* for five days the matter seem'd to increafe, the part being Glandules was ill' coloured. After which was applyed this, *R. Pul. Agrim. 3 i. M. l. Ref. 3 ss. M.* this applyed, the part was strengthened, and the matter became laudable and less. Malignity suspected, there was added *Scordium pul. 3 ss.* after which was applyed *Ol. Hyperic.* alone; for the hardness round about was applyed *Empl. Melilot. & Mucilag.* which removed it, and so in a matter of nine or ten days it was well. *Bing.* Several impure *Parotitis* in the Glandules about the Neck, as also remarkable Tumors about the Chin, from ferous Humors mixed with Blood, transmitted from the head. The matter being impacted and putrified, with Pain, Heat, Hardness, sometimes with, and sometimes without a Fever, hath been cured with the following, yea in both Sexes. First was given a gentle *Purge*, for Bile and Water. After sweate, *cum syr. succ. de Citr. p. i. aq. Fumar. p. ii.* After was applyed a ripening *Catapl.* Or, *R. Empl. Diachyl. 3 i. de Mucilag. 3 ii. M.* after ripen'd they were opened, being dressed with *Basilicon*; and the matter pressed out, in short time they were healed. But those that neglected them, the matter in them acquired a sharp and ill quality; and did afflict the vicine parts; yea, the Breast it self. Hence followed Leannes, Cough, gentle Fever, and at last Death. *Bing. Pestilent Bubo's* have been helpt by this. *R. Gum. Galb. aceto dissolut. Empl. Diachyl. cum Gum. & Oxycroc. an. 3 ii. M.* This was applied from the beginning till perfect suppuration, which satisfied all intentions, and also did not seldom perfectly cure them, *Diemerbr.*

## CHAP. IV.

### *Carbuncle, Ecchymosis, Angina.*

**T**HE *First*, is from adust Blood, corrupting the part where 'tis collected. Sometime 'tis malign, sometimes not: some are lesser, some bigger. Some make a difference between *Anthrax* and it, but 'tis the same with it, and that called *Ignis persicus*.

*Signs.*

*Signs.* There's sometimes but one great Pustle, sometimes many little ones; which being opened look black, and all about inflamed. The Crust removed, instead of Matter there's spongy Flesh: the Parts very painful, and there's Fever and Watching.

*Cause,* is Adust Blood, assuming the nature of Black Bile, and so apt to putrefie.

*Progn.* If Black, especially in Plague time, when near to a principal part, and suddenly vanish, hopeles, or very little. If sinall, red, and alone, easie.

*Cure.* Use Clysters, or only Lenitives, as *Man. Tamarinds, Cassia, Crem. Tart.* To Bleed to Fainting is bad. Instead thereof use Leeches, or Cups, *cum Scarific.* but most of all *Sudorifics* and *Coolers*, as in the Plague. To remove the *Eschar.* *R. Theriac. vet. Mithrid. an. 3 ss. Firment. Tireb. an. 3 iii. Mel. Ros. 3 i. ss. Butyr. rec. 3 ii. Vitriol. alb. 3 i. Fulig. Camin. 3 ii. ss. Sap. nigr. 3 iii. Croc. 3 iii. Vitel. Ovor. num. 2. M. f. Empl.* Outward Medicines are oft to be changed. Suppuratives are needles. The *Eschar* being separated, use *Unguent. Egypt. Mel. Ros. Unguent. Fusc. Wurtz. Butyr. Antimon.* is excellent.

One having a *malign* and cruel *Carbuncle* in the foot, after several Medicines tryed in vain, was cured with this *R. Stercor. Vaccin. ss i. Acet. 3 iii. Ol. Ros. 3 iv. Croc. 3 ss. M. pro Empl.* It was applied warm every third hour, it mitigated the pain, drew out the heat, removed the Tumor, and extirpated the Disease. *Ruland.*

*Eccchymosis*, is an effusion of Blood under the Skin, causing blackness.

*Signs* are needles.

*Causes* are, Eruption, Erosion, or opening of the Mouths of the Vessels, by Contusion, &c.

*Progn.* If the Blood be thin, and can be discuss'd, 'tis well; otherwise it is to be opened, lest the part gangreen.

*Cure.* If the contusion be great, from whence ordinarily it comes. 1. Use *V. S.* especially if very painful. Repeat it if necessary. Purge, if the Blood fall inward, presently give Irish Slate, or *Sper. Cet.* or both together, in *Cham. mel.* or *Chervel* Posset-drink for some nights together. Juice of *Nep* is excellent. Or, *R. Rhab. Ter. sigil. Bol. Arm. Mum. an. 3 i. f. pul. Dos. 3 i. in Oxycrat.* Or, *R. Cnser flor. Genist. 3 i. ss. Mum. 3 ii. Rhapent. gr. xxv. sem. Nasturt. Hartenf. 3 i. M. cum Oxycrat. f. Bol. cap. hor. semmi, superbibend.*

*bibend. seq. R. aq. Bardan. & Nuc. virid. an. ʒ i. fs. syr. Acetof. Citr. ʒ x. spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat. acid. M. f. Julep.* Use Clysters, a noint *cum Ol. Ros.* for four days, or apply the next twice a day. *R. Farin. Hord. & Fabar. an. ʒ ii. pul. Ros. ʒ i. coq. in Vin. Rub. parumq; acet. ad Catapl. add. Ol. Ros. parum, & Vitel. Ov. cum. alb. Or, R. Empl. Melilot. ʒ i. Diapal. ʒ fs. Oxycroc. ʒ ii. M. & extend. super alutam.* If blackness remove not, use *Empl. Cumin.* The next cured a Contusion of the Foot. *R. Sterc. Vacc. Absinth. an. m. i. Furfur. m. fs. flor. Cham. ʒ ii. cum Ol. Cham. em. f. Catapl. R. off. sepiæ, Cerus. an. part. aq. sap. nigr. q. s. ad consistent. Unguent.* In one night it removes all blackness in the Face from Contusions and Blows.

One cured with drinking *aq. Fumar. & Sacch.*

One by a fall received an *Ecchymosis* on the head, she was aged fifty. It rose to the quantity of an Hens Egge; she not admitting of Incision, and not being willing to bring it to suppuration, to save pain and trouble, having *V. S.* before, and at first applied *alb. Ov. cum. Ol. Ros.* This course was taken: The part was fomented twice a day, half an hour at a time; after, it was shaved against the hair, as to open the pores the more, so to remove all filth, after which was applied *Ol. Lilior. alb. & Cham. an. part. equal.* On it Cotton-wool perfum'd with smoak of Aromatick powder, made hot, with which the Tumor was perfectly discussed. *Pomarat.*

A young Man fell from a high place, by which all his Members were so bruised, that he seemed near Death; his father took Hony-Combs with the Hony in them, and boiled them in Wine to the consistence of an Oyntment, which he spread on the Skin of a Wether newly killed, and therein wrapped the Patient, which being repeated for three days together, he was perfectly cured. In particular Contusions the same Ointment spread on a Linnen Cloth and applied, presently cures. *River.*

*Angina* or the Quinsie, is a Tumor of the Jaws, from Blood, hindering breathing and swallowing; it is sometimes internal, sometimes external, or both.

Parts affected, are the *Tonsils, Uvula, Jaws, Muscles of the Larynx, Gullet and Roof of the Mouth.* Some divide it into three, others into four kinds.

1. *Cynanche*, in which the *Larynx* internal Muscles are inflamed, without any appearing Tumor; in breathing, the Parties Mouth stands open.

2. *Pa*

2. *Paracynanche*, wherein the external *Larynx* Muscles with finall Tumors are inflamed.

3. *Synanche*, wherein there's present Tumor and Inflammation; and the external Muscles of the *Pharynx* (as some think) are only afflicted.

4. *Parasynanche*, which invades the external Jaw Muscles with redness and Tumor.

*Signs* that precede are, the Neck, as usually cannot be stirred, breathing and swallowing are impaired, there's pain and heat felt in the Jaws.

*Signs* present, there's breathing as if choaked, swallowing hindered, so that all liquid things are cast out by the Nose. There's great pain, redness, Tumor, in the three last; also Fever, Tongue dry, Voice faint; also redness in the Face.

*Cause* is Blood pituitous and viscid, which is most oft.

*Pregn.* No Quinsie is safe, and by how much the Tumor is less, the more dangerous. In *Cynanche*, especially if there be a Tumor in the Neck, 'tis good; the third is of less danger, the fourth is yet lesser; as also the Tonsils inflamed. If the matter be translated to the Lungs, either the sick dies in seven days, or else there will be an *Empyema*.

*Indicat.* The Bile and Lympha of the Blood is to be tempered, viscid Flegm chiefly incided, revelling and deriving to be speedily performed.

*Cure.* *V. S.* is first to be in the Arm, and if needful, repeated: after, if the Disease require, cut the Veins under the Tongue. If Malign, beware of *V. S.* unless at the very invasion. However, if not Malign, bleed not much, nor after the third day. *Cups*, *Vesicatories*, *Clysters*, *Gargarisms*, and outward applications profit much. After *V. S.* cast in a Clyster. Or, if they can, give a Purge with Incisers. In the beginning a *Gargarism*, *ex rad. Imperat. Ireos, &c.* profits: also *Spir. Vin. mixt cum Spir. Sal. Armon.* hath cured many. After apply *Tipicks*. First, if possible, use *Sudorificks*, Cutters, add *Sal. Prunel.* Vomits are highly commended, whether there be Malignity or not, in the beginning, otherwise they may be hurtful. If absolutely necessary, *Laryngotome* may be used, of which after. In the beginning use those that gently astringe, with Incisers; repelling *Gargarisms* also; unless there be Malignity, and then forbear, lest the matter be repelled to the Heart, Lungs, or Brain, and so cause *Epilepsy*, Madness, &c. As *R. Flor. Ros. rub. Balauft. an. p. i. f.*

*cortic.*



cortic. Gran.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss. fol. Quercin. m. i. Alum. ust.  $\frac{1}{2}$  i. Coq. ex aqu. ferrat. & Colat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  i. ss. add. Diamor.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. M. Another better. R. Fol. Taraxic. m. i. ss. Heder. terr. Violar. an. m. ss. Coq. ex aq. Hord. In Colat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  xx. dissol. Mel. Ros.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. ss. add. spir. Vitriol. gut. xv. M. The next hath profited many in the beginning. R. Flor. Ros. rub. Sambuc. an. m. i. Coq. in Cerevis. tenu. q. s. sub finem add. Alb. Græc.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Col.  $\frac{1}{2}$  i. add. Sacch. Saturn.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ss. lap. Prunel.  $\frac{1}{2}$  i. M. pro Gargaris. Or, R. Aq. flor. Sambuc. Ros. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. rob Sambuc. Diamor. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Succ. Taraxic. express.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss. spir. Vin. rectif.  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. sal. Prunel.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ii. M. f. Gargar. To discuss in the Declination, R. Rad. Liquirit. cortic. Gran. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. flor. Balauft. p. i. Fujuk. num. xii. Ficu. num. iii. Passul. min.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. Coq. ex aq. Hord. in Colat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  xx. dissol. syr. Capil. Ven. Mel. Ros. col. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. M. Externals are, Ol. Nuc. Lilior. alb. Aneth. Cham. Amyg. d. Aung. Capen. Porci, Unguent. Alth. Empl. de Mucilag. alb. Græc. Sterc. Columbin. nidus Hirund. Childrens Dung dried, and mixed with Honey, and with it anoint the Jaws, hath cured in two hours. R. Rad. Alth. Lilior. alb. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. nid. Hirund. num. i. Ficu. Dactylor. an. num. iv. alb. Græc.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Cepar.  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. Coq. ex aq. Hord. vel Cerevis. f. q. add. Farin. Tritic. sem. Lin. Fenugr. Alth. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. ss. Vitel. Ovov. num. ii. Croc. Orient.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Ol. Cham.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. M. f. Catapl. Or, R. Suca. Cepar.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Ol. Lilior. alb. Irin. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. ss. Coq. parum, add. Nid. Hirund.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Pic. & Cer. q. s. M. f. f. a. Empl. A maturating Cataplasf. R. Rad. Alth.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Lilior. alb. Liquirit. Ireos nost. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Cepar.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss. passular. enucleat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Ficu. num. vi. sem. Lini, Fenugr. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. fol. Malv. Brassic. an. m. ss. Coq. ex Vin. alb. Gallic. in ferm. Catapl. I have cured several, especially of the Tonfils inflam'd, by giving Clysters, applying a Vescatory in the Neck; to the throat outwardly laid a Plaister, framed of equal parts, ex alb. Græc. & fl. r. Sulphur. cum Mel. The next Syrup was oft taken. R. Diamor.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Mel. Ros.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . M. add. spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat. Acid. If it break not, it may warily be opened with a Lancet, or other Instrument, after which use Mel. Ros. to lick.

A Girl about twenty five, after labouring in the Sun, being hot, greedily drank cold Beer; hence within two hours, there was great difficulty of breathing and swallowing, the Fauces being much swelled and pained, so that she could scarce take or swallow a drop of Liquor; she having her Courses, was not let Blood, but presently purged, she having been bound for three days, which gave six Stools. The next was applied outwardly, R. Nid. Hirund. num. 1. Cepar. num. 2. Farin. sem. Lin.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . rad. Alth. Lilior. alb.

an.



*an.* 3 vi. *alb. Græc.* 3 iii. *Coq. ex Cerevis. q. s. Contus. add. Vitel. Ovir. num. 2. M. f. Catapl.* There was by this but little ease; but she was ready to be choaked for want of breath, and all liquids taken were cast out by the Nose. Therefore the next was used; *R. Bacc. Laur. elect. & excortic. sem. Levistic. gran. parad. Sal. com. an.* 3 i. *β. flor. Sambuc. m. i. alb. Græc.* 3 ii. *contus. add. aq. commun. ℥ i. β. Coq. lent. igne ad tertie partis consump. tum add. Mel. Virg.* 3 ii. *Acet. Sambuc. spir. Vin. an.* 3 i. *Mixta statim calidè indantur Ollæ, capitèq; tegumento obvelato, Cochleari continuò moveatur & circumrotetur, halitusq; & vapores assurgentes ore hiantè agrotantes accipiant, tepidumq; dum fieri incipiat, bis terve hoc decoct. Gargarizent, calidòsq; se contineant & sudent.* After a few hours the Abscess broke, and out of the Mouth came much stinking matter, so that she breathed and swallowed better, after which was prescribed the next; *R. Rob Sambuc.* 3 *β. Mel. Ros.* 3 i. *β. M. f. Linctus.* Which taken, there was nothing used to the end of the Cure, but French-Wine, wherein was dissolved Honey for a Gargarism. The former Decoction hath been a singular Experiment in all Quinsies, though suffocating, when all things else have been fruitless. *Decker.*

## CHAP. V.

## Of Erysipelas and Herpes.

These owe their *Product* to Bile. In the *first*, 'tis mostly cast into the Skin; yet sometimes to the adjacent Muscles: appearing in dispersed, red broad spots. The *second* marring the Skin with Pustles, corroding and spreading. When from Bile only, 'tis perfect: if from the other three Humors mixt, imperfect: and receives these Names, *Erysipelas, Phlegmonodes, Oedemat. &c.* Sometimes an Ulcer is joyned with it, consumes sometimes only the Skin, sometimes the Flesh it self; so in *Herpes*, if only from Bile, there's an eroding of the Skin, but where Flegm is mixed, it begets a *Herpes Miliaris*, which also corrodes the Flesh.

*Signs.* *Erysipelas* invades with horror, vehement biting and burning, of a red yellowish colour; which pressed, vanisheth, but presently returns, always joyned with a Fever, except it be from

an external cause. In *Herpes* there's little Pustles like to Miller-Seeds, Heat, Itching, after rubbing a moistness and little Ulcers.

*Causes* of both are Bile, sometimes mixt as before, yea sometimes with *Serum*.

*Pregn.* *Erysipelas*, its Cure is difficult, if Bones be bare, joyned with a Fracture, Wound, Dislocation, or Putrefaction; it seizeth noble parts and Jaws, if repelled from the external to the internal parts; but if driven to the outward parts in robust Bodies (*although universal*, as I have oft observed) 'tis easily cured. *Herpes* is of hard Cure, but of little danger, unless so render'd by the immoderate use of Repellers.

*Cure.* As to both, Diet is the same as in Inflammation; as Air, Meat, Drink, must be cooling and little: All hot, sweet, and fat things hurt, also too great motion of the Body, or part affected; Watching, Costiveness, Venery, and Anger.

*Purging* is needful in both, with Bile-purgers. *V. S.* is needless in *Herpes*, as also in *Erysipelas*; if from pure Bile (which for most part happens) 'tis fit, especially in *Pléthorick* Bodies. In delicate and weak Bodies, *Cups cum scarific.* or *Leeches*, if required, may serve. This done, to provoke Sweat is the best. For this see in *Jaundice*. In *Herpes*, Baths are excellent, and their waters taken at fit times, safely cure the Diseases. The Decocts of *China, sarfa*, &c profit much. *Externals* in *Erysipelas* are not to be unctuous, nor repellers, except it be very small, and the part be remote from the noble parts, and the Humor be yet flowing, then also mix them with Resolvers; those cold and moist, liquid and thin, and oft removed may fit, as *R. aq. part. ii. Acet. part. i. M.* Or, *R. Sap. alb. ʒ i. dissol. in aq. Sambuc. lb. iii. Ebul.* apply them with clothes, and as they dry, moisten them: *Lap. Medicam. Croc.* is excellent; Chalk in powder cast upon the place, laying Cap-Paper upon it, cures safely and quickly. *Empl. Diapal.* dissolved in *Acet.* is good. Or, *R. Myrrb. rub. pul. ʒ ii. Sacc. Saturn. ʒ i. Camph. ʒ i. Opi gr. xxv. Vin. alb. ʒ vi. M.* apply it with linnen Clothes warm, remove them oft. Fumes of *Mastich*, and *Thus* may be used five or six times a day, especially if the Face be affected. If it grow livid and black, See *Gangreen*. If Ulcerated, *R. Troch. Rbas. alb. ʒ ii. Myrrb. rub. Litharg. Aur. an. ʒ i. flor. Sulphur. ʒ β. Sarcocol. ʒ ii. alb. Ov. q. l. M. f. Liniment.* Their own Urine mixed with Honey and taken for three days together betimes in a Morning, is excellent, and preserves

serves from it always after. To the part use Litharge in fine powder, put between two Rags, which eases pain and cures. *Herpes Miliaris*, in it use *aq. Calc. Viv. cum Sacch. Saturn.* Or, *R. Lanam succid. torrefact. donec f. nigr. & pul. M. cum aq. Ros.* with which anoint oft. The powder of Chalk mixed with Cream, and anoint the part, first fomenting with the hot Lees of white Wine is good. So is Urin and Lye. For *Herpes exedens*, *R. Lap. prunel. 3 i. flor. Sulphur. 3 β. Sacch. Saturn. 3 i. β. Ol. Rapar. vet. q. s. f. Liniment.* Or, *R. Litharg. Cerus. an. 3 ii. cortic. Granat. 3 β. Myrrh. 3 i. Thur. 3 i. β. virid. æris, Alum. usti, an. 3 i. cum Ol. Myrtin. & Cer. q. s. f. Unguent.* Or, *R. Unguent. de Litharg. Diapomphol. an. 3 ii. Ol. Sulph. 3 β. M.*

One cured of an *Erysipelas* in the Face, by casting Barly-Meal on it, there being also given Emollient Clysters, *V. S.* used with Scarific. to the Scapula's. It hath also cured in other parts, as in the Thigh.

Another cured with *Lac. Virgin. August.* hot, applied to the Thigh, with Cloths; this did not only recover and disencumber the Tumor, but extinguished the Heat. An *Herpes* after an *Erysipelas* (all other Medicines proving fruitless) was cured with this. *R. Unguent. de Litharg. 3 i. Mercur. viv. Succ. Limon. extract. 3 β. Tut. præp. 3 iii. Cerus. & lap. Calaminar. an. 3 ii. aq. Ros. & Acet. R. s. an 3 i. β. agitentur omnia in Mortar. & Pistil. Plumb. and use it.* Juice of Moul-e-ear admirably qualifies and heals *Herpes Miliaris*.

## CHAP. VI.

### Of Oedema.

**T**IS from Flegm, oftner by Congestion than Fluxion, thrust into the parts by the expulsive faculty.

*Signs.* 'Tis white, soft, lax, pain none or little; if pressed it pits: 'tis chiefly in Hands and Feet; they being remote from the Fountain of Heat.

*Cause* is Flegm, sometimes mixed with other Humors, and for most part 'tis from the ill disposition of the *Ly. phæducts*.

*Pregn.* If from Flegm alone, 'tis long in curing, and is most oft resolved; if mixt, it sometimes suppurates; especially, if it be in a hot place. If it pass to an Abscess or Scirrhus, 'tis hard to cure. If there be joyned a *Phtisis*, *Cachexia*, or Droplie, 'tis dangerous: as also in Flegmatick Bodies, in Winter Season, and in great Eaters and Drinkers.

*Cure.* Here Dyet must be good; Meat, Drink, and Air moderately hot and dry; Meats roasted are better than boyl'd. Wine either of it self or altered with hot Herbs is good. Milk, Sea-Fish, Fruits, raw Herbs, &c. hurt; moderate exercise before Meat is good. Long sleep, especially in the day; Costiveness, ease and sadness are hurtful. *V. S.* is altogether unfit. *Purging and Sweating* are necessary, sometimes *Vomiting*; have always regard to the Stomach. If it proceed from another Disease, that must be removed, before the Tumor can be cured. Yet the part may be rubbed *cum Ol. Cham.* wherein Salt is boyled, or foment with a Sponge dipt in Wormwood-Wine. The *Purgers* in a primary *Oedema*, are such as educe Flegm; of which see in their places.

*Barbet* highly commends the next. *R. Rad. Ireos Florent. 3 i. Eryng. Petrosel. an. 3 β. Rhab. elect. Agaric. Troch. an. 3 iii. fol. Sen. mund. 3 vi. Cinam. 3 ii. Caryoph. 3 i. sem. Siler. mont. 3 ii. M. f. Nodulus infus. in Vin. alb. Gallic. antiq. pint. ii. sumat in die mane 3 iv. vel v. pro Dos.* Or, *R. Elect. e Succ. Ros. 3 i. Jalap. 3 i. spir Sal. 3 i. M. f. Elect. sumat inde æger tertio aut quarto quævis die quant. Fab. aut Nuc. avellan.* With either of which, he cured them quickly. He also exactly rouled the Arm or Leg with Roulers of twelve or fifteen yards long, beginning from below upward, so allowing no liberty for the Humor to ascend. Thus the noble parts were strengthened, Preternatural Humors evacuated, and the external Members in few days restored to their former condition. To the Tumors in the very beginning Repellers may be used; yet mixed with more discussers: after only discussers, sometimes stronger, sometimes weaker, according to the condition of the Disease. Some use Water and Wine-Vinegar, wherein is dissolved Alum a little, with which they foment the Tumor, rubbing it well. *R. Sulphur. 3 i. sterc. Columb. 3 x. Farin. fab. 3 i. β. Luoin. 3 i. cum Decoct. flor. Cham. f. Catapl.* Or, *R. Rad. Alth. 3 iii. Brion. Ebul. an. 3 ii. fol. Malv. Rut. an. m. i. Sabin. m. β. Coq. in aq. & Vin. part. æq. add. sub finem, Acet. 3 iii. Contus. add. Farin. fab. 3 ii. β. ciner. commun. 3 β. sterc. Vaccin. 3 i. Sal. commun. 3 β. ferment. 3 i. β. Ol. Cham. 3 iii.*

*Axung.*

*Axung. Porc.* ʒ ii. *M. f. Catapl.* If an Abscess be feared, which seldom happens, omit the Vinegar, and instead thereof, add Onions and some *Unguent. Basilic.* and so you have a Pultis serviceable in both intentions. Some use *Empl. de Bacc. Laur. Oxyroc. Diach. cum Gum. Crecat. Minseb.*

Two *Oedematous Tumors* were discussed with this. *R. Diapalm.* ʒ i. *Mercur. vir.* ʒ i. *Misc.*

One was on the right side of the Face on the nether Jaw, come to suppuration, which being applyed, discussed it in four days perfectly.

Another on the region of the Loins, as big as the Palm of the Hand, which was discussed in few days by the said Plaister.

*Pomar.* He saith, for to discuss suppurated matter, the next conditions are necessary. 1. That the matter be little in quantity. 2. That it be thin and Wheyish. 3. That it be in the Skin, and surface of the Body, and not in any deep part. 4. That it be in a strong healthful Body, and soft-fleshed. 5. That it be in Summer. Remember, if it tend to an Abscess, 'tis known by pain and beating; a furious *Oedema* needs not to be handled; those referred see elsewhere.

## C H A P. VII.

### Of Scirrhus.

**T**IS from *Melancholy*, or tough Flegm.

*Signs.* There's little or no pain, hard, livid, fixt, without Veins appearing. If from Flegm, 'tis white.

*Causes* as before, and so 'tis perfect; if mixed with other Humors, 'tis imperfect.

*Progn.* If perfect or not, yet if great, without pain, and Hair grow thereon, 'tis incurable. So also if livid, which oft degenerates to a Cancer. If imperfect, small and painful, sometimes curable, though rarely. That occasioned from too strong or immoderate Repellers, is hopeless.

*Cure.* If from Flegm, use the Dyer in *Oedema*. If from *Melancholy*, let it be of good Juice, moderately hot and moist, and of



easie Concoction. For what's to be shun'd and what's to be used, see in *Erysipelas*. *V. S.* is seldom or never useful. *Sweating* and *Purging* are very good; they are to be such as carry off Flegm or Melancholy, as need requires. Sweating may be by a Decoction of *Lign. Vitæ, Sarsap.* &c. which is excellent. The Humors may be prepared by an *Apozeme*. This done, the Tumor is to be resolved or suppurated: but the last is dangerous, or uncertain. To perform the first, Discussers must be mixt with Mollifiers. If in young, and the Tumor be soft, the more gentle. If hard and inveterate, those stronger. *Unguent. Cicut. Hild.* is excellent, which is this: *R. Gum. Ammoniac. ʒ i. Ol. Amygd. dul. Lilior. alb. Pingued. Gall. an. ʒ ii. Succ. Cicutæ, ʒ iv. Acet. Scillit. ʒ ii. M. maneat in Infus. hor. 24. idq; in calid. loco, postea coq. s. a. colat. cum forti expressione servetur ad usum*. 'Tis to be done at a gentle fire; neither is the moisture of the Juice or Vinegar wholly to be wasted. 'Tis excellent in Tumors arising from tough matter, in any part of the Body. Anoint it with a hot hand, after which apply this, *R. Empl. de Mucilag. & Melilot. an. ʒ ii. Gum. Ammoniac. dissol. in Acet. Scil. ʒ i. β. M. f. Empl. add. parum Cerae, si opus est.* If it be symptomatical, use this, *R. Bees Wax, Ducks Grease, each ʒ i. Oyl of Lillies, ʒ ii. Ox-bone Marrow ʒ ii. M. for use.* Emollient Medicines are, *Butyr. Axung. Gallin. Anser. Anatis, Perci, Vulpis, Ursin. Homin. Malv. Atriplex, Gum. Ammoniac. Galban. Bdel. Stirac. liquid. Unguent. Althææ, Empl. Diachyl. cum Gum. de Mucilag. de Melilot.* For Resolvers, you have before in *Phlegmon*.

A *Merchants Wife* of *Ulme*, having had a long *Scirrhus* in the right Breast, insomuch as a Cancer was suspected; other means being used in vain, yea, *Empl. de Ran. sine Mercur.* was resolved by this, *R. Empl. Diachyl. Mag. de Melilot. Ceron. an. ʒ i. Gum. Ammoniac. in acet. dissol. ʒ β. M. f. Empl.*

Another cured with anointing, *cum Ol. Petroleo.*



## C H A P. VIII.

## Of Aqueous Tumors.

**T**HEY are from unprofitable Serofities superabounding, which either afflict the whole Body, called *Anasarca*; and then the Sanguification of the Chyle is hurt: Or some parts, which are many, and may receive their dispatch here. If the lower Belly only, or with it the Legs, generated from the obstruction and ruption of the *Lacteal* Veins, pouring their Liquor into the Cavity of the Belly, *Ascites*. If Wind with Water, distend the Belly, being either in the Cavity or Guts, 'tis called *Tympanites*. These three kinds shall be discoursed of afterwards. If water be collected in the Head, 'tis called *Hydrocephalos*. If in the Breast, *Hydrops Pectoris*. If in the Navil, *Hydromphalos*. And in the Cods, *Hydrocele*. If in other external parts, 'tis called watry Tumors.

*Signs.* They are painless, more or less swelled; if pressed, return speedily. If looked on by Candle light, shine.

*Causes* as before, and what comes after.

*Progn.* If from the depravedness of the parts that serve to chylyfy and sanguify, 'tis dangerous. All, save those small, are hardly cured, and especially those about and in great Joynts.

*Cure.* The Dyet in *Oedema*, may serve here. That of *Cornarius* is excellent, viz. Bread and Meat  $\frac{3}{4}$  xii. and Drink  $\frac{3}{4}$  xiv. for one day. Hot and dry Aliments are best, unless hot Waters, hot Spices, and salt meat.

*Purging* is very needful, so it be not too much. They are to be by *Hydragogues*. Such things as provoke Sweat and Urine, are very good. As also in all moist Ulcers and Contagious Humors. These may be found in Cure of Dropsies, in the Marrow of *Physick* afterwards. Only take the next, which *Barbet* saith, cures the Dropsie it self. Rx. Rad. Gent. Irid. Cicber. Fanicul. Imperator. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Cortic. Median. Sambuc.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . fol. Chamapir. m. i. Rerism. p. ii. flor. Centaur. m. in p. i. sem. Apii, Ceriand. Carv. Urtic. Rcm. Fanicul. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. fol. Sen. elect.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Agaric. lviiss.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Jalap.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Turbith  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ .  
Cercif.

*Concis. infund. in lb vi. Vin. Rben. Dos. ʒ iv.* Externals are, *Rad. Brion. Aristol. Irid. flor. Cham. Sambuc. fol. Rutæ, Centaur. Zmeth. Chelidon. Origan. Sulphur. viv. Sal. Alum. Bac. Laur. Gum. Ammoniac. Bdel. &c.* Of these may be made Fomentations, as *R. fol. Rutæ, Sambuc. Ebul. flor. Cham. an. m. i. Bacc. Laur. ʒ ii. coq. in Lixiv. & Vin. pro futu.* after anoint *cum Sal. Nitri, ʒ β. Sulphur. ʒ iii. pul. Bacc. Laur. ʒ i. Ammoniac. ʒ β. Ol. Rut. & Cera, q. s. f. Unguent.* This done apply this, *R. Sem. Sinap. & Urtic. Sulphur. Spum. Mar. Aristol. rot. Bdel. an. ʒ i. Ammoniac. in Ol. antiquif. dissol. Cera, an. ʒ ii. M. f. Empl.* If these prevail not, use *Sponges* dipt in *aq. Calc. viv.* If it fail, open it, and cure it *f. a.* remember a digestive Powder is to be used after Meat.

*Hydrocephalus*, or Head-Dropsie, is always of hard Cure, and also dangerous; if in the Ventricles of the Brain, or between the Brain and *Meninges*: Yet *less*, if between *Pia* and *Dura Mater*, or between *Dura* and the *Scull*. For the *Dura* may be divided with a *Lancet*, if it can be come at, but if without the *Scull*, 'tis of least danger; for it may be removed, if not by Medicines, yet by Incision. *Purging, Sweating, and Diureticks* are of little use. But *Setons, Fontanels, Blisters, and Cantheries* are profitable. The same Medicines before may be useful; especially the *Sponge, cum aq. Calc. viv.* 'tis to be great and well rouled on. After which some Ointments may be used; As, *R. Pul. Absinth. Cham. M. lilor. an. ʒ i. β. Butyr. rec. Ol. Cham. an. ʒ iv. Cer. parum, M. f. Unguent.* If these prevail not, or the like, *Actual Cantheries* are to be applied to several parts of the Head at several times, in those places which the *Serum* makes appear most fit. This may be when 'tis between the Skin and *Scull*. But if under the *Scull*, there must be Incision near the *Sagittal Suture*; but which way soever, discharge not too much at once, especially in Children, so that all the Water be not removed to the end of the Cure, but rather remove it with Internal and External Discussers; and this is to be observed in all watery Tumors cured by a *Paracentesis*, as this may. What Grumous matter remains may be discussed with this, *R. Ol. Cham. ʒ x. Sulphur. ʒ i. pul. Origan. Myrtil. Ros. rub. Absinth. Melilor. an. ʒ i. β. Cer. q. s. f. Unguent.* daily good rouling hath cured. A *Fontanel* in the Nape of the Neck, especially in Children, is good, as also in violent *Catarrhs*.

*Hydromphalos*, or the Navil watery Rupture, and *Hydrocele*, the Cod watery Rupture are cured in the same manner. If resolvable,

ble, use this, *R. Farin. Fabar. ʒ iii. Hord. ʒ i. coq. in Vin. rub. ad form. Catapl. postea admisce pul. flor. Cham. Melilot. an. ʒ β. Ol. Ros. Cham. an. ʒ i. Alb. & Vitel. Ov. num. i. M. f. Catapl. discussing Fomentations are good. If these or the like prevail not; Paracentesis must be used, of which elsewhere. Some apply a Seton to Scrotum, and have cured it.*

*Hydrocephalos.* An Infant newly born, troubled with it, the whole Head being swelled with great Dilatation of the *Sutures*, was cured only by swathing, renewing it every day; the Tumor vanished in fifteen or twenty days.

*Hydromphalos.* A young Maid troubled with it, it did of it self break, and after all the Water was evacuated, was by degrees cured; and whereas before she was very lean, now she hath got good store of Flesh. To the place was applied *Unguent. Basilic. after Bals. Lucar.* and on them an *Empl. fram'd ex Diapal. Melilot. & Oxyroc.* elsewhere set down.

*Hydrocele.* One now alive, and therefore not to be named, came to me, having a hard resisting Tumor in *Scrotum*, which I, as others, judged to be *Sarcocoele*, but he after leaping on Horseback over a Brook, the *Scrotum* falling on the pommel of his Saddle, perceived something break and make a noise; after which he sent for me, but being far from *Warwick*, and I then being engaged to one whom I had newly dismembered, could not go: he going to *London*, and by his entreaty, an Apertion at all adventures was made in *Scrotum*, after which, I let the Water out twice, and it healed up presently of it self; only applying *Diapal.* but it still returns again, which he lets out himself.

One of eleven Months old, with a *Hydrocele* in the right Testicle, having troubled him from his Birth, after other means ineffectual, was cured with this. *R. Farin. Fab. lb β. decoq. cum Vin. gen. ros. ad Pulvis. consist. deinde add. Oxyin. simp. ʒ iii. f. Catapl.* It was applied Morning and Night, which in eight days discussed the Tumor quite. *River.* This is also observable, that he cured an *Enterocoele*, in one aged fifty, who was very weak and feeble, a mortification of the part being also feared by fomenting with hot *aq. Vitæ* for two hours.

## C H A P. IX.

## Of Flatuous Tumors.

**F**latuous Tumors are from Wind. Some are without pain, others with it. In the one, the Wind is in Motion, in the other, Quiet. They are light, soft, pit not; there's a rumbling noise, especially if shaken.

*Causes*, of Wind efficient external, are Aromaticks taken. Internal is Bile, abounding with Volatil Salt. The Material, are Pituitous Humors, occasioned by weakness of the parts, not able to concoct the Humors.

*Progn.* They seldom come in Fleshy parts; but if it possess great Joynts, Tumors be great in weak and ill-habited Bodies, 'tis hard to cure. Those in other parts are easie.

*Cure.* Diet as in *Oedema*; abstain from all crude and windy things. Wine and other things moderately warming, profit; also Spices and those things expelling Wind. After Meals use *Marmalade*. If the Stomach be windy, give an hour before Supper, a Glass of Sack, wherein Cinamon hath been infused, or in it drop *Ol. Carv. Chin. gut. vi.* without anointing, *cum Ol. Mastich. & Absinth.* The whole Body calls for both *Purging* and roborating, each of which is to be mixed with what expels Wind. *Spirit of Niter* is excellent, which corrects both Flegm and Bile, as also hinders Wind in its rise, and discusseth it being bred, *gut. ii. vel iii.* in fit Liquor. *R. Aq. Fenicul. Mentb. an. 3 ii. Spir. Vin. rectif. vel aq. Vitæ Martb. 3 i. spir. Nitr. opt. gut. xx. Laud. op. gr. iii. Ol. Mac. distil. gut. vi. syr. Mentb. 3 i. M.* 'Tis to be taken by spoonfuls; often sweating is necessary. *V. S.* not. External Discussers of Wind, besides those set down in *Phlegmon* are, *Rad. Levistic. herb. Mentb. Majoran. Puleg. Rorism. Chæresol. sem. Fenicul. Nuc. Moschat. Cardam. Castor. Ol. Spic. Carv. distil. Macis Chym. Nucist. express. & distil. Empl. de Bacc. Laur. Melil. compos. Unguent. Martiat. Dialib. Ol. Philosoph. Fomentations* made of Sack with discussing Herbs are good; after anoint, *R. Ol. Rut. Absinth. an. 3 ii. Nucist. expr. 3 i. Mac. distil. 3 β. Castor. in aq. vit. dissolut. 3 ii. M. f. Liniment.* after apply *Empl. de Bacc.*

*Bacc. Laur. cum Stercor. Caprin. 3 ii. de Melilot. 3 vi. M. Or, Empl. de Vig. cum Mercur. Triplic.*

*Hernia Ventosa* receives the same Cure. 'Tis most incident to Children, of whom several were cured by *Fienus*, by often heating them against the Fire, and with dry Fomentations, with hot Clothes oft applied. See his excellent Treatise. *Fienus de Flatibus*, which is lately Translated by *William Rowland, A. M.*

One about fifty years old, having a great hard unequal Tumor, in the left *Hypochondrium*, the bigness of an Arm, passing towards the right side, was cured as followeth. There were taken Pills fram'd *ex Gum. &c.* by which the Tumor was softned, and most part taken away. *R. Unguent. Alrb. comp. Ol. Cap. an. 3 i. Philosoph. 3 ii. M.* With this the Belly was anointed, after the next was applied. *R. Gum. Galb. Bdel. Ammoniac. an. 3 β. Thur. Mascul. Myrrb. rub. an. 3 ii. Opii Thebaic. 3 i. dissol. in Acet. Sci'lt. iterumq; inspissat. add. Cer. Citrin. Colophon. an. 3 iii. Balsam. Peruvian. Ol. Philosoph. an. 3 i. Terræ 3 β. Carvi distil. 3 β. Tereb. Venet. q. s. f. Empl. extend. sup. alut.* and apply it according to the form of the Tumor. This did admirably discuss statulent Tum. *Sylv.* The Pills may be these, *R. Gum. Galb. cum Acet. scillit. pra p. 3 ii. Vitriol. Martis ad albed. igne blando lenitè calcinat. Mastic. elect. an. 3 i. Castor. opt. Myrrb. rub. an. gr. xv. Croc. Orient. 3 β. Trocb. Alband. 3 i. Resin. Jalap. Scammon. an. 3 i. Ol. Cortic. Citri gut. vi. M. f. Pil. num. 50. deauranda, aut Liquirit. pul. respergend.* Three or more of them may be taken at Bed-time, or five, or so many in the Morning fasting, that the vicious Humors together with the Wind, may be slowly and kindly expelled.

## C H A P. X.

### Of Aneurisma.

**A**lthough this Tumor oft afflicts the Neck, yet also other parts of the Body. 'Tis a *Preternatural* Tumor.

*Signs.* It is soft, beating, of the Colour of the Skin; being pressed it returns in, and suddenly comes forth again with noise and murmuring, like the seething of Water. It comes by degrees. Some are little, some great.



*Causes* External, are the imprudent cutting of an Artery, instead of, or with a Vein; also hard Labour in Women.

*Internal* are sharp, serous, Bilious Humors, eroding the internal coats of the Arteries; after which the external may be extended, and so the Tumor procured. But *Van Horn* dislikes this, thinking it impossible that both the Coats should suffer, but *Barbet* avers it may.

*Progn.* Those small, in Head, Legs, or Arms, may be cured, though hardly. Those great in Neck, Breast, &c. cannot. If by mistake incision be made; as if a Tumor, it kills; yea of it self, it hath sometimes procured Death in two years.

*Cure.* In the beginning when there may be some hope by using such Repellers as are astringent, with fit Ligatures, a Plate of Lead hard bound on, hath cured small ones. *V. S.* may be used on the contrary side. The Lead may be applied with *Empl. contra Ruptur.* Or, *R. Colophon. ʒ ii. β. Tireb. ʒ i. β. flor. Balsam. Sang. Drac. an. ʒ i. β. Sacch. Saturn. ʒ ii. Succ. Acac. ʒ i. Ol. Mastic. q. s. M. f. Empl.* Some remove them by *Ligature* and cutting, as in *Varix*; but this is very painful and hazardous. If in the Arms or Legs, *Amputation* is best.

A poor Body was cured of one as big as an Hens Egg on the right Knee, with a Plate of Lead tyed on, and was well fifteen years after.

Another aged twenty two, having the like on the same Knee, in which was observed a notable Pulsation by applying *Empl. ad Ruptur. Fernel.* malax'd cum *Sacch. Saturn.* and after only a Plate of Lead, which removed the pain, and much abated the Tumor. Yet a little remaining, which for lucre being opened by a Wanderer, the second day after the Party died.

The like befel to one at *Stratford upon Avon*, as I was informed by Mr. *Lee* Chirurgeon of *Kennelworth*. If you would have more, see *G. Fab. Hld. Chir. Obs. Cent. 3. Obser. 42, 43. & Epistol. p. 224, 225. & seq. & apud L. River. Obser. 43. Cent. 3. & Communicat. Obser. 12. p. mibi 434.*



## CHAP. XI.

*Struma's or Scrophula's.*

THESE for most part possess the Glandules. Now the Glandules are either those called *Conglobated*, in which the *Lympha* is generated, and from whence the Lymphatick Vessels do proceed : Or *Conglomerate*, in which a peculiar Liquor is generated, not carried into passages common to all, but peculiar to every one, and those ending in Cavities, appointed to every one of them, as the Salivals on both sides the Mouth cast into it. So the Pancreatick Juice by the Pancreatick passages, into the small Guts. The *Conglomerate* Glandules of the Neck are the parts affected; in this affect ; though the *Conglobate Glandules* may also be affected with Tumor, Hardness, and Inflammation, manifest sometimes to sight, always by touch, or by sense of heat. The *Struma's* go too vulgarly under the name of the *Kings-Evil*. They do not only possess the Neck, but also various, and other parts of the Body ; as Elbows, Hands, Feet, &c. which to my knowledge have been cured after twice or thrice touching.

*Signs.* They are round, or longish, hard, moveable ; Seldom with pain at first, and inclosed in their proper *Cystis*, which resist Touch.

*Causes* are Melancholy, Flegm, or both mixt, arising from crude and crass Meats, hence most familiar to Children. Also from Waters wherein *Mercur.* is contained, or from the crass part of the nutritive Juice sent to the Glandules ( as hath been esteemed ) the most ignoble parts. The *Cystis* is produced from the formative faculty, which scorns to be idle. Others say they are from crass *Lympha*, together with tartness. Hence they first wax hard, after by degrees increase into a pertinacious Tumor ; sometimes they become Cancerous. They are sometimes fixed to the Bones ; sometimes to the proper or lower *Salivall Glandules* ; some are hereditary, others Epidemical.

*Pregen.* It few in number ( for they are usually more than one ) moveable, they are more easily cured : yet difficultly. If it cleave

to the Bone or become Cancerous, beneath the *Trachea*, complicated with Vessels, they are scarce curable; as also if they grow very painful.

*Cure.* Indicat. The crass *Lympha* is to be incided, tempered, evacuated, especially the tartneis altered, the Tumor, if possible, discussed or ripened; and if these prevail not, they are to be removed by Incision or Escharoticks.

*Observ.* That Medicines are more successfully taken in the *last quarter of the Moon*; continuing them till the New. After due and fit Alteration of the Humors offending, Purge, shun *V. S.* procure sweating, as in *Lues Venerea*, which hath alone cured. All Acids taken inwardly are good, if gentle and temperate, as *Volatil Salts*; otherwise they hurt. *Spir. Sal. Arm.* either externally or internally used with a fit vehicle is above all. *Spir. Sal. dul. & spir. Nitr. dulc.* are good. Dyet may be the same as in *Oedema*, or *Scirrhus*. Those things sowre, and all that have a *lixivial Salt*, either fixed or Volatil, and all Aromaticks do correct, and by cutting amend the crass viscous *Lympha* or pituitous Humor. After which purge with *Pblegmagogues*. *Mercur. dul. & Resin. Jalap.* in a due Dose according to the Age, &c. of the Patient is good. As for a Child, *R. Mercur. dul. gr. xii. Resin. Jalap. gr. iv. M. f. pul. detur in pulp. Prun. coct. mane cum Regimine.* It may be given every seven, eight or twelve days. *Pulv. Arthrit. cum Mercur. dulc.* is good. In Children may also be used a purging drink or Apozem for fifteen or twenty days. If there be cause, you may intermit. Goose-grass beat with Hogs Grease discusseth Struma's; the Roots of common Daieses excellent.

The Roots of Hounds tongue inwardly taken in a Decoction, and outwardly applied as a Pultis, and the Roots slic'd hanged about the Neck, and repeated every third or seventh day is admirable.

Fresh white Archangel, m. i. make it hot between two Tiles, and apply it over night; it opens them; being open'd, apply the next, *R. ol. omphac. Coch. vi. butyr. Mai. quant. nuc. Jugland. M.* after put on them black Wooll moistned with Neats-foot Oyl; in the mean time drink Broom-flower Water every Morning, and four Afternoon. Verjuice made hot, with which wash them well, after lay on Neatsfoot Oyl with black Wooll.

Give a Decoction of *Herb Robert* inwardly.

The reddish part of the Ulcer anoint with the thinner part of the Foxglove Oyntment, the harder to be spread on Linnen and not to be changed.

In *Scrophula's* moist and watry, the Oyntment is excellent, in dry it little prevails, but then add Precipitate and Unguent. *Balsicon*.

The following have a proper quality to waste them; given inwardly. *Rad. Aristol. rot. Brion. Ciclam. Filipendul. Morf. Diabol. Irid. Pimpin. Pyrethr. Scilet. Verben. Scrophular. fol. Cupressi. Apiastr. Rut. Satyrei, Parmach. cum fol. Rutac. Petasit. Flor. Genist. Cancr. combust. test. Ov. r. ust. Sal. Gem. Armon. Milleped. Spong. Pumex, Os Sepia, Galb. Empl. de Ranis, set. cum Mercur. Balsam. Sulphur. Ruland. Especially Empl. Hildan prescribed Obser. 38. Cens. 2. If Cancerous and sometimes otherwhiles, a Palliative cure must serve turn, and then Amalgam. Saturn. is excellent; as in this, so also in Cancers. Or, R. Diapomph. Diapal. an. 3 β. Sacch. Saturn. 3 β. Opii spir. Vin. dissolut. 3 i. Fuligin. splend. 3 iv. vel Sal. Volat. Armon. 3 β. Malax. Ol. Solan. per. express. q. s. M. f. Empl. 'tis very Anodyne. Inwardly in both real and palliative cure, R. Fol. Paronach. cum fol. Rutac. 3 i. β. Oc. Cancr. Off. Sepia, an. 3 iii. Lap. Spong. 3 ii. Sal. Armon. Volat. 3 β. M. f. pul. Dos. à 3 i. ad 3 i. Cap. mane & hor. quaria Pomerid. in Cochlear. decoct. Retic. cum Cerevis. fact. superbibend. ejusdem 3 iii. vel iv. Or, R. Milleped. præp. pul. 3 iii. Oc. Cancr. Cucum. an. 3 ii. flaved. Aurant. 3 i. Sacch. Cand. 3 vi. f. pul. Dos. à 3 i. ad 3 i. bis vel ter in die. For Drink, if better accepted, R. Rad. Brusc. 1b i. Sarzap. 3 vi. Sassaf. 3 i. coo. mnia in aq. calc. virv. Gal. num. 3. ad Consumpt. dimid. colat. When cold, put it into Bottles, and to each quart Bottle, put in thirty Millepedes bruised and tied in Tiffany, Liquorish sliced 3 iii. Raisins of the Sun stoned, num. 20. stop them close for use. It may be drank, not only at the three Physical hours, but for ordinary drink. Or, R. Rasur. Lig. Sassaf. 3 iii. fol. Salu. exsicc. m. ii. Rad. Scrophul. 3 ii. sem. Anis. 3 β. Liquir. 3 i. Passul. 3 iii. incis. & contus. ponantur in vas figul. invitriat. cum aq. Calc. 1b vi. in und. per tres dies; postea colentur, serv. in vase occluso. pro pot. ordinar. Or, R. Sarzaparil. 3 ii. rad. Osmund. Regal. 3 iii. rad. Gynoglos. 3 iii. Milleped. num. 300. Paronach. cum fol. Rut. m. ii. Scolopend. m. ii. Guaiac. 3 iii. passul. Sol. exacin. 1b β. M. f. Saccul. pro 3. Gal. Cerevis. pro Pot. ordinar. Drink nothing else for three months. Have one Vessel under another. For an Apozem that purges, as also corrects the Humor, use the next, which hath cured several; Touch-*

Touching being ineffectual. R. *Guaiacum*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . Its Bark grossly powdered  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. infuse them in three quarts of Spring-water, well stopt in hot Ashes for twenty four hours; after boyl them at a gentle fire till a quart be wasted, then add *Epithymum*, *Polypody* of the Oak, of each  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Flowers of Fumitory and Borage, of each m.  $\beta$ . also of Rosemary, Cowslips, Primroses, Chamomel, Violets, of each M.  $\beta$ . Seeds of Anise, sweet Fennel, of each  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. boyl them all till there remain three pints, then strain it; after infuse in it the best Senna grossly beaten,  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . for twenty four hours, after one boyling, strain it, and clarify it with whites of Eggs, sweeten it as you please, when you give it, which is to be so much as may give three or four Stools a day, be it  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. ii. or more. After universal Evacuations, Leaves of Aloes boyl'd under the Ashes, after cut through the middle and applied, have cured. For to sweat, R. *Animon.* *Diaphor.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Milleped.* *præp.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. M. p. *Dof.* Or the first alone, in a due Dose for 17 days, purging every seventh day, which is admirable, with which, if they please, they may sweat two hours. Outwardly, use such as mollifie and discuss. If they prevail not, use Suppuratives. *Empl. Cicut. Hild. Unguent. rad. Briton. Zac. Empl. Crocat. Mynsch.* may serve for both. Catapl. to suppurate. R. *Ferment. panis tritic.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . *panis siliginis*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Vitel. ov.* n. i. *Ol. c m. f. q. Croc.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . f. Catapl. spread it on a Colewort Leaf and apply it. R. *Galb. Ammoniac. in aq. vit. dissol. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i  $\beta$ . *Tereb. Venet.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *Alum. crud.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. *Ol. Spic.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Cer. nov.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. M. f. *Empl.* If they break, wash them daily with Verjuice and Butter, or use this, much praised: R. *Ol. Laur. Ceras. pul. & aq. vit. lævigat. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Alum. roch.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Sal.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. M. f. *Unguent.* The next checks the Flux of Humors, and oft wholly cures Struma's R. *Ol. Myrtin. Laur. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Unguent. Martiat.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Mercur. vrv. flor. Sulphur extinct.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. M. f. *Unguent.* with it anoint the Tumor twice a day. It will at least be diminished; but be sure oft to look into the Mouth, lest by the constant use of Mercury, there follows spitting; which may swell the Tongue and Jaws. *Empl. de Ran cum Mercur.* is good. Or, R. *Gum. Caran.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Mercur. crud. extinct. in Tereb.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. f. *Empl.* to which may be added if there be much pain, *Opii*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. If they be Cancerous, known by pricking and cutting pain, the party being melancholy, and their Bellies bound; the next is admirable also in Scirrhus Tumors. R. *Gum. Galb. purif.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *Opii Thebaic*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *spir. Vin. Arom.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *Cer. Salv. Rut. bacc. Junip. sem. Carv. Anis. Fenicul,* &c. *distil. & coquat. mixta digerantur per actiduum, distillenturq;*  
leni

*leni Calore ex retort. vitrea, bisq; ad minimum coebentur.* R. *hujus distil.* ʒ ii. *spir. Sal. Arm.* ʒ i. *digerantur iterum, lenissimq; calore distil. per Alemb. humid: & seorsim servetur sal volat. in form. sicca.* R. *hujus sal. volat.* ʒ β. *Butyr. S. S. seu sapius lav.* ʒ i. *M. f. Unguent.* Or, R. *Ol. Philos. Laterin* ʒ β. *Thur. Mastic. Gum Arab. Tereb. an.* ʒ iii. *Pistata simul per Alemb. distil. tandem distil. addatur sal ex Cineribus Ceni, & iterum distil. & quod distil. in vitro servetur;* instead of *sal Ceni*, take *sal Gem.* This is excellent in malign and fordid Ulcers. There is a good Obs. in *Potrius & Riverius*, This of *Deck.* is good: A certain Lady who had hard painful Tumors in her Neck, daily increasing, having been vexed with them near three years, thereto he applied the following, R. *Empl. de Ran. cum Mercur.* ʒ β. *Gum. Galb. purif.* ʒ ii. *Sacch. Saturn. sal. Volat. Armon. an.* ʒ β. *Malax. in Ol. rut. q. f. ad consistent.* *Empl.* With this the pain and increase vanished. Yet she wore it continually to her Neck. *Scultetus* hath a notable *Observ.* 'tis the 38. of the Cure of *Struma's*, in the close of which, he gives these two remarks: 1. That *Scrophulous Tumors* never break out in the Body, unless the *Mesentery* be *Scrophulous*. 2. That he had experienced the virtue of that marvelous Ointment of *Ab Aquapend. Lib. 1. Pentateuch. C. 21.* when they were broke out of a Nun, and a Maid: One having them ulcerated in the Breast; the other in the Neck.

To Conclude, if they be moveable, and in fit places, they may be removed with Incision: as also those little hard Tumors in *Womens Breasts.* The manner how, See *Part 4. Sect. 2. Chap. 2.*

## C H A P. XII.

## Of Cancers.

**C**ancers are from *Adust Blood*, &c. possess several parts of the Body: when not ulcerated, 'tis called in *Greek Carcinoma.* When ulcerated, *Phagædena.*

*Signs.* 'Tis at first no bigger than a Pea; therefore hardly known: After a time it increaseth sometimes slowly, sometimes suddenly, to a Walnuts bigness, or of an Egge or bigger; when 'tis better discerned, 'tis hard, of Leady colour, or livid and black; with



with Heat, pain; 'tis round with some inequality, and full of swelled Veins, resembling Crabs feet.

*Causes* is Attrabile, &c.

*Progn.* There's none of easie Cure. If they possess any great Cavity, as *Matrix, Palate, Anus*, deal not with them by Excision, Caustick, or Ustion. If they be great, and the Party weak, they are incurable. If in the Breast, where they frequently fall out, very dangerous; yet several have been cured. If in the outward parts, be superficial and not very big, they may be cured.

*Cure* is either palliative or real. The first calls only for easing pain, and checking the increase of the Tumor. The Real calls for its removal, be it occult or not; of both which after. Dyet is the same as in *Scirrhus*. Purge oft, beware of *V. S.* the Menfes and Hemorrhoids are beneficial. *Melanagogues* are most fit to empty the first ways, *R. Pul. Sanct. 3 i. β. gr. Ros. Dam. 3 i. seri Lact. q. s. f. Pot.* After to prepare, *R. Rad. Bugloss. Cichor. an. 3 i. fol. Agrimon. Borag. Ceterach. Veronic. an. m. s. coq. cum Pullo Gallin. in Colat. dissol. Crem. Tart. 2 i. Cap. mane per duodecim dies.* In every seventh Dose of Broth dissolve 3 ii. of the following Syrup. *R. Succ. rec. express. & per residet. depurat. Borag. Bugloss. Fumar. Cichor. Endiv. lb iii. Succ. Pomor. red. l. præp. ut prius lb ii. Sen. mund. 3 vi. Epythym. 3 ii. Rhab. elect. & Agaric. trach. rec. an. 3 i. Z. Z. & Caryoph. an. 3 ii. Infund. & decoq. ut Artis est, d. nec colat. supersint quart. quinq; in quibus dissol. Sacch. alb. lb v. f. Syrup. perfect. coctus ad usum dictum.* To the last draught of the Broth, add also, extract. *Elleb. nigr. gr. iv. cap. cum Regimine.* After the use of the Broth, warm Bathes are good.

*Leeches* may be used, and *Issues* in fit places made. Drink Whey, wherein is boyled *Epythymum*, for a Month. Fifteen days after the taking of the Extract, repeat the same Dose, *cum Diapr. solut. 3 iii.* *Obs.* Give the Magistral Syrup twice a week, and after that, give it a day before, and after every Quarter and Full of the Moon.

For *Externals* if not ulcerated, I have found Plates of Lead very good. *Unguent. de Ran. virid.* is excellent in both. Take green Frogs that live among Trees, or in pure water, put them into an Earthen Pot full of small holes in the bottom, fill their Mouths with Butter, cover and lute up the Pot close; place this in the Mouth of another Pot without holes set in the Earth up to the Brim; Lute them well together, after for the space of three hours, set a gentle fire of Charcoal about the upper pot, to distil them; when



when the Pots are cold, take out the Frogs in the upper Pot, and beat them into fine powder; with which, mixing the moisture in the lower Pot, make an Ointment. Or, *R. Succ. Plantag. intybi, Sed. major. Solan. Acet. Ros. Ol. Myrtin. an. 3 i. Tireb. Ven. 3 ii. Agiten- tur in Mortar. Plumb. cum Pistil. Plumb. add. Cortic. gran. Citrar. an. 3 i. Bol. Arm. Plumb. ust. Campher. an. 3 β. M. f. Liniment.* If ulcerated, whose Lips turn outward, stinks, of Colour Greenish and fretting, yielding a black *Sanies*, or dark yellow Colour, with exceeding pain. *R. Gallar. Cortic. gran. an. 3 β. Gyps. ust. 3 i. Bol. Arm. 3 β. Plumb. ust. 3 ii. Ciner. testar. Cancrer. 3 i. cum Succ. gran. & Ol. Myrti q. s. f. Liniment.* The next I have proved in ulcerated Cancers, especially in a Gentlewoman's Breast, *R. Aq. Ros. Papav. err. an. lbi. Alum. calcin. 3 β. M.* It was applied with a four-double Cloth, twice or thrice a day; it did to admiration, in keeping it sweet, and staying its increase, yea rather abated it. By these, Cancers not Ulcerated, in some have been cured. Others that have been kept in the same condition for many years. For Extirpation, See *P. 4. Sect. 2. Ch. 5.* for Leprosie, &c. see elsewhere. The Cream upon *aq. Calc.* appli'd to the lips of Cancers, eats away the corrupt part, and leaves the sound.

*Empl. ad cancrōf. Tumor. prohibens nē Ulcera latius serpan.* *R. Unguent. Diapomphol. 3 iii. Empl. de Mucilag. 3 i. rad. Scrophular. an. 3 ii. C. C. ust. præp. Ciner. Gammar. & Ranar. an. 3 β. m. in Mortar. Quibus add. Ol. Ovor. rec. extract. q. s. ut consistent. Cerat. acquirat.* If Ulcers are fordid, they are to be gently handled, lest pain be stirr'd up; therefore only Water is to be us'd.

Cancers of the Face thus cur'd. The Body being purg'd only with a Foment, of equal parts of the juice of Nightshade and Tobacco, oft us'd, after anointed with this Unguent. *R. Ol. Ros. Ompba. Solan. Nicotian. an. 3 i. coq. ad consumpt. humidit. tum add. Saturn. usti loti 3 ii. Pompholyg. 3 i. β. Antimen. crud. loti 3 i. Ciner. Gammar. flu. Coral. rub. præp. an. 3 i. Unguent. Nicot. 3 i. Cer. q. s. f. Cerat.* The powder of finall Burnet, spread on cancerous Ulcers, keeps them from spreading, as 'tis said.

*Unguent. Cerus.* hath cured a Cancer, as *Marchet. Scultetus* saith in *Tabul. ult.* H: hath cured many Cancers ulcerated, and more not ulcerated, with the frequent use of a purging Decoct, there set down: 'tis extream bitter and nauseous. I have used it, but not with that success desired. If we may credit *Riccius*, the bitterness of the *Colecyntb* may be taken off, by boiling it in Urine; amongst

amongst his *Observ.* you have the 55 and 56. The Cure, and easing the pain of Cancers. See also *Binninger C. 3. Obs. 43. Thoner. p. 112.*

## CHAP. XIII.

### Of Gangreen, and Sphacelus.

**T**He first is a begun Mortification of the soft parts of the Body ; usually following a great or ill cured Inflammation. The second is called *Nicrosis, sinderatio*, which is a perfect Mortification of soft and hard parts. In the first they begin but to die, the sense not being perfectly abolished ; the part being somewhat reddish, and stinks not much.

*Signs* of this vary according to the Causes.

If from Cold, there's great pricking pain in the part affected : first 'tis red, then pale ; after black : the natural heat of the part is by degrees extinct, and there happen shakings, not much unlike that in Quartane Agues.

If from External heat, or stoppage of the pores ; the redness is changed into white, then into black, Pulsation and pain ceaseth ; the Sense is lessened, and at last there appear some Pustles, from whence issues a gleeting Humor.

If from defect of Aliment ; there's neither pain, Inflammation or Tumor : the Body waxeth cold, and for most part it seizeth the Joynts.

If from Venomous Creatures, or Venomous Humors, there's great pain, always a Fever joyned, oft fainting, and *Deliriums* ; here ariseth a Pustle, under which appears a black spot, spreading it self over the whole part.

If from the Scurvy, it for the most part begins at the Toes, or shews it self outwardly, with blackish spots or lines, which degenerate into a dry Crust, on which follows a numbness of the part, and at length a Mortification, without stink, sometimes without pain. Other times 'tis very great : especially in those given to passion or sadness.

*Progn.*

*Progn.* (For *Causes* you have had already) always hard to cure, especially, if with a flux of Humors, if in a moist part; if there with be joyned a Dropsie, and if the Bones be first affected. More easie, if in young, and of good Habit; the Muscles and Nerves be not hurt: If in the beginning, and be well handled; or unless in the Mouth, Privy parts, as *Anus*, &c. and within. That in a Dropsie is mortal; that in the Scurvy may be long, but seldom cured.

A *Sphacelus* is not cured but by removing the part: a Gangreen not suddenly stoppt, degenerates into a *Sphacelus*.

*Cure.* Let Diet be good, and it with the Air generally cooling and drying, yet must they vary according to the Causes; so must *V. S.* and purging. *Sudorifics* and *Cordials* are of great use, and are oft to be given. Their simples you have among *Alexipharmicks*. They strengthen the noble parts, and defend them against malign Vapors. *R. Aq. Borag. Buglos. an. ʒ ii. Ceras. nigr. Acetosel. Cordial. frig. Saxon. an. ʒ i. Cinam. ʒ β. Margar. præp. ʒ ii. Bezoar. Orient. gr. vi. Sacch. Perlar. ʒ vi. M. f. Fulep.* Let the Party take a spoonful each hour. *Theriak. & Mithrid.* are good. *R. Confect. Alker. ʒ i. aq. Cinam. Calend. Buglos. an. ʒ ii. β. syr. de Succ. Citror. ʒ vi. M.* Of these or the like may be made *Epithemes*, adding thereto some Vinegar, and apply them to the Region of the Heart, to the Wrists and Liver. If pain of the Head be violent, and there want sleep, use *Clysters* and *Suppositories*, to revel the Vapors, and anoint the Temples and Forehead, *cum Unguent. Popul.* Or, *R. Ol. Ros. Unguent. Popul. an. ʒ β. Ol. Nuc. Moscb. per. express. ʒ ii. Opii dissol. in aq. Betonic. ʒ i. Camphor. gr. vi. M. f. Liniment.* Sometimes *Diaphoreticks* are to be used, as *R. Diascord. ʒ ii. Rad. Serpent. Virgin. ʒ ii. Rad. Contrayer. ʒ β. Confect. de Hyacinth. ʒ i. syr. de Succ. Citri ʒ i. β. M. f. elect. pro tribus Dos. pro mane, Merid. & hor. somni.* The found parts are to be preserved against *Putrefaction*, (which comes very sudden) by *Defensatives* and *Alexipharmicks*.

*Externals* are Cups, Leeches, especially Scarifications, though in some without Scarif. The Application of Medicines that resist putrefaction, hath done of themselves. *Simples* are, *Rad. Angelic. Aristol. rot. Herb. Absinth. Card. Bened. Rut. Nicotian. Brassic. Scord. Centaur. flor. Cham. Melilot. Hyperic. Sambuc. Absinth.* Compounds, *Lixivium aq. Muriat. Atram. Urin. hum. stir. Vin. Myrrh. Theriac. Unguent. Egypt. Iusc. Felix Wurtz, finis Cabal.* Some mix with Plaster and Catapl. with good success, *Hemlock*, as I did in a Tumor of the *Scrotum*, which looked livid.

If from Inflammation, use the Diet in Phlegmon. 1. Apply De-  
 fensitives: the next is said to be best, R. *Bol. Arm.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *pul. Gallar.*  
*Nuc. Cupress. cortic. Gran. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Farin. Hrd.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  xii. *Oxymel. sim. q. s. f.*  
*Catapl.* Apply it above the part affected, and remove it oft: be  
 sure to keep the Belly open with Clysters; yea, sometimes Purge  
 according to the humor offending. To the part, if but lightly af-  
 fected, use light Scarif. After which I have applied a *Catapl.* fra-  
 med of Turneps, and Chamomel boild in water, with oist suc-  
 cess. That's not inobservable set down by *Scultetus, Observ.* 69.  
 who cured a Gangreen by applying a *Catapl.* framed of the Meal of  
 Mallows, and Rose-water. If much affected, use Incision, only  
 have special care of the great Vessels. After which apply Cups or  
 rather Leeches, after foment. R. *Lixiv. firtif. Acet. opt. an.* lb iii.  
*Scord. utriusque Absinth. Rut. Lupinr. centuf. an. m.*  $\beta$ . *Rad. Aristol.*  
*ret. Vincetox. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Sal. Marin.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. *coq. ad Consump. tertiae part. in*  
*colat. dissolv. Alo. Myrrh. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *aq. Vit.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *Camphor.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *M.* tis to  
 be used hot for half an hour, alter apply to the Scarific. or Incisions,  
*Unguent. Egypt. Mos.* Or, R. *Ærug.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. *Mel. opt. cum deo. t. Ab-*  
*sintb. & Scord. dessumat.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  xii. *Acet. Scil.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *Alum. Roch. Sal. Ar-*  
*men. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Succ. Rut. Scord. utriusq; & Allior. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. *coq. ad Spif.*  
*mel. deind. add. Theriac. opt. Mithrid. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Camphor.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *M. f. Un-*  
*guent.* This resists Putrefaction; lessens malign Vapors, arising  
 from the Gangreen; separates the dead Flesh from the living; and  
 produceth a gentle and laudable Eschar. If the *Scrotum* be gan-  
 green'd, the next hath been tryed, as also in other parts. R. *Vi-*  
*triol.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Summit. Querc. m. i. Flour.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Camphor.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *Vini lb i.*  $\beta$ . *coq.*  
*ad tertiae part. Consump. & colat.* After these, apply this, R. *Farin.*  
*Lupinr. Lent. Fabar. Lollii, Sal. Marin. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. *pulv. summit. Absintb.*  
*Scord. utriusq; Allior. Rut. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *coq. in Oxymel. s. q. & f. Catapl. re-*  
*friger. add. Alo. Myrrh. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *aq. Vit.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. *M. f. Catapl.* Or, R.  
*Farin. Fabar. Hord. Orob. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. *coq. ad Catapl. add. Oxymel. s. q. ii.*  
*Unguent. Egypt.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *M.* These resist Putrefaction, dry up ill Hu-  
 mors and ease Pain. Actual Cauteries are sometimes usuable; to  
 remove the Eschar, apply the juice of Leeks and Salt, beaten toge-  
 ther; it being fallen, mundifie, *cum Unguent. Egypt. & Basilic. an.*  
*part. æq.* Or, R. *Farin. Eruc. rad. Aristol. ret. bid. Florent. Vincetox.*  
*Angelic. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Theriac.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *cum s. q. M. l. Ros. f. Unguent.*

*Observ.* Apply not Cauteries to a Gangreen, from a hot distem-  
 per, without a flux of Humors, or those from dryness or want of  
 Aliment.

If a Gangreen be from an *Erysipelas* ill cured, its Cure little differs from the former; you may know when the Gangreen begins to remit. 1. When it passeth no farther. 2. When there's about it a red round circle, with great sensibility. 3. When Pus appears a little thick and white.

If from much cold, if the part be not black, but very red with pain, place the Party at the Fire, not too near, that the Heat by degrees may be again restored: or rub the part with Snow, or Snow-water; or other very cold thing, strongly, giving to the Party *Theriac. Mithrid.* in Wine warm. If the pain and cold remit, *Embrocate* the part, cum *Ol. Aneth. Cōam. Amygd. d. amar. vel Lumbric. &c.* very warm, a Decoction of Turneps is good to foment withal. After are required hotter and stronger Medicines, viz. *Ol. Terr. Philosoph. Tereb. Castor. aq. Theriacal. Mithrid.* Or, *R. Herb. Scord. m. i. β. Vincetox. m. i. Rut. m. β. sem. Urtic. Rem. Nasturt. an. 3 iii. coq. ex Vin. alb. Gallic. colat. lb i. add. spir. Vin. 3 ii. M. pro for.* If the part hath begun to mortify, Scarifie, and continue the use of the former Medicines.

If it be from external heat, and transpiration hindred; remove the cause of the evil, if possible: as if from hard Ligature, loose it. If from too hot, and astringent Medicines, remove them; and after the part is Scarified foment with this. *R. Aq. Endiv. Solan. an. 3 vi. Acetos. lb β. sal. Com. 3 i. β. Scord. m. i. Lupin. 3 β. Mel. coq. ad tertie part. Consumpt.* After use *Unguent. Egypt. &c.* If from defect of the Aliment, use Diet hot and moist. Take heed of strong Dryers, use Frictions, cum *Ol. Amygd. de Oliv. Lumbric. Scorp.* and Scarifie if needful. After cure *S. A.*

If from Venomous Bites, and like Humors. In these beware of Purging. Sudorificks and cooling Cordials are best. Let an *Actual Cautery* be speedily applied to the Bite; after Scarifie to the quick, not forgetting strong Ligatures, above the place bitten three or four inches; inwardly give Antidotes for many days, with some fit Decoction. Upon the place lay *Mithridate*, mixed with Juice of Onions, and on this, *Attractive* Medicines as before. Leeches and Cups may also be used.

If from the Scurvy, for Internal Medicines, see the Scurvy. Outwardly, *R. Sem. Genist. Urtic. Rut. an. 3 i. Summit. Absin. an. 3 ii. Gum. Galb. Ammoniac. in Acet. dissol. an. 3 vi. Ol. Junip. 3 i. q. s. f. Empl.* Or, *R. Ol. Lumbr. terr. Laurin. Rutac. an. 3 ii. Castor. 3 i. spir. Vin. 3 iii. M. f. Liniment.* Or, *R. Ras. Lig. Gum. an. 3 i. rad.*



*rad. Angel. Cbelidon. maj. cortic. Tamarisc. an. 3 vi. fol. Cocblear. Nasturt. aquat. an. m. i. sem. Fœnicul. 3 i. spir. Vin. lb i. β. infus. per noctem distillentur in B. M.* With this foment the part affected, and if there be need, Scarify, after proceed *f. a.* In *Medic. curios. Germ.* three cured thus.

One by fomenting with *Salt Water*, wherein had been boyl'd Wormwood.

Another with the Broth of Coleworts. And a third with rotten Apples.

To conclude, take this of *Riverius*. A Gangreen coming upon the ill opening of a Vein, which possessed the whole Arm; ordinary means proving successeless, he caused the Scarific. ready made to be moistned, *cum spir. Sulph.* which as it were cauterized the dead Flesh; after, the whole part was fomented *cum spir. Vin.* wherein had been infused *Aloes* and *Myrrh*; after, the whole part was sprinkled with great quantity of the said pouder; on which were laid Cloths dipt in the said spirit; which Medicines being used for some hours together, the part in a miraculous manner came to its native colour; the Tumor asswaged, the Gangreen stayed, and the next day the dead Flesh separated from the living. After which was applied a *digestive* of Honey, Turpentine, and Yolks of Eggs, and after perfect separation, it was cured by *Epuloticks*. If means prescribed prevail not, Amputation must be used; of which, see in its place. See more *Obs. in River. Cent. 2. Obs. 86. Obs. Commun. p. m. 414, 415, 442. C. 4. Obs. 50.* which are all very good.

## CHAP. XIV.

### Ophthalmia.

**T**IS an Inflammation of the Membranes of the Eye. If *small*, and depend on external Causes, 'tis called *bastard*; also a *Taraxis* or *Epiphora*: But if great and joyned with pain, and tears, a true one. If *so great*, that the Eye-lids are also inflamed, and as it were turned inward; 'tis called *Chymesis*; this is incident to Children,

Children, and those whose eyes stand out : there are other differences, but these may serve.

*Signs* may be as many as there are needless differences.

If from Blood, the Face looks red, the Eye Vessels are distended.

If either from more of the Serum or Bile, the redness of the Face is less, but the tears are more sharp and painful.

If from more of Flegm, redness, pain, and tears are more remiss; and the Eye-lids at night are as if glew'd together, and Inflammation is but little, but stubborn.

*Causes Internal* is Blood, sometimes mixed with Serum, or Bile, seldom with Flegm or Melancholy.

*Externals* are Coals, Dust, Smoak, &c.

*Progn.* 'Tis slower cured in Children than aged; continual pain threatens blindness. The greater the Inflammation is, the greater is the danger.

*Cure.* Dyet as in *Pblegmon*; avoid all sharp things. Little Suppers profit. *Purging*, Clysters, and *V. S.* are oft to be repeated; also, *Cups*, *Leeches*, *Clysters*, *Setons*, *Issues*, the two last especially; if obstinate, yea, *Arteriotomia*, if done by a person skillful. Sweating is sometimes needful, sometimes not. *Diureticks* are of great use, so they be not too hot. *Externals* vary according to the Causes. If from dust, or any thing got into the Eye, they are to be removed by blowing, or by spurting some Rose-water in, &c. If from Smoak or Fire, extinguish them. If from Inversion of the Eye-lids, the hairs are either to be cut or pulled out. If the Eye-lid be glew'd together, separate them with new Milk or Cream warm, &c. and wipe the Rheum gently off: by no means rub the Eyes, lest you increase the Disease. *Fat things* are very hurtful. Repellers, except in the beginning, are not to be used, unless the *Ophthalmia* be very little. For *Ophthalmicks*, see *Institutions*. If from crass Flegm, or *Lympha*, this is excellent. *R. Ov. Gallin. integr. coq. ad mediocr. duritiem, concis. in medio demptdq. Vitel. cavitat. ejus indantur Sacch. Saturn. gr. vi. Camphor. gr. ii. Vitriol. alb. gr. viii. Mel. Ros. ʒ i. postq; hor. unam vel alter. f. fort. express. Liquor instilletur guttatim Oculis bis vel ter de die.* 'Tis also good for a fleshy Web, that grows in the Eye, and is red. Or, *R. aq. Euphras. Fenicul. an. lb i. Sal. com. ʒ vi. Tutia præp. Vitriol. alb. an. ʒ β. bulliant parum & colatur. det. guttatim usui.* It causeth a slight pain, which soon vanisheth; but 'tis of admirable use, and tryed. Or take Quince-  
Seeds

Seeds bruised ʒ i. *Crocus Metallorum* in powder ʒ ii. water of Roses, Plantain and Strawberries, each ʒ ii. Fennel-water ʒ i. put them all into a quart Glass, and set it where it may have a little heat of the Fire or Sun; shake it oft. When used, strain it, and drop two or three drops into the Eye, and on the Eye lay a four double Cloth wet therein; when dry, wet it again. In a light *Ophthalmia*. *Pbleg. Vitri. l.* so applied is excellent, which I have oft tried. The next also clears the Sight. *R. Tutia præp. Alo. Hepatic. Sacc. Cand. alb. an. ʒ ii. Camphor. ʒ i. Vin. alb. aq. Ros. rub. an. ʒ vi.* The dry things being all powdered finely, put all into a strong Glass, mixing them together, stop the Glass close, and set it in the Sun for a Month, shaking it every day. When you use it, put a third part of this Water to two parts of equal parts of the waters of Red Roses and Fennel; apply it as before, or only drop some into the Eye. *Unctious Medicines* are seldom used to the Eye, if any, *Unguent Tutia* may serve. *Juice of Tabaco* boyl'd in May Butter, is praised, to ease pain, *R. Gum. Tragac. ʒ ii. Mucilag. sem. Psyl. ʒ iii. aq. Ros. & Plantag. an. q. s. f. Collyr. medicæ consist. guttat. Oculo instil. & linteo in eo madefact. ab extra applic.* oft tried in greatest pains. *R. Flor. Cham. Melilot. an. p. i. Pomor. Putrid. ʒ ii. sem. Fennegr. ʒ i. mic. pan. ʒ iii. Vitel. Ovor. num. ii. Croc. ʒ β. coq. in lact. Vaccin. in form. Catapl.* Cotton well comb'd, dried at the fire, and made into Pledget, is excellent; if applied for several nights, especially in Infants and Children. *Zac.* cured one of a years standing. *Thoner. in p. 116.* hath several short pithy Observ. *Binninger* in his last *Cens. Obs.* last, tells us, he cured many Ophthal. with Tumor and with cutting, and intollerable pain, without any other remedy premised with this, *R. Butyr. rec. in aq. Ros. vel Plantag. loti ʒ ii. Vitriol. alb. pul. ʒ i. plus minusve M. f. Unguent.* Of this the quantity of a small Pea, was thrust into the great corner of the Eye being shut close, and the Eye-lid anointed, thence did arise a short biting pain, after much Water was purged out of the Eye very safely and within few hours, they were altogether well, neither did this remedy at any time deceive him.

C H A P. XV.

Of *Ægylops* and *Phlyctæna*, &c.

**T**He first is a Tumor in the great corner of the Eye, near the Nose. 'Tis either with or without Inflammation. If without, and not broke, 'tis called *Anchylops*; if with, and broke, *Ægylops*.

*Signs* are before.

*Cause* of *Anchylops*, is a thick viscid humor, like Honey included in a Cystis, painless. Here Section is to be used. *Ægylops* is from bilious Blood, from the Veins adjacent. Here's pain, change of colour, and 'tis moveable.

*Pregn.* 'Tis difficultly cured. If Cancerous, 'tis not to be touched.

*Cure in Principio*, The matter flowing is to be revelled by *V. S.* *Purging*, applying Repellers to the Forehead, which sometimes hinders its progress and suppuration. As *R. Cortic. malor. Gran. Acac. Balaust. Gallar. Nuc. Cupress. Alum. Roch. Bol. Arm. an. ʒ i. Cer. alb. ʒ iv. Tereb. ʒ iii. f. Cerat.* This being used for some time, apply Resolvers, as *R. Pul. testar. Cochlear. ʒ i. β. Myrrh. Alo. Thur. an. ʒ β. Sarcocol. Sang. drac. Cerus. an. ʒ iii. Opopan. Acet. soluti, lap. hæmat. an. ʒ i. β. Croc. ʒ ii. Cer. rec. ʒ iii. M. simul. ab igne f. a. & f. Cerat.* apply it to the corner of the Eye. If these effect not, but they tend to suppuration, help it *cum Empl. Crocat.* If there be pain and Inflammation, use the *Anchyne Catapl.* Chap. i. 4. latter end. If it break not of it self, open it and cure it *f. a.* If it be *perstinacious* and pass into a Fistula, see the Chapter for Fistula's which comes after. A Woman aged forty had an *Anchylops* taken away by applying a small Caustick, and the Coat being fallen away, the Ulcer was cured with this, *R. Mercur. Precip. ʒ ii. Ol. Uff. ʒ i. M.* This was mixed with Unguent. *Aur.* and applied to the Ulcer till there came a new *Eschar* as big as a Vetch, which being fallen away, the bone appeared bare, which being not tainted, the Ulcer was presently filled up with Flesh, lying old worn rags,

changing them twice a day, and so the Disease was perfectly cured. *Form.* see *Binning*. p. 372.

*Pblyctenæ.* These are like *Blissers* filled with water in the White of the Eye; which being broke, there follows an exulceration, except stayed; corrupting the Eye, they are of the bigness of Millet Seeds. In *Adnata*, they are red. In *Cornea* blackish, if superficial, otherwise white. The same may be in other parts of the Body, which break and cure of themselves.

*Cause* is from sharp and ferous Humors.

*Progn.* Those in the white are less dangerous than those in *Cornea*. Those superficial in the last, less than those deep; being they may erode the Coat, and let out the watery humor, or procure *Procidencia uveæ*.

*Cure.* Here universal Evacuations, Revulsions, Derivation are to be as in the former *Chapter*, and those outward applications may be fitly used. Those that discuss, and if possible, hinder supuration. Or, *R. Sacch. Cand. alb. Tutia præp. an. 3 ß. Coral. rub. præp. Camphor. Vitriol. alb. Sacch. Saturn. an. 3 ii. M. f. pul. Sacch. Saturn. in Eye-bright Water is excellent, see Part 2. Sect. 2. Chap. 1.*

*Mydriasis* or Dilatation of the Eye-Pupil, is when the hole in *Uvea* is enlarged. Such see better in the dark, than in the light. If so from the Womb, 'tis incurable; that which cometh after, very hardly. If from dryness, the whole Body is usually afflicted. In this use the method proposed in *Hellick*. If from a Humor filling the Eye, Purge the Head and whole Body as in *Cataracts*; after use such things as repel to straiten the Pupil. If from Wind, after universal Evacuation, use Medicines which discuss Wind, as to the whole Body, so especially to the Eye. If from Contusion, and there be Inflammation, Cure as in *Ophthalmia*. If none, first apply a Cataplasim of Bean-flower, Plantain, red Roses boyld in Rose-water; into it drop oft Pigeons Blood, an excellent Medicine in all Wounds and Contusions of the Eyes. *Miosis*, or contraction of the Pupil being narrower than it ought, it makes Objects greater than they are. Its cure differs not from Dilatation, coming both from the same causes.

*Epiphora.* This word signifies a Flux of Humors into what part soever; but peculiarly used for the like Flux through the Eye called involuntary weeping. It oft happens on *Egylops* and *Fistula Lacrymalis*, both which must be removed before it be cured.



*Signs* are needles : 'tis either from hot or cold Humors.

*Cure.* If a hot Humor, use the method in a hot Catarrh. Besides, *V. S. Purging*, &c. Use *Vesicatories* to the forepart of the Head, which do wonders. If from cold, use the method in cold Diseases of the Brain. Forget not to apply Astringents to the Fore-head and Temples in the beginning, and them with dryers to the part affected.

*Albugo*, (which as the former may seem to be improper here) is a white spot rendring the *Cornea* so thick, that there's denied passage to the visible Species. It may be from a *Cicatrix*. 'Tis difficultly cured in those Old. If from *slegm*, 'tis done by Emollients, attenuating and discussing Medicines ; Universals premised. The method in a *Cataract* is to be used. Sugar-Candy dissolved in Eye-bright Water is good, a Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, for twenty days hath cured ; as also thick Clouds, that are called Pin and Web, as also *Cataracts* : by the use of this, *R. Chelidon. Fenicul. Verben. Rut. an. m. i. Mel. Ros. lb. β. sem. Rapi centusf. 3 ii. Herb. contund. omniaq; expon. soli & quotidie agitentur post quadraginta dies exprim. Succ. mane, vase servantur ad usum, Oculog; instilland. per se.* Or mixed with more mild Collyriums, Or, *R. Fel. Galli 3 β. Sang. Muris 3 iii. Lac. Mulier. 3 β. M. pro Collyrio.* For Blood-shot, it may be cured as *Ecchymosis*. Pigeons Blood may serve. Also dried Hyssop, wet in water, applied in a Bag. If the *Cornea* be yellow, a fume of Vinegar is excellent. For the spots in the Eyes, *Riverius* hath these *Observations*.

One aged eight years, having after long sore Eyes, a thick spot possessing the *Iris*, it was consumed with *aq. Ros.* in which was dissolved *Sal Armen.* so much, as that it did a little bite the Tongue, after kept in a Copper Vessel three days, till it grew blue. *Cent. 3. Obs. 45.*

In another, the Pain being to be removed, was taken away with *aq. Mel. Obs. Com. 43.*

Another was removed, with dropping twice a day, a drop of Juice of Rue. *p. 417.*

## C H A P. XVI.

*Of Inflammation and Tumor of the Ears.*

**S**igns. They are known by a violent beating pain, redness extending to the Jaws and Temples, with heat; therewith is joyned a Fever, sometimes Delirium, Convulsions, Swoonings, and Coldness of extrem parts.

*Causes*, are thin Bilious Blood, or Serum, called *Lympha*, that more sharp, sometimes *Lympha crass*, in which the symptoms are more remis.

*Progn.* From the greatness of the symptoms, the Cure is doubtful, especially in Children and Adults; it drawing the Brain into consent, and may kill in seven days.

*Cure.* If from a hot cause, the Flux of Humors is to be diverted, by *V. S.* Purging with *Cholagogons*, Clysters, especially if need before *V. S.* which is to be repeated; also Cups cum Scarif. Leeches, Frictions, Ligatures, cutting the Arteries in the Temples, on which apply Gall Powder. Cooling Juleps are also useful. *Externals* are to be *Anodynes*, in the beginning mix Repellers. In the state and Declination Resolvers, and such as suppurate, R. Lact. Mulier. ʒ ii. alb. Ov. agit. ʒ β. Croc. Orient. ʒ β. Axung. Anser. dissol. ʒ ii. Opii Crud. gr. v. M. Of this, drop three or four drops into the Ear, after which apply White-Bread hot, new drawn from the Oven. To Foment, R. rad. Alrb. ʒ i. fol. Malv. Mandrag. an. m. i. Capit. Papav. num. 2. flor. Aneth. Cham. an. p. ii. sem. lini ʒ iii. coq. ex Lact. Vacc. pro fetu. The Flux and pain being ceased, what yet remains, may be discussed by Remedies set down after.

*For pain from Cold.* If it should tend to Maturation, known by the continual encrease of pain, and a Feverish Pulse, Nature is to be helpt, as R. Rad. Lilior. alb. ʒ i. β. Pulp. Cæpis maj. num. i. coq. Ciner. contus. add. Farin. Alrb. ʒ β. sem. Lini ʒ vi. Butyr. rec. ʒ i. β. Ol. Cham. Lini, an. ʒ β. Croc. ʒ β. M. f. Catapl. Or, R. Cæp. num. i. Butyr. rec. ʒ ii. Ol. Cham. Ros. an. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ i. M. f. Catapl. which apply moderately hot. When broke, cure it as Ulcers in the Ears; for that which comes from crass *Lympha* and Wind, besides common

mon and general means, Externals are, R. Ol. Rut. Hyosc. an. ʒ ʒ. Majoran. distil. ʒ ʒ. Castor. gr. vi. Crec. Orient. gr. iii. M. This is excellent. All hot distilled Oyls are good. So smoak of Tabaco, blown through a Pipe into the Ear, easeth pain, and removes deafness. A Decoction of Cloves in red-Wine hath profited: If two or three drops of it be dropt warm into the Ear, and after stoppt with a Clove. The next Spirit is excellent, R. Ovor. Formicar. major. num. 100. Castor. Pulp. Celcyntb. Majoran. Sabin. Absinth. Rut. an. m. i. sem. Cumi, Anis. Carv. Fenicul. an. ʒ iii. Facc. Laur. excortic. Juniper. an. ʒ ʒ. Cortic. Mali Punic. ʒ vi. rad. Elleb. nigr. Cyp. rot Raphan. min. Cyclam. an. ʒ i. Cap. mediocr. num. vii. Amygd. amar. ʒ ii. infus. per dies 14. in f. q. stir. Vin. rectific. distillentur. in B. M. Drop into the Ear two drops Evening and Morning.

Note; crass Lympha is excellently drawn forth by Apophlegms, of which rad. Imperator. is chief, being chewed between the Teeth, which sometimes wholly removes the matter, after purge cum Pil. Cephalic. At Bed-time may be taken two Pills ex Pil. Cynog. Fume well also with this, R. Succin. ʒ i. Mastic. ʒ i. M. f. pul. cras. Cast some of it on the Coals, and receive the Fume into the Mouth and Nose. The Head being first well covered, fume the Head-Clothes also. The last, of it self hath speedily cured a Pore, and the whole course last hath cured many and various Catarrhs. For pain of the Ears, Thus in Lact. dulc. maceretur, donec liquecat, Gutta-  
tim in aures instillatum, in momento dolorem sedat. Bals. Sulph. Ruland.  
dropt into the Ear, is good.

## CHAP. XVII.

### Of Polypus, Sarcoma, &c.

**P**olypus. Of this Hippoc. makes five Differences, but they are only taken from the places where fixt, or its degrees, as to increase. Others, only two, i. e. either cancerated, or not. Others according to the four Humors. 'Tis a Tumor, possessing the Nose. A fleshy excrescence, there spreading it self by many small Branches sometimes into the inner part of the Mouth, or outward parts of the Nose; that not rooted, which resembles a Tent, or Peller, is called

called *Sarcoma*. The first, if not both, are biggest when the Air is Southerly, and at *Full-Moon*; 'tis less in Northerly, dry Air, and *New-Moon*. 'Tis soft, white, sometimes red, otherwhiles livid.

*Causes* are variously given. Some say viscid crass Flegm, others this mixed with Blood. Some say nutritive Blood, others Rheum, and these from the Head. Some say from impure pituitous Blood, sometimes mixed with Melancholy; which may become Cancerous.

*Progn. Sarcoma* oft receives easie Cure. *Pelypus* very hardly; yet that soft, white, and mixed with red, is more easie. That very red, difficultly. That black, livid and stinking, never. Being toucht, it becomes a Cancer, and overspreads the Face. That in the middle or lower part of the Nose, is easier than that in the upper, which is very hard.

*Cure.* The same means relieve both, be the Medicines mild or strong, Incision or Ligatures. But first the antecedent cause is to be removed, as in *Oedema*. Use Universals in the New of the *Moon*. What is set down in the latter end of *Chap. 16.* may be useful here. If hot Humors be mixed, use *Chelagogons*. Only, if from a Wound ill cured, especially if the Body be clean, there's no need of Universals. Forbear *Guaiacum* in Decoctions, especially if it arise from Melancholy. *Externals in Principio.* Astringents and strong Dryers, have cured; begin with the more gentle, as *R. Cortic. Granat. flor. Balaust. an. 3 i. Cadm. Fossil. 3 ii. Antimoni. crud. Croc. Mart. an. 3 ̄. Myrrb. Mastic. Lap. magnet. Litharg. an. 3 i. M. f. pul. tenuis.* This not profiting them, waste them. *R. Alum. calcin. Bol. Arm. Balaust. an. 3 iii. M. f. pul.* Or this stronger, *R. Cap. mort. Vitriol. 3 iv. Alum. ærug. aris an. 3 ̄. Acet. Vin. 3 vi. calcin. in vase lut. the strongest. R. Arsenic. rub. Citrin. Alum. Gallar. an. 3 ̄. M. f. pul.* These or the like may be mixed with *Mel. Ros.* and applied. The following are also good. *Spir. Vitriol. & ejus Ol. spir. & Ol. Sulphur. Lap. Medicam. Crol. aq. sublimat. Fern. Ol. Mercur. &c.* Only in the use of these,

1. Defend the Nose, cum Unguent. refriger. Gal. Nutrit. Popul. alb. Ov. Ol. Ros. agit. &c.
2. Convey them to the part through Pipes.
3. Use them in the decrease of the Moon.

But these not prevailing, which seldom they do; they are to be removed, as in *Part 4. Sect. 2. Chap. 1.*

If it be Livid, use *Unguent. Ranar.* See Cancers. *Ol. Vitel. Over.* stirred with a Lead Pestle in a like Mortar, there being added Camphire till they be black, is good. Or, *R. Unguent. de Plumb. de Succ. Solan. an. ʒ i. aq. Ros. ʒ β. diutissime agitentur in Mortar. Plumbeo, & linatur affectus.* See *Hildan. Obser. 22. Cent. 2.* But however, be very wary in the Cure of these, lest you discredit your selves more than advantage your Patient.

*Inflammation* happening to the Nose, is speedily to be removed with such Medicines as are in Phlegmon; lest the Cartilages grow carious, and cause deformity. See *Riverius, Cent. 4. Obsero. Merbor. infreq. Obs. 24.*

## C H A P. XVIII.

*Of Inflammation of the parts of the Mouth.*

**T**He Tongue, Uvula, Gums, &c. may be inflamed, which may easily be discerned, if you look in, by their redness.

*Causes* are Heat of the Blood, sharpness or saltness of the Spittle, distillations from the Head; usually there follow little Blisters; sometimes there's Tumor; they also may be from Flegm, Venomous Humors, as in *Lues Venerea*. In Children, look carefully to them, lest they turn to a Gangreen; especially after the Small Pox; these may be remedied as in *Angina*. That which I have found best in these Inflammations and Ulcers in all persons (usually in Children called Cankers) hath been *Diamoron*, &c. as there *Sect. 2. Chap. 4.* the latter end; which may also be used in Inflammation, and relaxation of the Uvula.

*Zac* In extream danger, the Tongue being swelled, applied *four Leeches*; by which the Party was relieved.

Another, by deep *Scarific.* after which he washed it with Salt and Water, and cured him. If it suppurate, apply a Fig bruised: if it break not, open it. After use proper cleansing Gargarisms.



If the *Tongue* be inflamed from anointing with *Mercur.* or taking Venomous things, shun Purgings, use to their Mouth *Diamor. &c.* in a Decoction of Scabious and Plantain, with a little Treacle. *V. S.* under the Tongue is good in most cases, save if from Venom.

*May 73.* A Dragoon of Sir *J. Talbot's* Company quartering at the *Kings-Head* in *Warwick*, having by direction taken some Pills, had his Tongue so inflamed and swelled, that he could not speak, continually spitting. Having given him Pen, Ink, and Paper, he writ that his Throat was also sore; and in great pain. After I had a little considered, I told him that the Pills had some *Mercur.* in them, which was not well prepared; on which, he presently shewed me some of the Pills. I took one and divided it with my Knife, and shewed him apparently the *Mercur.* (I shall not say by whom directed) yet after the use of Clysters daily, for some time, with the constant use of the foresaid *Jyr. ex Diamor. &c.* he became very well.

*Ranula* is a Tumor under the Tongue, as if it were loose soft flesh. It hinders perfect speaking. Sometimes its matter is included in a Cyttis, in which the matter is sometimes like whites of Eggs, and sometimes stony. It most usually infects Children.

*Signs.* If you lift up the Tongue, you may see on each side the Ligament a Tumor, sometimes as big as a Bean, sometimes much bigger.

*Cause* is from viscid and pituitous Blood.

*Progn.* 'Tis without danger, yet in Children may suffocate. If black, livid, and hard, meddle not with it.

*Cure.* The next having been oft strewed on the Tongue, hath cured. *R. Piper. ZZ. an. 3 i. Sal. Gem. Com. an. 3 ii. Organ. Calamint. rad. Ireos, Hermod. an. 3 ̄. Mastic. 3 i. M. f. pul.* Some only rub it with Salt and Pepper. Or, *R. Sal. Armon. Hyslop. Succ. curr. gran. an. 3 iii. f. pul.* If these prevail not, open it in one or more places, rather with a Lancet than Caustery; let the incision be large, that all the matter may have free passage, and thrust it out. After to the places use *M. l. Ros.* at last wash it with Red-Wine, wherein is boyled some Alum. If it be inveterate, it may be toucht twice a day, *cum ssir. Sulp.* tempered *cum aq. Ros.* if after all it returns, use *Actual Caustery.*

Above thirty years ago Captain William Bessvil, having one of these Tumors, being opened, there was found in it a stone as big as a small Bean. *Inflammation* and *Relaxation* of the *Uvula*.

*Signs.* There's a tickling, a perpetual desire of swallowing, yet difficultly, loathing, so also as if a Lump lay in the Throat. If inflamed, 'tis red, painful, hot, there's danger of choaking; sometimes Fever, and swelling.

*Cause* is a plenty of Humors mixt with Blood.

*Cure.* For Universals see *Angina*. If inflamed, I only have used this course, I give a Clyster of a Wine Pint of Milk, three Spoonfuls of Sugar, and if need, half a Spoonful of Salt. After apply a *Blistering Plaster* in the neck, and use the *Syr. ex Diamor. M.l. Ros. &c.* And if much inflamed and tumid, *V. S.* under the Tongue, with the *Uvula spoon* using this, *R. Cortic. Nuc. exterior. ʒ ii. Balaust. cortic. gran. Acac. an. ʒ i. Alum. ust. ʒ β. M. f. pul.* But if there be little or no inflammation, I have used the next with great success. *R. Alum. Crud. Piper. alb. an. part. æq. M. f. pul.* use this and the former, not only with the *Uvula spoon*, but by oft conveying it with the Thumb wet, and dipt in it along the Roof of the Mouth, as near the *Uvula* as possible. If it be corrupt, and ulcerated, and be very long, and so continues; 'tis to be removed by Incision, as you may see in *Barthol. Cent. 2. Histor. Anatom. Hist. 8.* also in the conclusion of *Scultetus*, the Latin Edition, forgot to be translated in the English. If this be disliked, it may be performed as by *Hild. Cent. 2. Obs. 21.* the Blood may be stayed, *cum pul. astringent. Hildan.* Or rather with a red hot *Uvula spoon*. If these be rejected, try this, *R. Hord. integr. m. i. rad. Plantag. ʒ i. fol. Scabios. Geran. Scord. an. m. β. coq. in aq. tb iii. ad Hord. crepat. Colat. add. Diamor. & Mel. Ros. an. ʒ ii. M.* with the former may also be boil'd, *fel. Plantag. & Ros. an. m. i.* after touch it *cum Unguent. Egypt. Hild.* having first gargaris'd with the former, 'tis to be done three or four times a day, till Putrefaction be removed. After use the Medicines for the Relaxation, see *Ruland. Cent. 2. Curat. 97. Tho. p. 110.*

The affects of the Gums are,

1. *Inflammation*, which may be removed as before.
2. *Corruption*; for which use this, *R. Rad. consolid. cortic. Gramat. Thur. Myrrb. Vitriol. alb. an. ʒ β. Calcit. ust. ʒ i. M. f. pul.*
3. *Excrescence*, which sometimes covers the grinders: 'tis soft, fordid and flaggy, and if toucht, bleeds.

*Cause* is from Blood or rotten Teeth.

L

Cure.

*Cure.* If putridness be present. *R. pul. fol. Aquileg. Salv. Menth. crisp. Nuc. Moscb. an. ʒ ʒ. Alum. ust. ʒ i. Mel. puriss. ʒ iv. Mel leni ign. despumetur, adde pul. f. Liniment.* If not putrid, use *Alum. ust. Sal. Arm. Mastic. Myrrh. in pul. ag. Ros. made tart, cum spir. Sal.* is excellent in both, as also to cleanse the Teeth. The tops of Clary infused in Wine, is excellent in putrefaction of the Gums; as also the Conserve thereof taken inwardly.

4. *Parulis.* An Inflammation both within and without, at the roots of the Teeth, sometimes it covers them wholly, especially if rotten, or not well handled, after an Abscess or an Ulcer. This I cured in one Mr. Gib's Wife, a Shoemaker, who is still alive; it was done above twelve years ago.

I first cut off as much as I could on both sides; (it was as big as a Walnut, and hard) after I applied *pul. Gal.* The next day, and divers others, was used this, *R. Mercur. Præcip. ʒ ii. Alum. ust. ʒ i. M. f. pul.* It was applied on Pledgets, first dip't in *Alb. Ovor.* at last there appeared two Stumps, which removed, I continued the same Application till it was well, it never returned yet.

The same course may be taken in *Excrecences.*

## CHAP. XIX.

### Of Paronychia.

**P***aronychia*, in Greek, *Panaritia* in Latin, in English, Felons. 'Tis a Tumor arising oft at the Fingers ends, sometimes other parts of them.

*Signs.* There's Heat, Redness, Pain, and that extream after a while; the more malign the Humors are, the greater are the Symptoms; it sometimes corrodes Tendons, Nerves, *Periosteum*; yea, the Bones, if not timely prevented.

It procures sometimes *Delirium*, Fever, deprives of Sleep, and sometimes pain shoots up to the Shoulder.

*Cause* is Humor or Blood; Nitrous, sharp, Bilious, Venemous hot, and very thin.

*Pregn.* Sometimes it corrupts the Fingers, yea, the whole Hand; sometimes causing Death. If from an external cause, as a Contusion,

tusion, and the matter be near the Skin, wherein the Symptoms are more remis, 'Tis more easily cured ; otherwise hard.

*Cure.* If pain be great, the Body very full, use universals ; but warily : use not Repellers, but Anodynes. If malign, and like Diseases reign much, of which they are usually a presage, the best way is to make Incision, if the matter lye deep, to the very Bone. After apply *Theriacc. dissol. in aq. Vitæ.* To hinder Inflammation and Tumor, use *Posca* to the whole Arm. If Incision will not be admitted, apply *Empl. Crocat.* which if true made, I have found hath brought them to suppuration. After being opened, I have cured them *S. A.* Some have first fomented the Finger with this Decoction. *R. fler. Cham. Melilot. Sambuc. an. m. β. sem. Lini, Fenugr. an. 3 ii. coq. in lact.* after make Incision where a red spot is observ'd, and then dress it as before, and upon it apply a Colewort leaf boild under hot Ashes, in wet brown Paper, dipt in this, *R. rad. Apii 3 β. Mel. opt. 3 i. Vin. alb. gener. tb β. coq. simul, donec Mel desumet. ad tertice part. consump.* This is looked on as a great secret. To the wound may be applied *Bals. Lucat. Unguent. Aur.* to incarn, and *Diapomphol.* to cicatrize. *River. Cent. 4.* hath two Observations of two Felons cured by putting the Fingers into a Cats Ear. One was cured in a quarter of an hour, the other in few hours. *Obser. 19. 63.* If the Finger, &c. gangreen, see *Gangr. Glandorp.* hath an excellent *Tract of Paronych.* worth reading.

*Rediviva.* By some supposed the same with the former, but they differ ; this being only a separation of the *Cuticula*, about the Nail of the Finger, sometimes very painful and troublesome to the part, easily cured, if either opened, or the Skin cut off. Some call them *Whitlows*, they rise like a Blister, and the matter is white. If pierced through with a Needle, and so let out the matter, they will be well of themselves. There are also little *Marmoles* so called by some, which are little bits of the Skin, that rise near to the Nails : which, though painful, are cured as soon almost as cut off, without any outward Application.

*Pterygia*, a word appropriated to the Eye, as after, is here used for an *Exerescence* of flesh, which grows up near the Nail, yea, after *Paronychia*, and so may be a Symptom of it : it may also be from *Redivia*, or other Causes, as the Nail growing into the Flesh. 'Tis very painful. This is removed either by Incision, or exeding Mallicines, of which before, and in other places.

*Perniones*, Chilblanes or Kibes come in the Feet oftest; also on the Hands and Nose, in Winter especially.

*Signs* are Heat, Pain, Itching; If broke, they are usually called Kibes.

*Cause* is cold in Winter: weakning the parts, causing pain draws down the Blood. Though it cease in Summer, it may return in Winter. 'Tis much about the great Tendon of the Heel.

*Cure*. V. S. is excellent, bathing them in hot Brine, Decoction of Turneps, Oats, or Ly is good; being first anointed with *Pematum*. Leeches and Cups may profit. Broke or nor, the next hath cured many.

R. *Fol. Nicot. cortic. Median. Sambuc. an. m. i. rad. asphod. alb. minut. incis. 3 i. Ol. Com. lb 3. coq. lento igne ad Consumpr. totius humid. & fact. ferr. express. add. Thur. subtilis. pul. 3 3. Cer. flav. 3 vi. M. f. Liniment. Scultetus Obser. 83. It cured them in Nostrils, Ears, Hands, and Feet. All kind of fat profits. So Empl. Melilot. S. Diapalm. Or, R. Pul. Gal. Aristol. rotund. an. 3 3. Minii 3 i. Mercur. Subl. gr. vi. Litharg. Myrrh. an. 3 i. 3. Campb. 3 i. Thur. 3 i. Cer. virid. q. f. M. f. Empl. Unguent. Basilic. Diapomphol. cum. Alum. ust. aq. Campbor. nost. is excellent. To prevent, use Socks wet cum spir Vin. Observe, the Fingers or Toes being frozen, must be rub'd with Snow, or with a bruised frozen Turnep; then the following is much commended. R. *Axung. porc. Ol. Oliv. rec. an. 3 i. Cer. alb. 3 ii. coq. parum & f. Unguent.* If you desire to see more of this, read *Marc. Aurel. Severin. de recond. Absces. Tract de Pernionibus.**

## CHAP. XX.

### Tumors of Scrotum, &c.

These may be dispatched together.

*Signs* are needles.

*Cause* is from Humors, Blows, Falls, &c. 'tis oft in malign Fevers; and the latter end of Chronick Diseases, when the Liver is ill affected.

*Progn.* They are long in curing, and oft Gangreen from the moistness of the part.

*Cure*



*Cure of the Scrotum.* Use a thin Dyet, if need, *V. S.* first in the Arm, after in the Foot; purge; use Clysters, &c. Externals. *R. Farin. Hord. 3 ii. Fabar. 3 i. coq. in Posc. ad form. Catapl. in fine admisce pul. Ros. Damasc. 3 β. & post unic. ebull. remove ab igne, add. Vitel. Ovor. num. 1. Ol. Ros. parum.* Or, *R. Farin. Fab. q. s. coq. ad form. Catapl. cum Acet. Vin. part. 4. aq. part. 3.* 'tis excellent. If the Vinegar be too sharp, boyl in it first some *Litharge*. Foment the part first *cum aq. Ros.* If it tend to suppuration, apply this, *R. Rad. Lilic. alb. 3 i. fol. Malv. Viol. Cicut. an. m. i. mic. pan. alb. q. s. & cum Lac. f. Catapl. remove ab igne, add. Butyr. rec. q. s.*

With this I cured one Mr. Bradly, aged 84. whose *Scrotum* was livid: after the Colour was amended, I applied *Empl. Diachyl. cum Gum.* after being opened, to digest, was used *Liniment. Arc. cum Vitel. Ovor.* to incarn the Liniment it self, he being disposed to an He<sup>c</sup>tick, I gave the Emulsion of the four cold Seeds. Beware you use not Causticks in these Tumors. If there be a Gangreen, all must be cut off rather than lose Life.

The Inflammation of the Yard may receive the former Cure. Before I pass further, *Observe*, In the Belly there may be Inflammation of the Mesentery, Pancreas and Spleen, hard to be differenced, yet receive this Plaister, which hath proved effectual in the Cure, *R. Gum. Caran. Ammoniac. an. 3 ii. Mercur. viv. extinct. in Tereb. 3 β. M. f. Empl. Barb.* Inward means must also be used.

## CHAP. XXI.

### Tumor of Knees and Feet.

**T**UMORS sometimes fall out in the Thighs, especially in Women from the Womb. They may be removed by Universals, and fit external Applications, as in Tumors in general. Those in the Knees oft happen.

*Signs* are needles. They are very painful.

*Cause*, sometimes from Wind, in crude humid Bodies, sometimes from other Humors; also from Falls, Wrenches, Blows, long Travel, Riding, &c.

*Progn.* Such as follow long Diseases, are dangerous and hard to cure. If from Wind, most Difficult; from the firmness of the part, its motion and unaptness to dissipate that which it's so ready to receive; there being also a great number of Ligaments, Tendons, and Bones, from the greatness, driness and coldness of the part.

*Cure.* Universals are to be used according to the quality of the Humor, especially if there be Inflammation. If from Wind, forbear *V. S.* Purge oft, and by Intervals. Externals are to be warm. *R. Farin. Fabar. Hord. an. ʒ iv. Furfur. bene contrit. m. ii. sterc. Caprin. trit. lb ʒ. flor. Cham. m. i. Ol. Aneth. Cham. an. ʒ ii. cum lixiv. & sapo f. Empl.* This is admirable in resolving hard Tumors, easing pain, and discussing Wind. In great pain *Unguent. Mercur.* is admirable. *Empl. de Vig. cum Mercur. triplic.* is excellent. Salivation hath cured, after which use a Laxative Pissan. It may be procured safely, by giving *Mercur. d. in Conserv. Ros. rub.* for seven days, *Purgings* every fourth day. If it tend to suppuration, open it speedily (only deceive not your selves, for there may be softness and fluctuating there, when there's nothing but Wind) otherwise the Party may be lame, the part wast, and Death follow. If on opening there follow a gleeting Humor, use this Powder. *R. Rad. Consolid. major. Alo. Succotrin. Calc. viv. an. ʒ ii. Mastic. Myrrh. Mum. an. ʒ ii. præcip. vulg. ʒ ii. M. f. pul. Restorat.* If the Knee be red, apply to it ten or twelve Leeches. If the foresaid means prevail not, apply below the Knee a large *Cautick*, as I did on one *John More*, and so cured him. Some appoint it below the Groins, and say it is excellent. After the matter is drawn forth, the Joynt is to be strengthened; for which, see *Arthritis. In Fentan. Respons. & Curat. Medicin.* you have the Cure of a Tumor in the Thigh, p. m. 145. and two in the Knee, pag. 147. and 150. too long to set down.

For those in the Feet, they may be from Strains, Treads, Falls, Blows, &c. They are usually *Oedematous*, and with great pain, oft in Women *ab Utero*.

*Cure.* Take the next for eight days. *R. Sarsapar. ʒ iv. aq. Font. lb iv. infund. per. h. r. 24. deind. bull. ad lb ii. Consump. add. sub. finem Sen. mund. ʒ ii. Turbitb. Hermod. an. ʒ ii. col. Capiat mane lb ʒ. anoint the part cum Ol. Cerae.* After which, lap up the whole Foot in this, *R. Diapal. Vin. rub. auster. slut. & ad Vin. Consumpt. coct. lb ʒ. Ros. rub. Myrril. Mastic. & Tartar. Vin. rub. an. ʒ i. Chamæp. & Cham.*  
an.

*an. 3 ii. f. Mas. de qua form. Empl.* Some remove them with this of *Rulandus*, *R. Sterc. Vaccin. q. f. Acet. coq. simul ad pulv. confist.* See *Font. Ref. &c.* p. 97.

Thus much for Tumors.

## SECT. III.

### CHAP. I.

#### *Of Ulcers in general.*

**A**N Ulcer is a solution of continuity, with Diminution of magnitude, in soft parts, from an eroding matter.

*Signs* of outward Ulcers are needles.

*Cause* is sharp eroding Humors, &c. which are twofold.

1. *Internal*, as Bile, Melancholy, Atrabile, *Serum*, salt-Flegm, and other malign Humors.

2. *Externals*, Burning corrosive Medicines, sweat of those that have the Scabs, Leprosie, *Lues Venerea*.

*Differ.* are taken 1. From the Causes, as before. 2. The part affected, which is sometimes the Skin and Flesh only, sometimes the Nerves, Tendons and Vessels that convey the Blood. 3. From the Form; so they are great, little, broad, narrow, right, transverse, equal, unequal, deep, superficial. 4. From the Symptoms, so they are painful, itching, obstinate, wormy, carious. The Causes and Signs of which you have in their proper places.

*Progn.* If deep, great, round, old, tending to green or black, be complicated, the Hairs about it fall, Bones be foul, be in aged People or Children; if the humidity reacheth the Tendons, Nerves, or Veins; be in ill habited Bodies; the matter be livid, pale, fluid, thin, and of ill smell, then they are hard to cure. If critical, in the Back, great Joynts; if livid and pale, and the Par-

ty

ty sick, oft mortal. If of long curation, or being cured break out again, the Bones are foul. Old and inveterate Ulcers are not cured without danger, unless the Body be daily purged, and a good diet observed; otherwise Diseases will ensue. If they be in a Body of good complexion, have soft Tumors, the matter be white, smooth, and equal, ill matter having flowed before, and Medicines stick close; easily cured.

*Cure*, in which as times of *Ulcers*, so some general notions. Times are four.

1. *Beginning*, wherein quitter is thin, waterish, crude and abundant.  
2. *Increase*, then Symptoms augment, matter begins to concoct, and is less in quantity.

3. *State*, then there appears *Pus*, yet thinner.

4. *Declination*, then matter is white, equal and without smell.

*Generals* are, 1. All Ulcers require drying.

2. Ulcers plain, and without Symptoms, are presently to be filled and cicatrized; but if there's Symptoms, they are to be removed.

*Ways* of curing are two:

1. *Remove* the Antecedent cause, as ill habit; by *Purging*, and altering the Humors offending. *Pletbera* by *V. S.* and purging. *Contagion* with *Alexipharmicks*, and *Poysen* by *Antidotes*, *Distemper* of the part by contraries.

2. To dress Artificially, by which conjunct causes are incountred. Here Medicines are to answer the times; as in *Principio*, use Digestives fitted to the Temper of the part, mixt with abstersives, lest they make the Ulcers too moist, and also that Nature may be helpt to segregate the Excrements. *Digestives* are, *Ol. com. Ros. Mastic. Butyr. rec. Majal. Gum. Elem. Tereb. Thus, Mastic. Farin. Tritic. Hord. Fenugr. Vitel. Ovor. Mel. Unguent. Basilic. Min. & Maj.* either of which, or any other digestive mixt with a little *Mercur. præcip.* washt in *aq. Plantag. à ʒ i. ad ʒ i.* will accomplish your desire: only in two Cases omit digestives. 1. In Putrid, 2. In Rheumatick Ulcers. About the part apply Repellers, which hinder Fluxion, as *Empl. Diapal. cum succ.* or of it self, or *de Minio. Ros. N.* In the *Augmentum*, when matter is well digested, is pretty laudable, and if the colour of the Ulcer is good, then cleanse, *Rx. Mel. ʒ iv. Tereb. ʒ ii. coq. lento igne ad consistent. Unguent. remove ab igne, add. Vitel. Ovor. num. i. M.* If the Ulcer be very foul, to an ounce of this add ʒ i. *Mercur. præcip. lot.* Or; *Rx. Vin. alb. Sacch. cand. croc. Mis.* This cured and cleansed a round Ulcer of the

Thigh,

Thigh, varicous and foetid. *Unguent. Apostol.* is good. *In the State*, when cleansed, which is when 'tis red, sensible and clean, neither too dry nor too moist, use *Sarcoticks*, not too strong nor too mild; these are *Rad. Aristol. Ireos, Sanicul. Symph. maj. Herb. Betonic. Centaur. Nicotian. Consolid. Hyperic. Pimpin. Plantag. Scabios. Scord. Verben. sem. Fab. F&nuigr. Lini, Herd. Thbus, Alo. Bol. Arm. Terr. sigil. Colophon. Gum. Elem. Pini, Labdan. Mastic. Myrrh. Sang. Drac. Sarcocol. Tereb. Tragac. Cera, Mel, Mum. Cadm. Cerus. Lap. Calamin. Litharg. Plumb. ust. Pempbel. Lap. hemat. Ol. Hyperic. Mastic. Myrrh. Unguent. Aur. Basilic. fusc. Wurtz. Diapomphol. Empl. Stiptic. Crol. Parac. Appodol. de Betonic. Diasulph. Ruland. Balf. Peru. Crol. Magn. aq. vit. Ping. Anser. Vulp. Urs. Hirci, Human. Unguent. Nicol. Lmiment. Arcei. Ol. Hyper. cum Liniment. Arc. To Robust Bodies may be used those more dry, &c. R. Unguent. fusc. Wurtz. 3 iii. Basilic. 3 β. cum. Gum. Elem. 3 ii. Tereb. 3 vi. Colophon. Myrrh. Alum. Mastic. an. 3 β. Litharg. aur. 3 iii. Ol. Ros. q. s. M. f. Unguent. The Declination, the Ulcer being filled with laudable Flesh. Then cicatrize with *Rad. Symphyt. Torment. Herb. Hyper. Sanicul. Veronic. Betonic. flor. Balaust. Ros. rub. Santal. lap. Calamin. Alo. Myrrh. Mastic. Sarcocol. min. Plumb. Litharg. Tutia, Unguent. Diapomph. alb. Camphor. Empl. Grisea, de Plumb. Opodold. de Minio, Barb. R. Sacch. Saturn. Litharg. an. 3 ii. lap. Calam. 3 ii. rad. Torment. Bistort. Arist. rot. Sang. Drac. Tist. Over. combust. an. 3 β. M. f. pul. Let it either be sprinkled on the Ulcer, or mixed cum Unguent. Diapomph. Or, Empl. Grif. is excellent. So also *Diapomph. mixt cum Alum. Calc. An Amalgama*, made of equal parts of Lead and *Mercur. viv.* is admirable, if applied in fit time: these are to be applied before the Ulcer be quite fill'd. In all Ulcers *Observe* a good Dyet, Meats and Drinks, that are hot. Hot do hurt, as also salt and sweet things. Use those of good Juice and easie Concoction. By what hath been set down, all plain and deep Ulcers without Symptoms are cured. Those are called *Plain*, which only pass the *Cuticula* and *Cutis*. Those deep, in which loss of Flesh is adjoyn'd. In all keep the part quiet, shun North and South winds. To digest, &c. R. Cer. & Resin. an. 3 vi. Pic. Naval. 3 iv. Gum. Elem. 3 ii. Ol. Oliv. an. 3 v. β. Ven c. Clar. 3 iv. sem. Ovil. 3 ii. Tereb. 3 ii. β. Olib. Myrrh. an. 3 i. M. f. Unguent. If they be sordid, to 3 i. of this add. 3 ii. of this, R. Pracip. rub. 3 i. Alum. ust. 3 β. M. f. pul. This is also good to remove proud Flesh. On these apply *Diapal. cum Succ. vel. Diapal. Sel.* and above them stupes dipt in Red Wine, wherein Alum hath been dissolved.**



solved. To remove Inflammation, and prevent Flux of Humors, use *Unguent. Triaphar. Popul. &c.*

## CHAP. II.

### Of what hinders Cure of Ulcers.

**T**Hese are to be removed before Cure can be performed.  
 1. *Distempers* which are either simple or compound. The first is from heat, cold, moistness, driness; these joyn'd make the second.

*If Hot*, the matter is sharp, the Ulcer edges red. It may be caused by hot Medicines, too many Roulers, &c.

*If cold*, the edges are soft, white, and where things succeed not well, livid.

*If dry*, there's little or no Matter, and the edges are hard and dry.

*If moist*, there's a great deal of matter, Flesh is soft and loose, oft increasing too much.

*Prog.* All Ulcers joyned with dry distempers are very hard to cure.

Cure, if hot, use *Plantag. Rosar. Santal. Sacch. Saturn. Plumb. ust. vel Bol. Alb. Ovor. Unguent. Cerus. aq. Plantag. Rosar. Calc. viv.* wherein *Litarge* is boil'd, *Unguent. alb. Rbas.* If cold, foment *cum Vin. Malv.* March-Beer, wherein is boiled *Absinth. Centaur. &c.* After, use *Ol. Hyperic. Nard. Irin. Rut. Aneth. Empl. de Betonic. spir. Vin.* If dry, foment the part with warm water, abstain from all drying Medicines, foment not after the part appears red and tumid; be sure the Body be clean.

*If moist*, use strong Sarcoticks, as *Rad. Cyper. Hyperic. Absinth. Salv. Alum. ust. Vitriol. ust. Empl. Gris. &c.*

If with Distemper be joyned a Flux of Humors, then purge; use Repellers and Interceptors. An *Issue* is excellent, especially if the Ulcer be old; here forbear fat and unctious Medicines: as also to bones bare. *Sarcoticks* are oft to be applied. If a Tumor be joyned, 'tis from a Flux of Humors, and is to be cured as Tumors, to which you are referr'd. To remove pain, use *Anodynes.* The

Ulcers

Ulcers may be dressed, *cum aq. Plantag.* wherein is dissolved some *Alum. ust.* On that *Diapalma*, and over all a Catapl.

Proud Flesh may be from too much Blood, flowing to the part. This may be removed by fasting, and to it use *Alum. ust. Præcip. Vitriol. Calc.* If very hard, apply a *Cautick*, or, which is best, cut it off. If a Water be desired, *R. aq. Plantag. Ros. an. 3 v. Mercur. sublim. 3 i. Bul. & Col. per linteum crass.* in the Liquor moisten Lint, and dry them, and apply them. See *Polyptus*.

Foulness of the Bone, is known either by Sense, as when they are black, appear rugged; if the Flesh above be spongy or of a livid colour; if the Tents reaching to the Bone smell: or Intellectual; if quitter flow too plentifully, and be thin, and stink; if after it's skinn'd, it breaks forth again, if long in healing, and rejects proper Medicines, 'tis foul.

'Tis caused either by cold Air, Incision, Contusion, sharp Medicines, or like Humors flowing to the part.

Progn. Hard to cure, especially if the Bone be livid. If near Nervous parts, or in Joynts, about their Head, or Tendons of Muscles or great Vessels.

Cure. First lay the Bone bare, either by Incision, lengthways, not transverse, or by Cautick, or by Dilatation, which may be safest. Then apply to the Bone *Euphorb.* which is best. Or, *R. Mum. Sarcocol. an. 3 ʒ. Euphorb. 3 i. M. f. pul.* to inject where there is need, *R. Succ. Chelid. maj. 3 ii. spir. Vin. 3 i. Myrrh. Alo. an. 3 ii. Vitriol. alb. 3 i. M.* If it cannot be done by Medicines, then they are either to be scrap'd, if small; if great, there must be perforations made; or take it away by actual Cauteries; distilled Oyls that have lost their unctionness, and are extream drying, may be useful, as *Ol. Vitriol. Sulphur. Antimon. &c.*

Here may not unfitly be handled two Diseases of the Bones, caused by Preternatural Humors, by what cause soever they penetrate the Bone.

The first is an Ulcerous Excreescency. This ariseth from Preternatural Flegm, which moistning the Bone, procures it, causing an Ulcer, by which the Tendons, Ligaments and Nerves are corrupted, and the whole member is subject to danger. Here Medicines are useless, till you come to the Bone. If the Excreescence be great, cut it off: if it arise again, apply an actual Cautey, having always respect to the Bone to remove its foulness, for which see above. To remove the Excreescence, the next is excellent. *R. Pul. Restor.*

3 i. *Vitriol. alb.* 3 i. *Arsenic. præp.* 3 ii. *Misc.* cast of it on the Excrecence, and upon it apply a drying Plaister. It makes a thick Eschar, without much pain, which may be taken off the next day.

*The second is called a Cancer.* This is from a sharp Humor, first eroding the Bones, then makes its way through the *Periosteum*; after which follows an Ulcer of the Flesh and Skin incurable, till the Bone be made sound. Its Orifice is very little, the edges pale, the Matter thin, Flesh soft and somewhat swell'd, at least increaseth of its own accord. Here Incision is necessary to the Bone; to which apply *Euphorbium spir. Vitriol. cum spir. Vin. mixt.* &c. Turpentine boyl'd, and made Powder, is excellent; if mixt *cum Unguent. Egypt. vel Fusc.* Wurtz. An actual Caustery is not seldom needful. Apply the Medicines rather on Tents made of Elder-Pith, because it imbibes the sharp and thin Humors, by which Nature's Action is promoted. Seeing for the most part these Diseases do rise from the distemper of the whole Mass of Blood, and when one Cancer is cured, there appears another in some other place; therefore have regard to the whole Body, for which the next may be taken. R. *Rad. Consolid. maj. Osmund. regal. Chin. Sarsapar. an.* 3 i. *Cortic. Lign. Guaiac.* 3 ii. *Rhab. opt.* 3 vi. *fol. Sen. mund.* 3 x. *Agaric. levif.* 3 vi. *Caryoph.* 3 i. *Cinam.* 3 ii. *infus. bor.* 24. *in. f. q. aq. Hord. tepid. lent. igne,* & express. It iv. add. *syr. de Symphyt. Fernel.* 3 iv. *M. f. Apozem.* A Party of middle Age, may take three, four, or five Ounces; it purges gently, forwards the Cure, and preserves from farther mischief.

*Callous edges, and Worms in Ulcers* are next. The first remove thus, R. *Mucilag. sem. Alib. Fœnugr. an.* 3 ii. *Tereb.* 3 i. *Ol. Amyg. de Lilior. alb. an.* 3 iii. *M. f. Unguent.* If this or the like prevail not, then use *Escharotics*, as *aq. virid.* If these be useless, Scarifie the edges, or remove them by Incision.

*Worms, yea Lice, sometimes breed in Ulcers;* when you perceive them move, remove them with a fit Instrument. If they stick fast to the Flesh, use *Absinth. Centaur. minor. Dictam. Gentian. Alo. Myrrh. fel. Taur.* &c. As, R. *Aloes, Farin. Lupin. an.* 3 ii. *Myrrh. virid. æris, an.* 3 i. *fel. Taur.* 3 β. *Mel. q. f. M. f. Unguent.* *Ægypt.* may serve.

## CHAP. III.

*Of Ulcers discoloured, Varicous and Cavous.*

**T**Hose discoloured, are of four sorts: Red, Yellow, Livid, Black.

The *two first* proceed from Heat, either from Blood offending in quantity, and then there's *Plethora*; Or in quality, and then 'tis hot and fervid.

*If Red*, bleed, scarifie the part, apply Leeches. If it happen from defect of Courfes; use proper means. If from Hemorrhoids, use Leeches. Let Diet be as in Phlegmon.

*If Yellow*, Purge: outwardly apply Vinegar of Roses, or Elder-flowers with water.

*If Livid* or Black, the first is either from cold Air, or afflux of Humors. The second is either from Inflammation, and then Redness went before. Or cold, and then Lividity preceded. To these use Scarifications, Leeches, and the method in *Gangreens*, till the Skin get its native Colour, only receive this which hath cured many. R. Turneps and Raddish-Roots scrap'd, to which add powder of Mustard  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Cloves  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. Oyl of Lin. and Walnuts each a *ſ. q.* to make a *Cataplas.* in the Black scarifie deep.

*Varicous Ulcers.* A *Varix* is the Dilatation of a Vein, usually in the Thighs, as also elsewhere. It happens oft to Men. When with them there's an Ulcer, the part is livid or black.

*Cause* is thick Melancholy Blood, either falling down by its weight, or procured by some violent exercise.

*Pregn.* If they appear in those melancholy mad, the Grief ceaseth. Those from the Spleen, or critical from other Diseases, are not to be cured; they are not in themselves dangerous, but rather do free from Diseases; and by them the whole Body is purged from ſæculent Blood, Apoplexy, &c.

*Cure.* If great, their removal may cause Death: if the Ulcer be great and malign, they cannot be cured till the Varix be removed; before which, Purging and V. S. is to be repeated: respect is to be had to the Liver and Spleen, as either is ill affected. Some apply out-

outwardly Astringent and drying Medicines; but the best way is to remove them; of which after.

*Carcous Ulcers* happen oft, and although the matter be cast out, yet it fills again. 'Tis sometimes callous like a Coney-Burrough, wide within, but the Orifice little and narrow.

*Causes* are *Apoftemes*, lying deep a long time before opened.

*Progn.* If there be Hardness and Callosity, cure none. If much unconcocted matter be cast out, and there be also much pain, doubtful. If *Pus* be good, little, and white, and there's no pain, hopeful.

*Cure.* If need, purge: sweating and drying Drinks are excellent, to be taken for twenty four days; every third day taking in it *Pul. Arthrit.* 3 i. Or, *Elect. è Succ. Ros.* 3 vi. *R. Sarsapar.* 3 vi. *Sassafr.* 3 i. *β. Guaiac.* 3 iii. *Eupator. Scabios.* *Tussilag. Sanicul. Hyperic. an.* m. i. *Rad. Symphyt. major. Bistort. an.* 3 β. *Rad. Borag. Buglos. an.* 3 i. *Passul. major. exacic.* 3 iii. *Liquirit.* 3 ii. *Infund. per noct. in aq. fervent. sequent. die coq. lento igne cum reliq. ad Consumpt. dimid. Colat. bib. singul. diebus* lb iv. viz. lb β. *mane & bor. quarta Pomerid. lb i. in Prand. & Cœnam, & quando Sitis* lb i. *Externals.* If there be many Cavities, Injection may be used. Yet Incision is much better; but if there be no Cavity, and it be but small, use but small Tents dipt in the next. *R. Decoct. Hord. lb i. Mel. Ros.* 3 iii. *Sarcocol.* 3 i. *β. Myrrh. Thur. an.* 3 ii. *Rad. Bistort. Torment. Symphyt. an.* 3 β. *Balaust.* 3 i. *Bacc. Laur.* 3 ii. *Sumach.* 3 i. *β. Vin. Odorat.* 3 vi. *bul. ad consumpt. tertie part. ac coct. cui add. spir. Vin.* 3 i. *M.* If this mundifie not sufficiently; known by stinking matter, that's Red, Pale, Blackish, Thin, or Watery; then use this, *R. Myrob. alb. Centaur. minor. Absinth. flor. Hyperic. Card. Bened. an. æq. part. infund. in Vin. alb. Colat. add. Unguent. Egypt.* 3 ii. *Mel. Ros.* 3 β. *M.* If matter flow not much, dress every three days. When matter is white without stink, the Cavity painless, and there's no remarkable Tumor, then incise, &c. *S. A.* As to dressing, *Observe* first; lay on the whole Cavity *Diapalm. &c.* after inject if useful, and put in after a Lead-Pipe hollow. 3. Shut up the Pipe with a Plaster snipt: on that lay a Pledget of Tow, or a Sponge; on the lower Cavity, lay a Boulster, and over all a double Linnen-Cloth; after roul it up, beginning at the bottom, somewhat strait, and towards the Orifice somewhat slacker. If laid open by Incision or *Cautick.* In the first, which is better, take heed of the great Vessels, &c. After done, apply Pledgers, arm'd with this, *R. Alo. Hepatic.* 3 ii. *Resin. Nigr. Umbr. an.* 3 i. *β.*  
*Farin.*



*Farin. Volatil.* ʒ ii. *Calc. Viv.* ʒ ii. *β. cum alb.* Ov. q. s. *M. f. Liniment.*  
Be sure to keep the place open, and dress it not till the second day.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of Fistula's in general and particular.*

**I**F what is writ in general be well observed, there need not so much be writ in particular as there's usually.

*A Fistula* only differs from the former, in that in this there's Callosity, and 'tis narrow.

*Signs.* Quitter is virulent, ugly, and stinking; Pain small, or none, unless in sensible parts.

*Signs of Differences* are; there's sometimes one, sometimes more *Sinus's*: in the latter there's great plenty of matter. So in the former, if it pass to any remarkable Cavity, as the Belly, &c. If matter be various, divers parts are afflicted. If it pass to the Flesh, matter is white, smooth, and plentiful. If to Nerves, 'tis fatty and oleous; pain is more, motion is impaired, and being prob'd, it pricks: If to Veins and Arteries, and the Coats not eroded, 'tis reddish. If the Arteries be eroded, the Blood looks bright, and comes out leaping. If the Veins, 'tis thick and dreggy. If to the Bone, the matter is thin, and yellowish. If the Smell be ill, and the Bone be rugged, being prob'd; 'tis foul.

*Causes* are from abundance of ill Humors, Abscess or unskillfulness of the Curer.

*Progn.* No *Fistula* is of easie Cure. Those shallow, of short standing, in Fleishy parts, in young and strong Bodies, are hopeful. If they erode various parts, be deep, have many windings, are near noble parts, end in Veins, Arteries, Nerves, Tendons, Bones, in the Bladder, Joynts, Throat, Belly, and be of long standing, hard to be cured. If remote from noble parts, and Nature by them discharges superfluities; they do good, and are not to be cured.

*Cure* is either *Palliative* or *Real*. The first is only for a time; which dries it, and shuts it up with a thin Skin, till humidities open  
it

it again. This is to be used, where Fistula's help Nature in discharging what's hurtful. Such are known, if before their breaking open, there be Distemper; but after there's ease. In these, Dyet is the same as in watery Tumors. Purge either by *Apozeme* or Ale, the last is most fit, for those aged and of weak Stomachs. As, *R. Guaiac. Sarsapar. an. ʒ iv. Rad. Bistort. Torment. Symphyt. an. ʒ β. Polypod. Quer. ʒ iii. Eupater. Sanicul. Alechymil. an. m. i. fol. Sen. Hermodact. an. ʒ v. Rhab. ʒ i. sem. Anis. Coriand. Fenicul. an. ʒ vi. Liquir. ʒ ii. f. pul. crass. indend. saccul. qui suspend. in Gal. ii. Zythi non lupul. rec. & fort.* After six days drink ʒ β. in a Morning, after which, sleep; about ten, take some Broth, if it work not well, take the like quantity at four in the Afternoon. Some allow of *V. S.* Wound-drinks are excellent. So are natural Baths, the flowing of the Hemorrhoids. Externals, *R. Aq. Calc. Vro. in qua dissolv. Litharg. aur. per Ebul. add. syr. Ros. sic. vel Myrtiv. M. Or, R. Aq. Plantag. ʒ iii. in qua dissolv. Vitriol. Roman. ʒ i. β. M.* In these lay *Empl. Paracel.* dress them every other day, unless matter flow plentifully. These by good Dyet, oft purging, and *V. S.* may be kept at a good pass, if not cured.

*Real cure.* Use a good Dyet, and sparing; the contrary oft causing the return of these and other Diseases. What is said before as to *Purging, &c.* may serve here, and for natural Baths, which oft cure them. Artificial may be framed *ex Sulph. Alum. Sal. Mercur.* boil'd in water. If you purge, do it according to the Humor offending, and part affected: then add those *Simples* appropriated to the part. After to dry, use the next, which also roborates the inward parts. *R. Herb. Agrimon. Pyrol. Alechymil. Plantag. Filic. major. Cent. minor. an. M. lign. Sassafr. ʒ ii. Guaiac. ʒ i. β. coq. in Vin. ʒ viii. ad consumpt. quat. digit. de quo mane hauriat æger tepid. Cyath. unum, & sub ingress. Lect. Cyath. alter. sudand. matutin.*

Externals. Here five things are necessary.

1. *Dilatation*, which is to be always, except in the Cheek from corrupt teeth, which drawn, the *Fistula* cures of it self.

This I observed in the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Green of Warwick, after was applied only *Paracel.* to keep out the Air. They are dilated. 1. By Incision: If the party be strong, and they be superficial, be sure no Cavity be left, for fear of relapse. 2. By prepared Sponge (which is by being dipt in *Empl. M. lot. S.* melted, after pressed between two Trenchers anointed with Oyl; after

after cold take it out of it ; cut Tents to put in. It doth not only dilate, but suck up Humidities, and digests the Callosity.) 3. The Fistula-Tent made of Lint and Whites of Eggs.

*Observ.* In Dilating with a Knife, 'tis to have but one Edge, and on the Point fasten a Button of white Wax, and so it will go to the bottom without hindrance, pain, or hurt.

2. Is to remove the Callosity (if not confirmed, prob'd, it will be painful and bleed, otherways 'tis not) by Medicines, which not prevailing, the actual Caustery is useful. Medicines are of three sorts.

1. Those more gentle, useful in young, and in fleshy parts, as Unguent. Nicot 3 i. cum Turb. Miner. 3 i. M.

2. Strong, as Unguent. Apostol. 3 i. Turb. 3 i. M. when the Callos is hard and strong.

3. Strongest, as R. Turbith. lt. 3 ii. Alum. ast. 3 i. M. Of this mix 3 ii. cum Unguent. Popul. 3 i. Or, R. Vitriol. alb. 3 iv. Alum. Virid. aeris an. 3 β. Acet. fortif. 3 vi. Calcin. in vaf. lutat. M. f. pul. mix of it cum Unguent. Egypt. with any of these arm the Tents, or of them make Troches. Unguent. Fusc. Wurtz, boyld up to that consistence, to make a Tent, to be put in is excellent. If there be Incision, sprinkle the Callous with the powder, and on them lay an Anodyne Catapl. If any have a mind to inject into the sinuofities, R. aq. Plantag. lb i. in quo dissol. Vitriol. alb. 3 ii. Unguent. Egypt. 3 β. syr. de Ros. sicc. Caryoph. an. 3 ii. β. M. Or, R. Vitriol. alb. 3 ii. Camph. 3 vi. Calcin. simul & pul. deind. add. Bol. Arm. 3 x. M. f. pul. Put 3 i. of it into lb i. of water, either of Plantain, or Oak-buds, or of unslaked Lime ; when very hot, stir it very well, and pour off the clear as you use it. This I have found oft effectual in inveterate spreading Ulcers. Sometimes I have added Aloes 3 ii. the Callosity removed. 3. Mundify, as R. Vin. alb. lb β. Unguent. Egypt. 3 i. spir. Vin. 3 vi. M. 4. Consolidate. 5. Cicatrize. As R. aq. Gem. querc. 3 iv. Calc. Viv. in eo extinct. 3 i. β. deind. filtrat. & add. Mercur. dul. 3 ii. M. This is admirable in cicatrizing inveterate Ulcers. The next hath cured Fistula's in Anus, Scrotum, &c. R. Ol. cem. lb ii. Sal. Armon. 3 i. Bitum. 3 ii. Croc. 3 i. β. Bul. in B. M. ad Consumpt. tertiae part. & hoc Oleo imbuta lin. pet. per hor. quatuor, and apply to the Fistula.

The following cured a Fistula left in despair. R. Herb. Robert. Osmund. Regal. an. m. ii. Mentb. m. i. Millep. num. 400. contund. & suspend. in Saccul. Gal. Cerevis. num. 4. Alter six days, drink of it constantly.

For a strengthening and drying Plaister. *R. Mastic. Thur. Corric. gran. an. ʒ ii. Farin. querc. subtilis. pul. ʒ iii. flor. Ros. Bac. rub. Myrtil. an. ʒ i. Cer. flav. Resin. pin. Ol. Hyperic. an. ʒ i. M. f. Empl.* Some say without the next a Fistula cannot be cured. *R. Resin. Lari. ʒ iv. sev. Cervin. ʒ iii. Liquefc. in Sartag. si aliquantulum refrigeret, add. Ol. Mastic. ʒ i. Sang. Drac. ʒ i. ʒ. pul. rad. Arist. rot. ʒ i. M. f. Empl.*

*Fistula's* in particular are next, as 1. *Fistula Lacrymalis*, in the great corner of the Eye, near the Nose. Generals premised, 1. Remove the Callosity, especially with a fit Troch or Tent, as before. After cure with this, *R. Rad. Ireos, Aristol. rot. Cortic. Thur. an. ʒ i. ʒ. Myrrh. Mastic. Sarcocol. Aloes, Cadm. fossil. an. ʒ i. Mel. q. s. f. Unguent.* If the Bone be foul, the Actual or Potential Cancri is to be used, or take this course.

1. Find out the Cavity every way; then mark it with Ink, after make Incision to the Bone, divide the Incision with your Nails, till you can put in a pretty Pledget; after thrust in Troch ex Turb. Min. &c. as before. On it or the former, lay Empl. Diapal. cum Succ. malax'd cum Ol. Hyperic. after fill the Orbit of the Eye with little Bolsters; moistned in aq. Sperm. Ranar. Campb. and so roul it up. Dress it so twice a day, till the Troch with the Callosity falls out. Then diligently view the Bone, and see how much is carious, to which apply this or the like, *R. Irid. flor. Aristol. Peuced. an. ʒ ʒ. Euphorb. Myrrh. an. ʒ i. M. f. pul.* The Scale being fallen, which is in twenty days, Mundify, &c. S. A. If the whole substance of the Bone be foul, pierce it with a Gimlet, so the matter flowing inward, the outward part will be healed. If you perceive it malign, or tend to a Cancer, known by the hard and livid Brims, pricking pain, stinking and virulent matter; only apply this, *R. Lap. Calam. ust. & in Acet. Vin. extinct. ʒ i. Myrrh. Plumb. ust. & lot. an. ʒ ʒ. Croc. gr. v. Opii gr. ii. æris ust. ʒ iv. Decoct. Fennugr. vel Axung. lot. in aq. Ros. q. s. M. exquis. omnia super Lapid. pret.* This is also excellent in all Ulcers of the Eyes, malign or not. A Seton is here excellent: Cephalick pouders are to be used to the head. Be sure to take care to defend the Eyes.

*Fistulas in the Breast* call for pectoral Decoctions, on which the cure much depends; 'tis more difficult to cure here, than in any other part, from the constant motion of the Muscles, especially if oblique, and pierce into the Cavity; into which, if the matter flow, there will be shortness of Breath, and slower motion of the Breast.

Breast. If the general way effect nothing, put a crooked *Silver Pipe* into the *Fistula*, so that its end may touch the bottom, through which pass a long needle threaded with silk; being drawn through, tye the ends of the thread together, which being anointed with some eroding Water or Medicine, and thereby the Callosity being removed, cure the Ulcer *S. A.* See *Sculter*. 38. *Tab. 5. fig.* So *Tab. 39. fig. 4.* where you have another way by Incision. With these are usually joyned a *Marasmus* or Hectick, and then the *Fistula's* are oft incurable.

An *Hectic*. In it, the heat is little troublesome to the sick, 'tis a little sharpened and increased one or two hours after meat, as also the Pulse, and returns again not long after to its former equality; and is perceived greater about the Arteries, than other parts of the Body; the Pulse is over-frequent, as also little and weak, and somewhat hard. There's a continual and lingring leanness of Body following, whereby this Fever being reduced to its extremity is called *Marasmus*.

*Causes* are various. If after *Fistula's*, Ulcers, Apostems, and Inflammation of the Bowels, especially of the Lungs, the whole mass of Blood is infected by matter, and gets a singular glutinousness, which being communicated to the other Humors, spoils them with the like fault, and renders them unfit to perform the natural functions rightly. It may also be from faultiness of the Spittle, the irregular use of things Non-natural; especially from immoderate sorrow and sadness. It follows other Diseases, as Fevers, diary and intermitting. The little heat is from the faultiness of the Liquor of the Conglomerated Glandules, Spittle, and Pancreat-Juice. The leanness is from the too much viscosness of all the Humors, and so of the Blood; by which the Appetite is diminished.

*Progn.* If in the beginning, it may be cured, but in the latter end, hardly, or not at all; especially if from a *Fistula*.

*Cure.* If accompanied with *Fistula*, Ulcer, &c. besides the Medicines after mentioned; as to other causes, there must be those Medicines used, which powerfully cleanse, and also consolidate *Fistula's* and Ulcers: among which *Bals. Sulph. Anis.* or other *Aromatick Oyls* are effectual. Also Medicines made of *Antimony*, that are neither Vomitive nor Purgings. Among common things all those are famous which are *Vulneraries*, and are to be used in Decoctions, being proper in the Cure of Ulcers as well as *Fistula's*; yet in general for the toughness and glutinousness of all the Hu-



mors, use those Medicines which mildly amend and correct it. Such are gentle Aromaticks and oily *Volatil Salts*; only such are to be chosen which may agree with the constitution both natural and present of every sick person, which may easily be found out and known by Medicines that help and hurt: Have care in right ordering and directing Dyer. That first Air be most temperate, so either Natural or by Art. 2. *Let Food* be of easie concoction, as Milk, that of Women is best; Asses, Goats, Cows taken warm. Also Broths, Yolks of Eggs, Flesh of younger Creatures, Wheat-Bread rightly leven'd and baked. Beer not too strong, and yet fermented, Wine of good age, small, and diluted with a little water. Let the motions of the mind be moderate, especially shunning those from which the Hæctick arose. Let Exercise be gentle, Sleep and watching moderate, wonted emptyings if too slow are to be promoted, if they may not weaken the sick, and all excess of them to be shun'd and amended; as all Effusions of Blood, *Menses, Semen, sucking, &c.*

If a Hæctick comes with, or follows Fevers, the cure is to be varied according to the divers harms of divers Humors differently peccant; all which may be seen afterwards in the Chapter of Fevers in the *Marrow of Physick*.

For *Fistula's* in the Breast, see *Sculpt. Obs.* 40, 44, 48. so *Tab.* 38. fig. 5. *Tab.* 39. fig. 2.

*Fistula's of the Back, Belly, and Joints.* If the Vertebra's be foul, 'tis incurable. Their foulness may be known by the flowing of much stinking matter, the party grows weaker, and more lean, notwithstanding all means.

*Those of the Belly,* are either in the Groins, most oft after Venereal Buboes, in Plethorick or ill habited Bodies: or above the Groins. If in these the Guts be eroded, they are incurable. To them may be used an injection of Red Wine, wherein is dissolved a little Alum, and Syrup of Myrrles. The party is to eat Calves-Foot; Rice boild in Milk, wherein Steel hath been quenched. The Orifice is to be kept open, till the Guts be healed; after proceed as in the general cure.

*Those in Anus* either pierce the right Gut, and then the *Fæces* and Wind will break out with the matter; the Injection and probe will pass into the Guts, so that the Probe may be felt or not; they are hard to cure, being the Jakes of the whole Body.

Cure as in the general, only that which passeth through is to be cured by deligation, thus performed. Put a thread into the eye of a Probe, after pass it through the sinuosity into *Rectum*, where have your finger ready to receive the thread, and draw it out at the Fundament. If it be not too thick and long, you may tye it at twice; otherwise you must use sundry more; after that's done, cure *S. A.* Those in the Joynts, if the Bones and Gristles be corrupted, are incurable; as also if joyned with a hard Tumor. If they admit not of the general cure, the party is to suffer Amputation, whether it be Leg or Arm before too weak; but in aged and crasie persons forbear. For *Fistula's* in the *Anus* penetrating, see *Sculpt. Tab. 42. fig. 1, 2.* as also those that do not penetrate.

## C H A P. V.

## Of Malign Ulcers.

These spread farther and farther, and so are called *Depascentes*. If it be without putrefaction, 'tis *Phagedæna*; if with, *Nome*; If only in the Skin, *Herpes*; if ill natur'd, *Cacoetbes*.

*Causes*, are the salt *Serum* of the Blood, salt Flegm, Atrabile or other Malign humors.

*Progn.* These can scarce be cured, till the cause be first removed, and the whole Blood purified.

*Cure.* There must be observed a good Dyet; oft purging, sometimes *V. S.* also drying Decoctions, without which, they are seldom cured: dress but once or twice a day, unless the matter be very sharp and plentiful. Use no Repellers or Mercurial medicines unless by constant purging you drain the Body of its impurities. Change external Medicines every third or fourth day, for nature rejects the best longer used. The medicines are Plantain, Night-Shade, Red-Roses, Pomegranate-Flowers. *Tbu*, *Mastic*. *Tutia*, *Ceruf.* *Litharg. Min.* *Plumb. ust.* *Sulphur*, *Piper*, *Z. Z.* *Unguent. Egypt. fusc.* *Diapomphol.* *Empl. de Plumb. de Min.* *Gres. de ran. cum Mercur.* *Rx. Flor. Ref. rub. Balaust. an. m. i. fol. Plantag. m. β. Nuc. Cupress.* *Bacc. mixt. Cortic. gran. an. ʒ. β. coq. ex Vin. rub.* wash the Ulcer therewith, and after apply this, *Rx. Tut. præp. Plumb. ust. Ceruf.*  
lot.

*lot. an. ʒ i. Bol. Arm. ʒ β. Unguent. Egypt. q. f. M. f. Unguent.* These or the like are to be applied, till they spread no more; be Red, and well cleansed. After cure *S. A. Aq. Camphor. N.* is excellent. A Pledget dipt in *spir. Vitriol. vel Ol. Sulph.* are very sharp; but second to none. The next hath cured a most fœtid Ulcer in the Thigh. A Decoction of Oak-Leaves, to which add a little *Alum, Myrrh* and *Thus*, with which wash the Ulcer, and apply the leaves hot three times a day. The following is a certain Experiment in *Nome*, *R. Sal. m. i. Acetof. m. viii. contund. & misc. cum Sal. in ollam, affunde aq. ad eminentiam ʒ. Digitor. fac bullire ad consump. dimid. add. Alum. ust. ʒ iii. Vitriol. alb. pul. ʒ i. M.* with this wash the Ulcer twice a day inwardly: the next is reputed a secret. *R. Veronic. Pyrol. Fanicul. Betonic. an. m. i. β. Concis. infund. Cerevis. ut digit. eminent; reponē in cella per sex septiman. add. alb. Græc. ʒ i. quod unā mace-retur. Dos. 6. Cochlear. in die, duo mane, duo meridiē, duo v. sp̄ri.* *Præcip.* washed in *aq. Plantag. & Ros.* and mixt with a *Sarcotick Unguent*, doth admirably heal Rheumatick Ulcers in tender Bodies. *Promise* sudden Cure to no Ulcer having continued a Month, and if any Ulcer in any part sœver, be more painful than its solution requires, and yieldeth not to proper Medicines, suspect an hidden malignity: for more see *Riverius Cent. 3. Obs. 18. Thonerus p. 220.*

## CH A P. VI.

### Of Burns and Scalds.

**A** Burn is a solution of Continuity of the Scarf-skin, oft of the Skin, sometimes of the Flesh, Veins, Arteries, and Nerves; by a forceable impress of Fire, &c.

*Signs* are needles.

*Causes* are Fire, Scalding Water, Oyl, Liquid Metals, &c.

*Progn.* If small, in a Body of good Habit, easily cured. If deep to Veins, Arteries, and Nerves; if in impure Bodies; in the Groins, Belly, Joynts, Eyes, Head, and in Children, hard. If the whole Body, or most part, dangerous; if in the Guts or from Lightning, incurable and mortal. If deep and great, they usually leave ugly Scurf. If in a hairy part, it remains Bald.

*Cure*

Cure varies according to its Differences. The chief is to draw out the fire; by which in slight Burns you hinder Blisters and Ulcers in great ones, you free from all danger. Therefore what Medicines are near hand, use them presently. As Onion and salt beat together, or Oyl and Water, or Barin; hold the part to the fire; Bath in warm Water; or Mucilage of Quince Seed, drawn with Rose-water, and mixed with Linseed Oyl is very good, if it be the first degree, where there's only Heat, Pain, Redness; which, if prevented not, riseth into Blisters, containing in them clear Water. If Blisters be risen, *R. Lap. crud. ʒ ii. Sal. Sapon. Venet. an. ʒ i. M. f. Unguent. cum Ol. Ros. & Amygd. Dulc.* But apply it not too near the Eyes. Or, *R. Ol. com. part. 1. Alb. Ov. part. 2.* Beat them well together, with which anoint oft a day. Cut the Blister the third day, lest there follow Corrosion. In the second degree the Skin is also burnt, then Blisters presently rise; there are also Eschars, the Skin being wrinkled and dry'd. Cut the Pustles presently. Apply *Defensatives* a hands-breath above the Burn, to be removed twice or thrice a day, lest they dry and stir up pain. To ease pain and cure, this is excellent, *R. Butyr. rec. S. Sal. pingued. Gallin. rec. an. ʒ ii. Cer. nov. & Ol. Lilior. alb. an. ʒ β. liquef. simul; post admisc. croc. pul. ʒ i. Mucilag. sem. Cydon. ʒ i. M. Mortar. f. Unguent.* If pain be so violent, that the Party cannot sleep at all, add to the *Unguent, Opii dissol. ʒ β.* on the *Defensative* and Medicines. If the part can be capable of Rouling, use Roulers dipt in *Oxyerat*. If not, lay on a double Linnen-Cloth dipt therein three or four times a day, or in the Pickle of Coleworts, made with Vinegar, Salt, and Water: which admirably represseth the Flux of Humors, easeth pain and takes out fire. Yet forbear these in the Face. *R. Butyr. rec. lot. in aq. Ros. ʒ iii. Ol. Viol. Ovov. Amygd. d. an. ʒ β. Farin. Hord. ʒ i. β. Croc. ʒ i. mucilag. sem. Cydon. ʒ i. coq. q. f. f. Unguent. in Mortar.* This is a present help in all Burns, mollifies, easeth pain, and produceth a small Cicatrix. *R. Fol. Salv. rec. m. i. Plantag. m. ii. Butyr. rec. S. Sal. ʒ vi. Sterc. Gallin. rec. & quantum haberi potest albif. ʒ iii. frixentur p. r. hor. ¼ & expressio servetur usui.* This is excellent in Burns of all sorts, yea the greatest. It being melted, the part is to be anointed with it oft in a day, laying over it fresh Colewort-leaves, Beets, or Plantain. By this Medicine a Souldier became Rich, *Barb.*

The third degree is most dangerous, and sometimes degenerates into a Gangreen or *Sphacelus*. In these, the Skin is black, void of Sense.

Sense. When the Eschar falls, it leaves a great Ulcer and deep. Remove the Eschar the first or second day, else make Incision to the sound Flesh. *R. Ol. Viol. Lilior. alb. Amygd. d. Butyr. rec. S. Sal. an. ʒ i. Mucilag. sem. Psyllii, Farin. Alth. an. ʒ i. β. Croc. ʒ β. Fulig. Unguent. Basil. an. ʒ i. M. f. Unguent.* This excels in separating the Eschar. If there be a Gangreen, see there.

*Observe,* where the Eye-lids, Lips, Fingers, Toes, are burnt, &c. Keep a Linnen-Cloth, Plate of Lead, &c. between them, that they grow not together. If a tender part be burnt, use not Onions, Sope, Salt, and sharp Medicines. And that the Cicatrix may not be ugly, use no strong drying Medicines. In those of the Face I have oft tryed this. *R. Aq. Ros. ʒ i. Ol. Ros. ʒ ii. alb. Ov. num. 2. M. diligenter:* 'tis to be used with a Feather. 'Tis also good in other parts in tender Bodies. After 14 days take yelk instead of white, and if the Burn be great, add *Sacch. Saturni.*

If the Eyes be burnt, open the Blisters and dress them with Womens Milk warm, mixt with Rose-water, in which dissolve a little Saffron, also dipping a Cloth therein, and lay them over their Eyes. This is to be made fresh every day in Summer, and every other day in Winter. *Phlegm. Vitriol.* is admirable.

If in the Groins, because they are loose, soft, rare and subject to putrefaction; 'tis to be resisted. If Blisters be not risen, apply *Unguent. Capon.* If they be, cut them and apply some of the former *Unguents*, with which mix some *Myrrb* and *Aloes*. If there be an Eschar, 'tis to be separated, or to cause its fall, apply that *Unguent. ex Ol. Viol. &c. ʒ ii. pul. Scord. ʒ i. Unguent. Egypt. ʒ ii. M.* If in the Joynts, hinder flux of Humors, use *Anodynes*, keep them as is fit, from contracting or growing together. If they should be contracted, &c. See P. 6. If Fingers or Toes should be grown together, divide them, and cure them *S. A.*

*Burns* with Gunpowder: the Powder is to be pickt out with a Needle; some apply a Vesicatory to remove what remains; after dress it as before.

If from *Lightning*, use Diaphoreticks, and apply such Medicines as are proper in Venomous Bites, Anthrax, Gangreen, or Cancers, &c. The Medicines for Burns, are *Rad. Lilior. alb. Liquirit. Fol. Bet. Brassic. Cannab. Heder. ter. Heder. Hyosc. Nicot. Ccp. Allium, Perr. Hyperic. Junip. flor. Cham. Sambuc. sem. Cydon. Lin. Campher. Myrrb. Oliban. alb. Ovur. Adeps, seil. fin. Columb. Vin. Gallic. Nitr. Cerus. atrum. Murice, Lixivium, Ol. Nuc. Rap. &c. Unguent. popul. Empl.*  
de



*de min. &c.* Of these may be framed Compositions according as is fit : if those like not already presented.

## C H A P. VI.

## Of Particular Ulcers.

Those of the Head, are *Achor*, *Tinea*, *Favus*.

The *First* is an elevated little Tumor, in the Skin, red, dug-like ; having small holes, out of which, pressed, there flows a little Matter like Milk ; or that in Hony-Combs, and are painful.

The *Second* is a dry Ulcer, corrupting the Hair, on the Head ; and is covered with a crusty substance : sometimes of Ash-Colour, sometimes yellow, &c.

The *Third* is like the former ; only there flows out matter like that in Hony-combs. The more inveterate they are, the more malign, and may end in *Alopecia*, *Ophiasis*, and *Lepra*, &c. especially if the Skin be hard and scaly. They are sometimes contagious. The moisture, as also Lice, causeth itching, and very ill smell.

*Causes*, they are from sharp, salt Flegm. Some say, ill vicious Melancholy mixt with some Bile, and other sharp Humors.

*Progn.* hard to cure, being for most part a stubborn Disease, and easily returns. If they continue long, they pass to *Alopecia*, &c. *Favus*'s are most incident unto Children.

*Cure.* Take heed of Unctuous, repelling, and violent drying Medicines (by which I have known much mischief done, especially to Children, with *Cocul. Ind.* &c.) without the use of inward means: Those things generally in use, are strong Purgers, Sweating, Salivation, pulling out the hairs, &c. but without the use of any of these they have been cured alone with this : *R. Ciner. (vulg. dict. Pot-Ashes) f. cum vim. alb. Gallic. Lixivium, q. s. moderatæ Acrimon. in hujus pint. ii. decoq. fol. Major. an. m. β. capil. Ven. m. i. ss. flor. Ros. rub. an. p. iii. M. f. lot.* With this let the Head be washed twice or thrice in a week warm ; after which dry it well with warm Cloths : in few weeks it hath cured. If the ill quality of the

O

Humor

Humor call for the use of *Mercur.* let it not be crude, but well prepar'd. Yet is it not to be applied to Ulcers near the Sutures; for thereby *Salivation* may be procured, hardly to be staid. Water-Cresses bruised and fry'd in Hogs-Grease, and applied to the Head, the hair being cut off, for twenty four hours, makes the Crusts to fall, and if it be used longer, it cures.

*Tinea* hath been cured with the next: the Head being first shaved, frame an Ointment of Sulphur, Axung. and Juice of Lemons, apply it where the Sores are, every evening thrice, for each other day; in the mean time purging the Body with *Cephalic Pills*, as *R. Pil. Coch. Resin. Jalap. an. ʒ β. Ol. Nuc. Mosch. gut. ii. cum. syr. Ros. sol. f. Pil. num. 3.* you are to anoint for five days. After Anointing wash the Head with a decoction of Mallows, and after dry it. It cures in short time, and seldom returns, as I have tryed. Fonti-nels or Setons may be very good for *Achor.* See *Font. Observ. Ana-lec. p. 31. Tinea Thom. p. 210. Favus Tho. p. 219.*

Ulcers of the Eyes receive various Names; yet admit of the same Cure. They are easie to be seen, yet dangerous and hard to remove; especially those in *Cornea & Pupilla*, where for most part they induce blindness. Especially where the *Cornea* is Eroded, the aqueous Humor flowing forth; as also oft the Crystalline.

Cure. Inflammation that's painful, is speedily to be removed, as in *Ophthalmia*, the Ulcer it self calls for cleansing. As *R. Alo. Thur. Tuti. prap. an. ʒ β. Sacch. Cand. alb. ʒ i. Vitel. Ovor. num. 1. Lac. Hircin. ʒ iii. M.* Or, *R. Myrrb. gr. xv. Alo. gr. vi. Sacch. Cand. ʒ i. &c.* as before. Or take the three first things in the first Receipt: *Add. Vit. Antimon. gr. vi. Gum. Trag. ʒ i. aq. Chelid. ʒ iii. M.* To cicatrize, *R. Plumb. ust. Sess. alb. Rhaf. Sacch. Saturn. an. ʒ β. aq. Ros. ʒ iv. M.* Whites of Eggs dried in the Sun, and finely poudered, and put into the Eye, help without pain. Woodlice taken inwardly are excellent.

Ulcers of the Ears, known by Blood and Matter flowing out. Caused either outwardly by Blows, Falls, things getting into the Ears, or inwardly by sharp Humors.

Cure. First cleanse *cum Mel. Ros.* First, inject with warm *Hydromel* gently, after cleanse it with your Probe, armed with Cotton or Lint. To consolidate, *R. Rad. Aristol. rot. ʒ β. Ireos ʒ i. Cerus. lot. Tuti. prap. an. ʒ i. Myrrb. Sarcocol. Litharg. Aur. an. ʒ ii. Cin-nabar. FaEtit. ʒ β. Scor. Ferr. ʒ i. Mel. Ros. q. s. M. f. Liniment. Alum. ust. cum Vin. alb. is good.* Or, *Croc. Mart.* boyl'd in Vinegar to an Oynt-

Oyntment. If Inveterate, use customary purging Diet of *Guaiaac.* and *Sarsap.* Errhines, Masticatories, are useful, *R. Mel.* 3 x. *Acet.* 3 i. *coq.* & *despumat.* deind. add. *Virid. æris* 3 i. *Misf.*

This cured one of eight years standing : drop it in Morning and Night, first injecting gently with this, *R. fol. Absinth. Alb. & Agrim. an. m. i. f. decoct. in aq. & Vin. alb. part. æq. ad lb̄ β. add. Oxytel. simpl.* 3 i. β. *Alum. pul.* 3 i. *M.* use it warm, after dry the Ear. If the Ulcer appear very fordid, use this. *R. Unguent. Egypt.* 3 i. *Mel. Ros.* 3 β. *Vin. alb.* 3 ii. *M.* After dressing at all times, lye on the sound side a good while. If there be Worms, *R. Alo. Myrrh. an.* 3 ii. *Colocynt.* 3 β. *summit. Absinth. M. f. coq. in Vin. alb. f. inject.* If there be Excrecence of Flesh, administer Pills often. Use the *Fistula-* powders, and then inject with the last.

Ulcers of the Nose. If new and simple, wherein there's little or no pain ; if toucht it bleeds, and hath a dry black Crust ; 'tis easily cured. If old, putrid, and smell ill, they are called *Ozæna*, which doth sometimes spread it self within the Nose to the Palat ; Pain is great, and Crust more fordid, especially if from *Lues Vener.* 'tis hard to remove. If it degenerate into a Cancer, never. If from *Lues Vener.* or *Elephantiasis*, they must be removed before *Ozæna* can be cur'd. *Unguent. Nicot.* spread on a Lead-Plate is admirable: so is crude Antimony appli'd to Cancrous Tumors.

Causes are bilious, salt, or malign Humors, which sometimes corrupt the Bone it self, and chiefly the Gristle ; and so deform the Face. To cure which is hard.

Cure. Is to respect the whole Body, or especially the Head ; both as to general and particular Evacuations, as purging, *V. S.* Cups cum Scarif. Cauteries, Setons, &c.

Externals. First remove the Scab, by moistning it cum *Ol. Amygd. d.* 3 i. *sper. Cet.* 3 ii. *M.* Sneezing is not so fit ; the Juice of *Endro. cum Mel. Ros.* is excellent. After, *R. Pomar. gran. dissect.* num. 1. *Litharg. Aur.* 3 ii. *Minii,* 3 i. *Alum. ust.* 3 i. *Mercur. dul.* 3 β. *Sacch. albis.* 3 i. *Vin. alb. Gallic.* 3 vi. *ebul. par. & colat. servetur usui.* *Unguent. Egypt.* dissolv'd in *aq. Hord. mag.* may serve. After use *aq. Calc. viv. cum Mercur. dul. & syr. de Res. sic.* Or, *R. Plumb. ust. Cernis. lot. Tut. præp. Litharg. an.* 3 ii. *Cortic. Thur.* 3 i. *Myrrh. Aristol. rat. Mercur. d. an.* 3 β. *Unguent. Fusc.* 3 vi. *alb. Camph. q. s. M. f. Liniment.* If these prevail not, wash the Ulcer twice or thrice a day with this. *R. Aq. Plantag.* 3 iv. *sublim. crud. pul. gr. xii. bul. in Phial. Vitr. ad med. part. consump.* you may diminish or increase the quantity of

the *Sublimate*, as you would have it more or less strong. This cleanseth and dryes, without much biting. After cleansing, to dry, use the powder of Red-Roses, blown or snufft up into the Nose, which is good. Candles made of Red-wax, and the fume taken at the Nose, dryes Ulcers gallantly. Or the next fume, *R. Benz. Sandaric. Mastic. Thur. Sterac. an. 3 i. Cinabar. faitit. 3 β. f. pul. pro suff.* 'tis good, yet use it warily, not above once or at most twice a day, lest it raise Salivation; the quantity of a Nutmeg is sufficient for a Dose; this also cures. The next is admirable in *Oxana*, though malign. *R. Succ. Geran. Solatr. Semperviv. an. part. æq. Litharg. Aur. Plumb. ust. lap. Calam. Cerus. an. 3 ii. indantur in mort. affus. Ccchl. Ol. Ros. & Succ. superior. alternatim donec in Unguent. coeat.* With this also you may anoint the Palat if need; and put in Tents into the Nose moistned therein. *Hild. Cent. 2. Obs. 22. Aq. virid. Hartm.* is excellent. In all stinking Ulcers of the Nose, Palat, Uvula, Gums, and Tongue, if it be from *Lues Ven.* this is excellent. *R. Flor. Balaust. Cortic. gran. an. 3 iii. fol. Plantag. Heder. Terr. Caud. equin. Pilosel. an. m. i. rad. Bistort. alb. crud. an. 3 i. Rasur. Lign. Guaiac. 3 i. β. cencif. & centuf. coq. in aq. com. q. s. Colat. 3 viii. dissol. Mel. Ros. 3 ii. M.* 'tis excellent though it stinks.

*Ulcers of the Lips and Mouth.* There are chaps of the Lips, and other parts, which if neglected or unfitly dressed, may turn Cancerous. Some are from *External* causes; as Cold, Heat, &c. Others from *Internal*; as hot Humors, and like Vapors. The causes are to be removed; Purge oft, sometimes use *V. S.* and if there be malignity, Antivenereal, Sudorifick Decoction, which are of great use. For the Ulcers, Chops of the Lips and other parts, see Symptoms of Fevers. Or, *R. Fresh Hogs-grease* (remove its Skins, cut it small and chop it, and steep it in Water four or five days, shifting it daily) *℥ i.* Sheeps Suet so ordered, *3 xii.* after melt them together in an earthen Pan, at a gentle fire, adding Pippins par'd and sliced *vi.* Cinamon in small bits, *3 ii.* the like of Cloves bruised, Benjamin in powder *3 i.* boyl them all together half an hour, then strain it, and let it cool; after beat it well in a Marble Mortar, with a little Rose-water, and some few grains of Musk and Civet. If to *3 β.* of this you add *Sacch. Saturn. 3 i.* it will heal admirably. If you would have it cooler, instead of the *Sacch. Saturn.* add *Sal Prunel.* The sweat behind ones Ears is excellent, as that between the Toes is for the Cramp; both tryed. If they be from *Lues Ven.* First cure it, then *Unguent. rub. Campher.* is good. For those  
of

of the Mouth see *Angina*. Or, R. *Fol. quercin. M. l. flor. Ros. rad. Balaust. an. p. i. cortic. Gran. 3 i. Vitriol. alb. 3 β. coq. ex Vin. rub. Colat. 3 viii. add. Mel. Ros. Col. rob. Diamor. ana 3 i. M. pro collut. tis admirable.* Or, R. *Cret. vulg. Gyps. ust. Minii. Alum. ust. an. 3 i. Bol. Arm. 3 ii. Mercur. dul. 3 β. Vitriol. 3 i. coq. ex. Vin. alb. Gallie. Colat. 3 x. add. syr. Symphyt. Fernel. 3 ii. β. M. pro Collut.* Or, R. *Unguent. Egypt. 3 iii. Mel. Ros. 3 ii. M. f. Liniment.* That fume in the Ulcer of the Nose is here good. Also common Ink. If Medicines profit not, an actual Cautery is to be applied; *aq. Virid. Hart.* is good.

Ulcers of the Ureters, Bladder, Yard, Stones, and Womb, may well pufs together. The Ureters are cured as Ulcers of the Kidneys, for which see Wounds. Only if they be broke, either by a great Stone, or other cause, they are incurable. Those of the Bladder are treated of after cutting for the Stone. For those in the Stones, see what is said for their Tumor. You may also use this Lotion. R. *Flor. Balaust. Ros. rub. Myrtil. an. p. ii. Alo. Thur. an. 3 ii. aq. Plantag. 3 iii. Vin. rub. q. s. coq. & colat.* Having used this, apply the next, R. *Tuti. præp. Cerus. lot. an. 3 ii. Minii. Litharg. Aur. an. 3 i. Sarcocol. 3 iii. Plumb. ust. 3 ii. Unguent. Apostol. 3 β. Ol. & Cer. q. s. M. f. Unguent.*

Those of the Yard, are either External or Internal. The Cure is to be performed by Internal and External Medicines; lest they contract a malignity and degenerate into a Sphacelus. R. *Litharg. Aur. 3 β. Plumb. ust. 3 iii. Tuti. præp. 3 ii. Alo. 3 i. β. cortic. Pini-sicc. 3 iv. lap. Hemat. 3 i. sem. Aneth. combust. Cucurb. succ. ust. an. 3 ii. Ol. Ros. Mercur. Vir. an. 3 iii. Cer. q. s. f. Unguent.* If this prevail not by reason of its foulness, R. *Flor. aris 3 β. Alum. ust. 3 i. aq. Plantag. Ros. an. 3 ii. Vin. alb. Gal. 3 vi. spir. Vin. 3 i. M. & ebull. parum.* To this may be added, if there be occasion, *Mercur. præcip.* A Sphacelus is here best cured by cutting off, lest it creep in and kill the Patient. Those inward, which are most easie cured in the Bladder-neck, although contracted from a Virulent Gonorrhœa, known by pain of the part, and matter coming forth either before or after the Urine, if care be not taken for present cure, they may creep inward and perforate either the Bladder or Perineum.

Sometimes there are Caruncles, which cannot always be cured by Medicines, but are to be removed by Instruments, as see *Sculpter.* Yet have they been cured by a fit Suppository made of the next Unguent. thickned by gentle boiling; R. *Unguent. Fusc. Wurtz. Mel. Ros. an. 3 ii. M. f. Unguent.*

Be-



Before these *Caruncles* be fixed, much good hath been done by *Vulnerary Sudorificks*, and *Antivenereal Decoctions* taken inwardly, using this, *R. Litharg. Aur. flor. Sulph. an. 3 iiii. Minii 3 β. Unguent. Egypt. 3 i. Mel. Ros. q. s. f. Unguent.* With this anoint a Wax-candle, and put it into the Urinary passage, repeating it twice or thrice a day, till there be a real cleansing. To heal the best is *Amalgam.* mixed *cum Diapomph.* anointing the Candle as before.

Ulcers in the Guts perforated. *R. Herb. Sanicul. Alchimil. Pyrol. veronic. an. m. i. coq. in aq. herd. ad lb ii. add. Mel. Ros. 3 iiii.* to be taken morning, afternoon and night; in the morning an hour after taking this *Vulnerary Drink*, drink the following in *Veal Broth.* *R. Axung. human. Canis, an. 3 ii.* fast after it two hours, persist in this course.

Those of the *Womb*, although slight, are of hard cure. After Purging, and the use of *vulnerary* and *venereal Decoctions*, as also *V. S.* the next is good, *R. Rad. Ireos, pul. Litharg. Aur. flor. Sulphur. an. 3 ii. Mastic. 3 i. Mercur. dul. 3 β. Unguent. Fusc. 3 ii. Mel. Ros. q. s. m. f. Liniment.* A fume, *R. Gum. Juniper. 3 i. Mastic. Myrrh. Ladan. an. 3 ii. M. f. pul.* If it draw its original from the *French-Pox*, add to it *Cinabar. 3 i.* and use it twice a day. For *Caruncle*, see *River. Cent. 1. Obf. 81.* especially *Cent. 2. Obf. 14.*

Ulcers of the *Back* may follow either *Acute* or *Chronick Diseases.*

*Progn.* If the *Tumor* hath been of long standing, 'tis hard to cure.

If the *Vertebra's* be foul, or *Body* decayed, desperate. Those in the upper parts are more easily cured than those in the *Loins.*

*Cure.* Repeat purging, if need, *V. S.* if ready to open, use the *Lancet*, or *Lap. Infern.* after mundify; for which use this, which is affirmed to cleanse all *Ulcers* stinking and impure, as also to free them from a *Gangrene.* *R. Vtel. Orvor. ad duritiem cocti, Mel. 3 i. in Sartagine coct. donec ad mediam consist. redigantur, & colorem rubescentem acquirant.* After *incarn S. A.* On all apply *Empl. cum Gum. vel Paracelsi.*

Ulcers of the *Joynts* being painful, purge oft, use a *Decoction* of *Guaiac.* also *Vulneraries, &c.* Outwardly apply *Unguent. de rub. desc.* or rather, it mixt with like quantity of *Diapomph.* If very painful, anoint about the *Joynt* with this, *R. Unguent. Popul. & Alb. Camph. Ol. Cydon. & Papav. an. 3 β. M. f. Liniment.* Before you apply the Medicines use a *Fomentation* of *Sumach, Certic. gran. Ros. rub. bacc. Myrti. infund. in Vin. rub.* on all either use the former *Plasters*, or *Bals. Palma.* which I have tryed.

Ulcers of the *Thighs and Legs*, especially those of the *Shins*, bring great trouble to the *Chirurgion*, because the humidities of the whole Body use to flow to the part, so that Medicines effect little, except the Leg be roused from the Foot upward, and the Body be once or twice a week well purged. Yea, if they have been of long standing, and be cured, the Patient must repeat purging, otherwise some ill Disease may happen; especially in aged. Some use Vomiting and Sweating. Here Plates of Lead are good. *de Minio Empl. Gris. Or. R. Empl. de Plumb. Gris. an. 3 i. Litbarg. Aur. Ceruf. 3 iii. Sacch. Saturn. 3 β. Gum. Elem. 3 ii. M. f. Empl. Or. R. Alb. Græc. spum. mar. an. 3 i. Ol. Amygd. Amar. 3 iv. Adip. Ovin. 3 vi. M. f. Empl. to which you may add some Diapomph.* This is also good in Malign Ulcers. *Or, R. Ol. Ros. 3 xii. Ceruf. Mucil. rad. Consolid. an. 3 vi. Cer. alb. 3 iv. Litbarg. Aur. Minii, Lap. Calam. an. 3 iii. M. f. Unguent. Diapomph. cum Alum. ust. is excellent.*

Ulcers of the *Hands and Feet* may be from Contusions, Tumors, especially Struma's, &c. *Purging* is oft to be repeated, &c. *Anodynes* to be applied, and considering the many *Tendons, Nerves, &c.* great care is to be had, lest a Palsie follow. If from Struma's, *Unguent. Brion.* may be applied. As for the rest, what hath been writ before, may serve. If there be much Tumor, *R. Farin. Fab. 3 ii. pul. Ros. rub. Balauft. & Nuc. Cupress. an. 3 ii. Croc. 3 β. Coq. cum aq. Plantag. & Ros. parumq; Acet. ad form. Catapl. add. sub. finem Vitel. Ovor. & parum Ol. Ros.* apply it warm. To abate Proud-Flesh, *R. Alum. ust. coq. in Acet. acerrim. ad spissitud. Mel. deind. Calc.* This is excellent. The same course may be taken, if the Flesh be spongeous after the Nails growing in, especially into the great Toes. Here, first cut out what of the Nail offends, and so proceed as in other Ulcers.

To conclude, take these directions. 1. In these parts rouse not too hard. 2. Probe not too deep. 3. Have a care of a Gangreen, to which they are subject, known when there's no matter in due time; the Lips in the beginning are dry, or yield a little thin moisture, the Heat, Pulsation, and Redness is greater here than in Flethy parts. When after the Lips are turned in, and become livid, and at length black, in this case see the *Chapter of Gangreen* before. Burnt Alum dissolved in Wine admirably dries Ulcers. A Fungus possessing the whole *Patella* of the *Knee*, *Universals* premised, was cured with this. *R. Alum. ust. 3 β. Mercur. præcip. 3 vii. Virid. æris 3 β. M. f. pul.* only the Leg was laid on a Pillow all the day. *Lamswerd. Append. ad Scult. Obs. Chir. 66.*

SECT.

## SECT. IV.

## CHAP. I.

*Of Wounds in general.*

**A** *Wound* is a solution of Unity in any part of the Body, by an External Instrument incising, or from a hard Instrument, causing an Abolition or Diminution of Action. They receive their differences from their magnitude, part wounded, and their Causes.

*Signs* of External Wounds are needless.

Those of the Internal parts are not so easily discern'd, without skill in Anatomy; *to know* 1. The Site of each part. 2. Their Use. 3. Their Symptoms are to be considered. 4. The quality of those things ejected by Nature out of the Wound.

*Progn.* In this be exact; for as hereby we may do better for the security of the Patient, so may give a more certain predict of the Issue; both which will bring much repute. Some are mortal, *i. e.* such as in few hours or days cause Death, and cannot by Art be cured: as deep wounds of the Brain, Heart, spinal Marrow, Lungs, great Vessels, &c. of which more in their particular places. As to these, predicts must be limited, although not deep, lest a sudden alteration be rather ascribed to the *Chirurgion* than the Disease.

If afflicted by venomous Instruments, if in weak and ill habited Bodies; If Inflammation happen on nervous parts, and of exquisite Sense (as if with a Flux of Humors) if they receive a Gangreen, they are dangerous. If joyned with a Dropsie or ill habit, if complicated with other affects; if there be any extraneous bodies fixt (unless

(unless a lead Bullet, found, smooth and not poysoned) if there happen Convulsion, &c. hard.

Cure is performed, 1. By removing extraneous Bodies, which are so either *by accident*, as contused Flesh, clotted Blood, Bones, Gristles, pieces of Membranes, Tendons and Hair : Or of their *own Nature*, as pieces of Garments, Weapons, Steel, Lead, Shivers of Wood, Gravel, &c. these are to be removed ; such as may be by washing, others with *Forceps*, &c. But first *Observe*, that things very deep, painful and difficult, may be forborn. 2. Before you go about the work, consider whether the party be like to live or no, lest miscarrying, the Death be laid to your charge. 3. In removing coagulated Blood, be cautious, where a Flux of Blood may be feared. If things cannot be fitly removed by Instruments, Medicines are to be used : As, Rad. *Arisfol. Fraxinel. Imperator. Polypod. Raphan. Valerian. Herb. Abrotan. Anagal. Anemo. Bet. rub. Dictam. Gum. Ammoniac. Galb. Sagap. Succin. Pix. Cerebr. & Axung. Leper. Cancr. Mus viv. dissect. Musc. Vulg. Lumbr. terr. Ran. combust. sterc. Anser. Magn. Ferment. Empl. Opodol. Or, R. Rad. Aristol. ret. Dictam. Cretic. an. 3 i. β. Resin. pin. Colephon. an. 3 vi. Succin. Citrin. 3 iii. Gum. Ammon. Op. panac. an. 3 i. Sterc. columb. 3 iii. Ol. Laur. 3 β. Tireb. & Picis, q. s. M. f. Empl.*

2. Joyning the Lips of the wounds, and so keep them, which may be done (when there's no need of the former) presently either by Agglutination, or Concarnation. *Where note*, that all Flethy parts at all times ; those Spermatick till the sixth year may admit of the first ; after that time, as also where there's loss of substance, the second takes place. *The causes of Union*, are either *Efficient* ; as Nature chief, and the Chirurgeon as her Servant ; or *Instrumental* ; as Medicines, Ligatures, &c.

The helps common to both are, 1. *Staying of Blood*, which doth not only hinder the cure, but deprives of strength, yea life it self, and therefore to be stayed speedily. This is hard to be done in the greater Veins and Arteries. For Medicines may be too weak and hard. Binding may procure a Gangreen, and therefore the best in this case will be an actual Cautery, the lesser Vessels may and will close : which may be done, 1. By applying Pledgets *cum alb. Orr. & Posc.* and some Restrictive Pouder. 2. By binding of the Vessels, which is very painful and much unused. Order the first thus ; close the Wounds and Vessels presently with your Fingers. If this cannot be done, make a compress on the Vessels, at-

ter wipe away the Blood with a Sponge, &c. dipt in Red Wine ; on the place apply a Pledget with some of *Galen's* Pouder, or the like, besprinkling round about with the pouder, or lay about Pledgets arm'd with the same Medicine, on all other Pledgets, and above them a four double Cloth dipt in some Astringent Liquor ; after bind it up with Roulers, beginning below the Wound, at the Wound run it three or four times about. Dress it not till the third or fourth day, or after, especially if you fear Bleeding ; At which time, take away all but the last. After make Applications. This do every other day, till it be incarnated, or there be not fear of a Flux. 3. 'Tis done by Injection, *cum aq. Ros. rub. & pul. Gal.* 4. By causing an *Esebar*, with equal parts of *Umbel*, and quick Lime made into a Liniment, *cum alb. Ovov. & pilis Lepor.* (which is excellent in Amputation) or *Vitriol* calcin'd till red, mixt with *Bole*. 5. By *V. S.* making the Orifice large. 6. By Internal Potions ; giving every twelve hours at least. The two last are excellent in Nose-bleeding.

Medicines stopping Blood are *Rad. Bistort. Pentaphyl. Torment. Symphyt. maj. fol. Centinod. Equiset. Plantag. Unic. per Unic. Urtic. Pimpinell. Gallar. Balauft. Lign. Santal. rub. Lentisc. Cortic. gran. Crepitus lap. Mastic. Gyps. Acac. Sang. Drac. Succin. Thus, Pil. Lepor. Canc. combust. alb. Ovov. Mum. Tel. Araneas. Ccral. rub. Cret. lap. Hematit. Bol. Arm. Alo. Succot. Ran. sicc. Alum. Hypocyst. Vitriol. crud. Calc. &c. as, R. Farin. volat. Molend.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. Sang. Drac. Thur. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Bol. Terr. sigil. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Gyps.  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. Pil. Lepor. minutis. incis.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . Alb. Ovov. in Sol. exsic. & pul.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . Spong. nov. terref.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Vitriol. alb.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Ran. exsic.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. M. f. pul. subtilis. Solutio Vitriol. communis, vel Vitriol.  $\mathcal{S}$  in aq. fontan. fact. & cum lint. vulneri applicat. hæmorrhagias quascunq; egregiè sistit ; eam verò intus exhibere haud convenit. Aq. ex Vitriol. albo cum bolo & Camphor. paratam tum ad vulnera, tum ad alias Hæmorrhagias frequenter & quidem utiliter usurpatam novi. 3. The Symptoms are to be removed, as Fever, usually in great Wounds ; yet not dangerous, unless some principal part be hurt : and then, specially when the Wound appears dry ; as also in those from Venemous Bites. For which see Fevers. Only, if in Bodies Pletborick, and not Venemous, use *V. S.* in ill habits, purging and altering, and if Venemous, use Alexipharmicks. If from Inflam. or pain, use Anodynes. Be sure to shun Wine, and all vehement motion, and like Passions of the mind. For a Pblegmon, and an Erysipelas, see their Chapter, Pain must speedily be eased, because it procures watching,*



dejects the Spirits, causes a Flux of Humors, and the former Symptoms with a Gangreen. If too hot and sharp Medicines be the Cause, or any foreign body, remove them. If from stoppage of the matter, allow it free passage. Apply to the Wound *Anodynes*, as *Ol. Ros. Lin. Cham. Lumbric. Amygd. d. Papav. &c. R. Ol. Ros. Sem. Papav. Cham. an. 3 i. vitel. Oror. cum. alb. num. 1. Croc. 3 i. M. Unguent. Popul. Resat. Dialib.* are good. If pain be vehement, *Narcoticks* may be used; but with great wariness. If the Body be *Plethorick*, *V. S.* If *Cachymick*, purge with *Lenitives*, *Clysters*, &c. If it ease not with these, 'tis a sign some Nerve is wounded or affected by consent. Their cure is set down after.

*Convulsions*, which shew the malignity of the Humor, or ill habit of the Nerves, neither of which promise any good; here are to be used both *Externals* and *Internals*, proper for the Disease; the best is *Ol. Lavend. distil.* give some drops thereof in some proper Liquor, and with it also anoint the *Convulsed* parts very well. Other *Externals* and *Internals* you have in their proper places.

*Palsie* may be removed, if removeable, as a *Convulsion*.

*Fainting and Swoning.* If from *Venome*, use *Alexipharmicks*; as in *Venemous Wounds*.

If from *Pain*, remove it as before. If from *Bleeding*, lay them on their Back, cast cold water in their Face, smell to *Rose-Vinegar*. *Alkerm. cum aq. Cinam. Hord.* is good. Or, *R. aq. Betonic. 3 ii. aq. Vit. Matth. 3 i. Confect. Alkerm. 3 i. syr. Borag. 3 i. M.* use them often by spoonfuls. For *Proud Flesh*, see before *Sect. 3. Chap. 2.* Only, if you desire a Water, use this, *R. Alum. crud. Virid æris, an. 3 ii. coq. in. Vin. alb. 3 xviii. ad quartæ part. consumpt. Col. add. Camph. 3 i.* For *Gangreen* and *Sphacelus*, see their properties, *Chap. 4.* to preserve and to restore the *natural Temper* of the part. Here *Observe*, that Art only removes what hinders Cure; 'tis Nature it self that cures. This it cannot effect where native heat is weak, or Blood is vitiated, or flows too much or too little to the Wound; if too great, it procures *Inflammation*, *Pain*, *Putrefaction*, and many other Symptoms. If too little, the Wound is deprived of its natural Balsam needful to heal it. Now both are performed by a good Dyer, fitted to the habit of Man's Body in general, and in particular to the part affected.

The Dyer for the four Complexions, you may see in the Chapter of *Pblegmon*, *Erysipel. ædem.* and *Scirrhus*. being Blood affords assistance to the matter, and serves to unite the Wound. - If vitia-

ted, it calls for *Purging*. If in too great quantity, there must be used Interceptors, Repellers, Revellers, and Derivers. If it flow in too small a quantity, use Aliments that nourish; also Medicines that strengthen, and move sweat. *Outwardly*, gentle Frictions and Embrocations moderately hot.

*Union*, as above, is performed, either by *Agglutination*, called the first intention; or by *Concarnation*, the second. In the first, the Lips of the Wound are to be by degrees equally joyn'd together. So to keep them is to be used, either the dry stitch, *i. e.* when pieces of cloth are dipt in *Unguent Glutin.* and applied; this is most safe and painless, and therefore may be used in all Wounds; yea, although other stitching be also needful, which keeps them from breaking, the pieces of cloth are to be indented and apply'd four hours before stitched. *R. Sarcocol. Mastic. Sang. Drac. Thur. an. 3 i. f. pul. & cum alb. Ovov. agit. f. mixt. instar Mel. Cras. f. Unguent. Glutin.* This is useful in tender persons, and in Wounds of the Face. Some use *Diapal. mixt cum pic. Burg. par.* The next is stitching with a Needle. This is of *two sorts*. 1. When the brims are kept together with a thread. 2. When the Needle is left in, (the Needles are to be double or treble pointed, or edged) of the first there are three sorts.

1. *The Glovers Stitch*, used in Wounds of the great Branches of *Aorta* and *Carva*, if they can be come at.

2. *When Stitches* are taken distant one from another.

3. In great penetrating Wounds of the Belly, of which there. The second is used in *Hare-Lips*, and in Wounds of *Trachea*.

Stitching may also be used in Wounds cured by the second Intention. In Wounds begin at both ends, and end in the middle; let not the Stitches be above an Inch from one another, in the largest Wounds.

*The Third way* is by Ligature, useful in those Wounds made lengthways of the Member, and not deep: and here, let not the binding be too hard, nor too loose, and of that breadth as may take in the Wound, rolling one part upward, the other downward. Let it be longer in Winter than Summer; In great ones there's also need of Boullsters: but more of this in several places.

In all stitching with Needles, have a care you neither touch *Tendon* nor *Nerve*, or go to the bottom of the wound, and leave a little hole for a Tent. Medicines for cure are *Digestives, Sarcoticks,*  
and

and *Epuloticks*. 'Tis true, cure may be by either of the two first; but they are best mixt together. In fleshy parts, Digestives may serve alone; but in Tendons, Nerves, and Membranes, or other dry parts, *Sarcoticks* are fit, either alone or mixt with Digestives.

*Observe*, Simple Wounds are oft cured, sooner with simple than compound Medicines.

The simple, as *Digestives*, *Sarcoticks*, and *Epuloticks* are before in Ulcers. Only, other Compounds shall be set down here, which have been tryed. R. Ol. Oliv. ʒ ii. Cer. Citrin. ʒ β. Thur. Mastic. an. ʒ i. Vitcl. Ov. num. i. Butyr. s. Sal. q. s. M. f. Unguent. For a Digestive *Sarcotick*, Liniment. Arcei. Bals. Lucatcl. Bals. Artif. Pavei, Vigo. Hispanic. which is this, R. Ol. Oliv. antiq. lb iii. Ol. Tereb. lb ii. Oliban. pul. lb i. rad. Valerian. Card. Bened. flor. Hyper. an. lb i. Frument. Trit. parum contus. ʒ i. Myrrb. ʒ i. Herb. infus. per hor. 24. in Vin. alb. tunc. expr. & impone Herb. in Ole. ʒ. vel. 4. hor. tunc expr. ejiciat. deinde. R. Ol. & Vin. alb. q. s. add. Olib. & Myrrb. continuò agitentur donec incorporentur & coq. donec Vin. evapor. Of these you have another at the end of the Aphorism. Or, R. Summit. Hyperic. Ol. Commun. an. lb ii. Myrrb. Gum. Elem. an. ʒ ii. Tereb. ʒ iii. Aloes ʒ i. Thur. Mastic. an. ʒ β. infund. & bull. in diple. S. A. 'Tis admirable in Agglutinating. To Incarn where substance is lost, a Bone is to scale, a great Flux is feared, when Wounds are in Arm-pits, great Joynts, in ill habited Bodies, or troubled with contagious and obstructive Diseases; this being the *second Intention*, is performed with mixing either of the former Balsams cum Liniment. Arcei, Unguent. Aur. &c. Or, R. Tereb. Cypr. Ol. Hyperic. q. v. liquef. simul, add. Gum. Elem. q. s. ad justam consist. Or, R. Tereb. alb. Ol. Oliv. an. ʒ i. β. Resin. alb. ʒ i. Thur. ʒ i. Myrrb. gr. xii. Virid. ær. ʒ β. M. & s. A. f. Bals. express. On these lay Empl. Diapalm. If Wounds be deep, add Liniment. Arcei. To Cicatrize, R. Unguent. Diapampbol. Diapalm. Gris. an. ʒ i. Gum. Elem. ʒ ii. Sacch. Saturn. ʒ β. Cer. q. s. f. Empl. 'tis excellent.

To the Externals may be added Internals, which profit much in Wounds, after they begin to digest. They are of a gentle binding and drying quality. Simples are, Rad. Symphyt. Aristol. rct. Zedoar. Torment. fol. Pyrol. Vinc. per Vinc. Pimpinell. Sanicul. Buglos. Pilsel. Veron. Agrimon. Centaur. min. Millefol. Alechimil. Virg. aur. Artemis. Sang. Sorb. Equiset. Bistort. sem. Card. Bened. Canc. fluxiat. Oc. Cancr. Compounds, R. Rad. Consolid. maj. ʒ β. Pyrol. m. ii. Sanicul. p. ii. Fragar.

*Fragar. Alehimil. Salv. an. m. i. coq. ex Vin. rub. Colat. ℥ i. β. add. Sacch. alb. q. s. M. Dos. ʒ iv. Or, R. rad. Consolid. major. ʒ i. ʒ ii. Herb. Chers. fol. Mill. fol. Sanicul. an. m. i. cc. Cancr. ʒ β. Caricar. pinguium, dactyl. an. num. v. medecriter incise. & pulv. affund. Vini alb. opt. ℥ iii. vel iv. bulliant in diplomate : Ebullit. n. fact. vitrum pone in loc. calid. per iii. hor. postea exprime & filtra : Dos. ʒ iii. ad iv. in Hemipt. & Phthisi rec.* Another very effectual, where the Bone also may be foul, *R. Rad. Arist. ret. ʒ i. β. Ciclam. ʒ i. Prunel. Geran. an. m. i. Sabin. ʒ iii. Mum. ʒ ii. Oc. Cancr. ʒ β. Galing. ʒ ii. pul. & concis. coq. ex Vin. rub. Colat. ℥ iii. add. syr. de Symphyt. Ter. ʒ iv. M. Dos. ʒ ii. Or, R. Fol. Consolid. maj. Agrim. Artemis. an. m. ii. Herb. Robert. m. iii. Mum. ʒ β. Veronic. m. vi. f. decoct. cum Vin. alb. & aq.* After you have poured off as much of the clear as you can, distil the remaining matter, then add the distilled water to the Decoction. *Dos. ʒ iv. mane & hor. 4. Pomerid. 'Tis tried.*

*Observ.* An Oyntment framed only of Wax, Butter and Turpentine, cured a Finger cut off, hanging only by the Skin.

## CHAP. II.

### Of Venomous Wounds.

**T**Hese are made with Instruments, as Arrows, Swords, Bullets, &c. poisoned. Sometimes by mad Beasts, as Dogs, Venomous Creatures.

*Signs* are, Vehement Pain, livid Colour, suddenly becoming black, Symptoms more grievous than the quality of the Wound calls for ; Heat over the whole Body, Trembling, *Delirium*, Fainting.

If by a *Mag-Dog*, there's also at present Anger, complaining of the Air as foul ; little desire of Drink or Light, unless of a Candle by day, *Vertigo*. If confirmed, there's distention of the Members, yet not constant ; froathing and flaving in the Fits ; pain, gnawing of the Stomach, abhorring Water. If Bread be dipt in the Quitter, and cast to a Dog, he will not touch it ; *Delirium*, in some sooner, in some later, as the part bit is more or less noble, or near noble parts.

*Pregn.*

*Progn.* A little Venomous Wound may cause Death; especially, if near the Heart or any noble parts, or if late before the Cure be undertaken; also if the Party fear Water, and have the Hiccough, there's hope; if Symptoms abate by proper means, the Veins, Nerves and Arteries be not hurt, and the Wound not deep.

*Cure* in all, consists chiefly in drawing out the Venom, by Cups, with, and without Scarific. attractive Medicines, or which is best, by actual Cautery, but not in Nervous parts: the Eschar is presently to be removed, and the Wound to be cured by degrees; which is to be kept open for forty days: to which end, a Pea may be put in, on which lay an attractive Plaister. If it run not well, use an Artificial Pea. For which see in Issues. *Inwardly*, Cordials are to be given, and *Sudorifics*, as *Theriac. Venet.* to ʒ β. or ʒ ii. is admirable, if given for a considerable time.

*Purging*, *V. S.* and Clysters hurt, though *Glandorp* used *V. S.* in a *Plethorick* Body, with good success. But 'tis no more a general Rule in this, than in the small Pox.

*Externals*, at first before dressing wash with this. *R. Acet. Vin. acerrim.* ℥ β. *Sal. Marin. pul. subtilis.* ʒ ii. *Theriac.* ʒ i. *M.* After may be applied on Pledgers an Oyntment framed, *ex Succ. Cepar. Theriac. & spir. Vin.* On it this, *R. Cepar. coct.* ʒ iii. *Theriac.* ʒ β. *Sterc. Caprin.* ʒ i. *rad. Angelic. pul.* ʒ i. β. *Ol. Scorpion.* ʒ i. β. *Mel. & Cer. q. s. M. f. Empl.* this attracts Venom, and corroborates the part. Or, *R. Gum. Galb. Sagap. Opopan. Asæ-fetid. Myrrb. Piper. Sulphur. an.* ʒ vi. *Sterc. Columb. Anat. an.* ʒ i. *Mum.* ʒ β. *rad. Consolid. major. pul.* ʒ iii. *Ol. Hyperic. q. s. f. Empl.* This roborates the part, extracts the Venom, produceth matter, and fills the Wound with Flesh.

For Bites of Adders, the following hath been tryed. First apply to the part, the rottenest Egg that can be got. Inwardly, *R. Rut. Allii an. m. i. coq. in Cerevis. fortif. q. s. Colat. add. Bol. cpr. pul.* ʒ i. *Moloss.* ʒ i. *coq. parum*; *Dof. à ʒ iv. ad ℥ β. tepid.* Provide it as soon as possible, fast three hours after its taking, drink no other for twenty four hours: this is admirable. Some, to the part apply the Flesh of Adders, and give Wine made of it. Or, *R. Rad. Gentian.* ʒ β. *Contrayeru. Scorzon. an.* ʒ ii. *Scord.* ʒ iii. *Rut.* ʒ ii. *Piper. nigr.* ʒ iv. *Croc.* ʒ i. *M. f. pul. Dof.* ʒ i. *in Vin. alb.* In Meats use Garlick, with Drinks, Strawberries, if new done: hold a red-hot Iron as near the part as can be suffered. Bind it hard above the part, holding the part upward, presently apply Cups with deep Scarific. after which wash and dress as before.

For



For a Mad-Dog bite, R. *Fol. Agrimon. Betonic. Plantag. Caryophyl. bertens. an. m. i. coq. omnia in Alajertis. Col. add. Bol. cpt. ʒ i. Theriac. com. ʒ ii. Caryophyl. parum. Dos. ʒ β.* Fast three hours before and after, take it for three or four Mornings or longer. Or, R. *Fol. Rut. Verber. Saker. Plantag. Polypod. Absinth. Artemis. Melissaphyl. Betonic. Hyperic. Centaur. minor. an. part. æq. f. pul. subtilis. Dos. ʒ i. ad ʒ ii.* Also apply it outwardly, with *Hydromel*, 'tis excellent with some Plaister upon it, set down before: as the second made with the Gums, &c.

## CHAP. III.

### Of Gunshot-Wounds.

THESE are known by Relation or Sight. Venomous Wounds by Gunshot, you have before, though some think Bullets cannot be poisoned in its own Nature, as also Powder is not poisonous. The great Symptoms that arise, may be partly from ill Habit, ignorance of the Chirurgeon, and Solution with Contusion of the more sensible parts. Yet if there be fear the Wound is poisoned; See before.

*Signs* are Contusion, Pain, Inflammation, Convulsion, Palsie, sometimes Gangreen, and *Sphacelus*; which may be foretold, if the Wound be long before it suppurate, the Colour of the part inclines to Yellow or Livid, Pain and Pulsation ceasing, and the part be stupid.

*Progn.* If the Body be *Cacochymick*; if with the Wound the Bone be broke; if in *Spermatick* parts, and they much torn; if Air be hot, moist and Southerly, the Bullet be poisoned, and there's fear of a Gangreen; hard to cure. If only in fleshy parts, habit be good, and Air favourable, easie.

*Cure.* Remove extraneous Bodies, after draw out the Bullet presently, if easie to be done; if Tumor be feared, that may corrupt the part; or be poisoned. But if a great Flux be feared, there be horrible pain, Fever, Convulsion, or Swooning, the Bullet be round, the Orifice but narrow, by Inflammation or Tumor, and you have no fit Instrument ready, defer it.

Observe,

*Observe*, If it be near thorow, or may injure the part by drawing out; cut them out, which I have oft done: If to be drawn out, put the Party as near as may be, into that posture he was in, when he was Wounded: and feel out the Bullet with your Fingers.

The *Instruments* serviceable here, are *blunt hooks*, to lift aside Vessels; to extract the softer, *hollow Forceps*, Goose and Ravens Bills, incising Forceps; these done, apply Digestives, as, R. Ol. Lilior. alb. lb iv. (some take two of it, and two of Oyl of Violets) Catulor. nuper nator. num. 2. Coq. ad Ossium dissol. post add. Lumbric. Terr. lb i. Coq. iterum & Colat. add. Tereb. Ven. 3 iii. Spir. Vin. 3 i. Misc. the next is admirable. R. Cer. Nov. 3 i. β. Gum. Elem. pinguis. Tereb. clar. an. 3 i. Colophon. 3 β. Ol. Amygd. de Ros. & de Vitel. Oror. lento Calore ignis per Prelum extract. an. 3 i. dissol. lent. ign. Colat. add. Croc. subtilis. pul. 3 i. M. f. Unguent. with 3 i. of this mix the Yolk of an Egg, and Oyl of Roses, f. q. to make it liquid; and so you have a Digestive in these Wounds especially; and in all others. Only, if there be Putrefaction feared, or it be in Nervous parts, forbear the former, and use Unguent. Egypt. & Spir. Vin. Or, R. Pic. liquid. Tereb. Galb. an. 3 ii. Mastix. Thur. Nitr. Sal. Armon. an. 3 i. Alum. 3 β. Virid. aris. Vitriol. alb. Camphor. pul. Lumbric. an. 3 i. Ol. Lin. Ros. an. 3 ii. Lumbric. Tereb. Venet. an. 3 i. M. Liquefiant super igne & f. Unguent. In great putrefaction of Nerves, forbid not; there may be added *Præcip.* otherwise it may serve alone in soft and hard parts. Digestion may be the fifth or sixth day. If the Contusion be very great, and possess much of the adjacent parts, Scarifie, to discharge the coagulated Blood. To the part are to be applied *Anodynes*, and strengtheners, as, R. Farin. Fab. mic. panis, Similag. an. 3 iii. coq. ex lact. vacc. add. Ol. Ros. Viol. an. 3 i. Vitel. Orv. num. iii. pul. Ros. rub. Scord. an. 3 i. β. Cer. q. s. f. Empl. Or, R. Rad. Alth. Consolid. maj. an. 3 i. Flor. Cham. Melilot. Hyperic. an. m. f. Summis. Absinth. p. ii. coq. ex lact. Vacc. add. Farin. Alth. Fab. an. 3 i. f. M. f. Catapl. The part may be embrocated cum Ol. Lumbric. Lilior. alb. an. 3 ii. Myrtin. 3 i. Aneth. 3 β. M. these Wounds till the fourth day, need not be dressed above once a day, after oftner, as the matter flows, or as there's need. In these Wounds Purge oft. If needful, V. S. is admirable in all these Wounds, unless malign. Take nothing but Ptisans for fourteen days. Or, R. Fol. Agrimon. Hord. an. m. ii. Veronic. m. i. coq. in aq. Mensur. 6. ad usq; Hord. decrep. If you would have it sweet, add Liquorish; if tart, and also a good colour, add

Sorrel *m. i.* Drink of it as oft as they please; after Digestion, follow the Method in other Wounds. See *Hildan. de vuln. Sclopet.*

## CHAP. IV.

### Of Wounds of the Vessels.

**I**F the *Veins*, then the Blood flows with less force, is thicker, blacker, and less hot. If the *Arteries*, then the Blood is yellow, hot thin; flows forth violently, with leaping. These are hard to cure, especially the *Arteries*; from the hardness of their Coats, and constant beating.

*Cure.* If you observe what's writ, *Chap. i.* of this *Seet.* for stopping Blood, &c. you may use it here. *Pul. Restrict. Hild.* is excellent. In Restrictives, use not *Mercurial Medicines*, as some advise, especially, if near noble parts; as here, so in *Amputation*, be not too hasty to stay it in *Plethorick Bodies*: as in those *Cacochymick*. If you fear an *Aneurism*, see *P. i. S. 2. Ch. 10.* To *Agglutinate*, *R. Ol. Hyperic. f. 3 iv. Gum. Elem. 3 ii. Tereb. Ven. lb 3. liques. ista simul & Colentur: cum frigere incipiunt, add. Bol. Arm. Sang. Drac. an. 3 i. Treos, Alo. Myrrbi Mastio. an. 3 i. aq. Vir. 3 ii. M. f. A.* Apply it warm, and on it *Diapal.* malax'd *cum Ol. Ros.* Let Diet be thin, cooling, and *Agglutinative*. Drink, wherein Steel hath been quenched, is good, *cum syr. Symphyt. maj.* For other Internals, See *Bleeding at the Nose.*

*Observe,* Wounds of great Veins and Arteries are oft *Mortal.*

*Glandorp* hath two odd Medicines, yet tryed to stay Bleeding. The first, *R. Opii Thebaic. 3 iii. dissol. in 3 iv. Acet. Ros. fortiss. add. Vitriol. alb. 3 i. 3. Alum. Crud. 3 i. Bull. aliquant. donec Vitriol. & Alum. sit dissol. quod citius fiet, si fuerint pulv. deind. Col. & serv. ad usum.* The second take also in his own words. *Ego non raro solâ deligatione, & imposto Alumine usq. maximas hæmorrhagias curavi.* In the first you may wet the Pledgets, and after dip them in the Restrictive Powder, and apply them to the place where the Blood flows out. *Glandor. Spec. Chir. p. 192.*

## C H A P. V.

## Wounds of Nerves, Tendons, &amp;c.

There's scarce any difference in the Cure of these.

They are sometimes divided, sometimes only prickt, and not seldom contused.

*Nerves* are in the head of the *Muscles*, *Tendons* in their Tail, or upon, or near *Joynts*. Therefore if there be Wounds in those parts, you may conjecture, they are hurt. The Hands and Feet being stor'd with them, they seldom escape; especially, if the Wound be transverse.

*Signs* are, great pain, that procures Beating, Inflammation, Convulsion, *Delirium*, *Syncope*, and unless the Nerves be wholly transversely divided, and then the Symptoms are not so grievous, and those of the *Tendons* are less than those of the Nerves.

*Progn.* These are more hard to cure, than those of the fleshy parts. They are dangerous, do easily putrifie, yet a puncture more dangerous, than an Incision; and those of the *Tendons*, less than those of the Nerves; Convulsions in them are usually mortal.

*Cure.* Purging, and *V. S.* are fit. Repeat the first, especially if the Body be impure. Pain is to be eas'd as soon as possible; here cold and moist things, whether Air or Medicines, are hurtful. The last moderately hot, dry, and void of sharpness, is best. Keep the Wound open, to give free vent to the matter, which if kept in, increaseth pain, and procures Putrefaction of the Nerves; which if so, that corrupt is to be remov'd, either by Incision, or actual Caustery. If the *Tendons and Nerves* lye bare, Medicines warm are fit; but if not, hotter are required. *Unguent. digest. Hild. in Ch.* 3. adding thereto *Ol. Lumbric.* is good; if a *Sarcotic* be needful, add to it *Myrrh. Sarcocol. an.* 3 i. and it will be gallant. Or, *R. Tereb. Ven. Lacrym. Abietin. an.* 3 i. *Gum. Tacamah.* 3 β. *Caran.* 3 ii. *Bals. Peruv.* 3 iii. *Propoleos,* 3 vi. *Ol. Hyperic.* 3 i. *M. f. Unguent.* Oyl of Wax, Lime-water, *Unguent. Fusc.* are excellent, if rightly used. If a Nerve be prickt, pour in *Ol. Tereb. cum spir. Vin.* roul up the part with Linnen,

wet in *Oxyerat*. If these prevail not, divide the Nerve, and apply this. *R. Ol. Tereb. Lumbrie. vitel. Ovor. an. 3 iii.* use it hot.

If the Nerve be *contus'd*, and therewith the Skin suffer solution, there happen Ulcers; and many other Symptoms; in this use what's already set down. If the Nerve be not bar'd but hurt, 'tis discerned by greater and more constant pain, than is usual in Simple Contusions of the Flesh. Here take care the coagulated Blood be resolv'd as soon as may be; for if it should suppurate, the Nerves easily putrifie. For this apply Clothes dipt in some of the following Oyls, warm. *Ol. Castor. Lumbrie. Aneth. Rut. Cham. Ros. Or.* let the next be applied hot with Sponges, *R. Rad. Ireos 3 ii. fol. Rorismar. Majoran. Menthastr. an. m. f. coq. or, Vin. alb. Gal. pro fottu.* Or, apply the next. *R. Rad. Cyclam. pul. 3 ii. spec. Diamb. 3 i. Ol. Castor. 3 iii. Empl. de Beton. 3 i. Mel. Virgin. q. s. M. f. f. a. Empl.* at first, *Empl. flav. N.* and after, *Paracel. cum de min.* may serve. Inwardly, *Ol. Lavend. ad gut. ii.* is admirable; especially, where Convulsions happen. The Nerves are not seldom obstructed with pituitous tough Humors; from whence a stupor, and sometimes a stiffness of the part. In this, if needful, purge with those which educe Flegm first, and then apply this. *R. Gum. Caran. 3 β. Galb. 3 i. Ol. Euphorb. 3 i. β. M. f. Empl.* Or, *R. Axung. human. Anser. an. 3 i. Ol. Terr. 3 iii. M. f. Unguent.* with it anoint the part Morning and Night. Then apply *Empl. Styptic. Crol. de Ladam. vel Diachyl. cum Gum. &c.* Internally, the next given doth not only admirably strengthen the Nerves, but also hastens the Cure. *R. Rad. Pæon. Eryng. an. 3 β. Ireos 3 iii. fol. Majoran. Rorismar. an. m. i. Tilie, Lavendul. Lilior. Corval. an. p. i. Cardam. minor. 3 ii. Nuc. Moscb. 3 i. infund. Herb. in f. q. Vin. alb. Gal. post coq. & Colat. lb ii. add. syr. Stæchad. 3 iii. M. Dos. 3 iii, vel iv, twice a day.*

The Tendons, and not the Nerves, are contracted by long Diseases, Luxations, or Fractures. This, if taken in time, is easily helpt by the next, or the like. *R. Ol. Cham. Oliv. Vulpin. an. 3 β. Unguent. Altb. compos. 3 i. pingued. Capon. 3 i. M. f. Liniment.* Anoint well, and use daily extension, either with the Hand, Weight, or Instrument.

The great Tendon of the Heel being wounded or contus'd, may bring Convulsions or Death. Therefore be careful in its Cure.

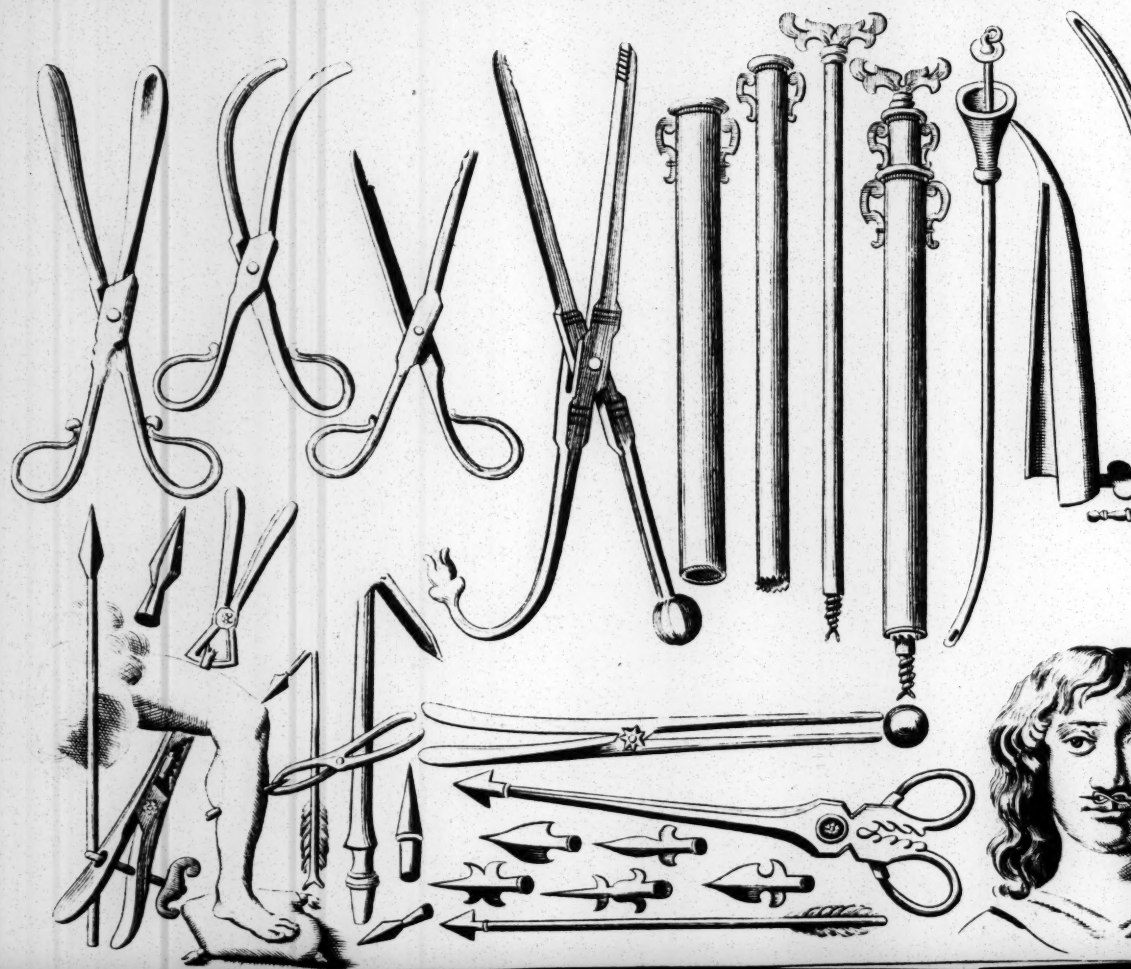
The Ligaments suffering a solution, being insensible, seldom draw other parts into consent; for which nothing is more excellent than

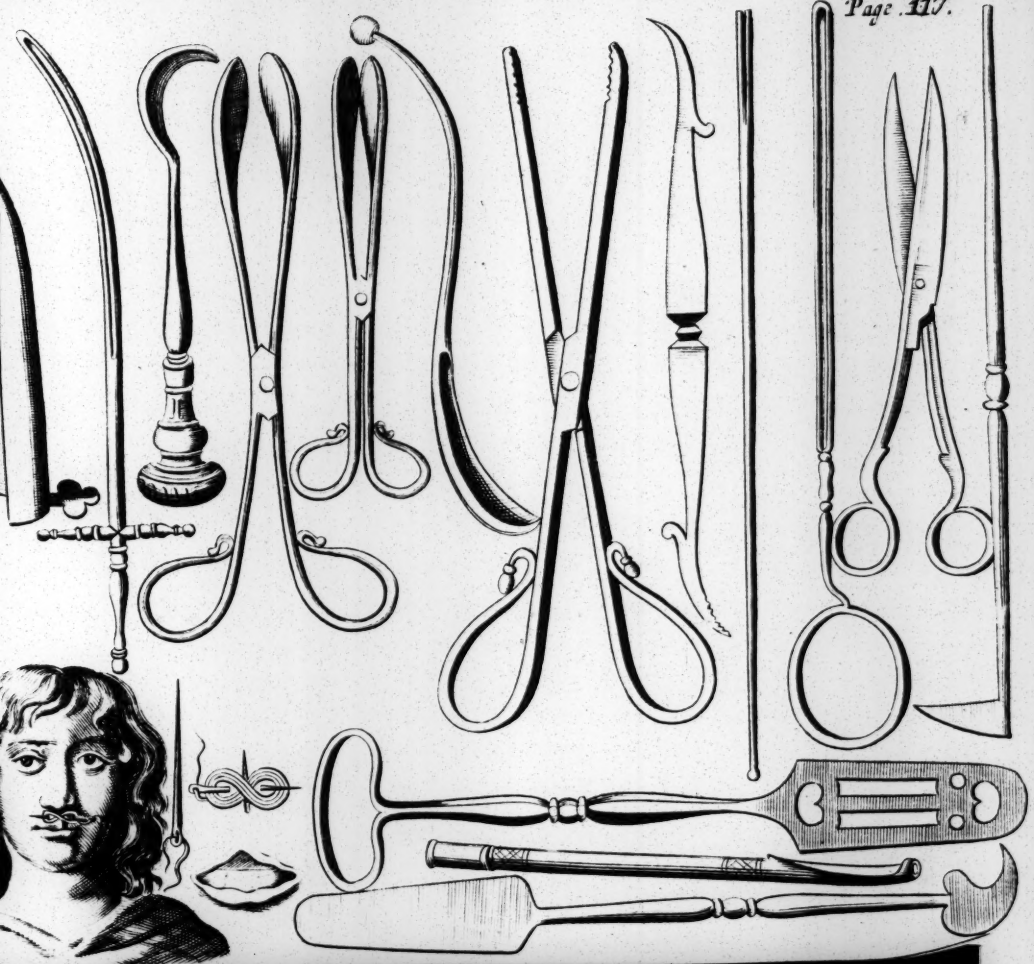
*Pul.*



being given

Wounds of the Limbs, V. S. and Purgung are given. Sweating is profitable; these prevent Fluxion. Use *Interceptives*, keep the part quiet. *Unguent. Anodyn. cum pul. Consolid.* is very good, as *R. Thur. Sang. Drac. Myrrh. Aloes Hepatic. an. 3 ii. Rad. Symphyt. major. Centaur. Borag. Sarcoc. an. 3 i. M. f. pul.* on this apply  
Empl.





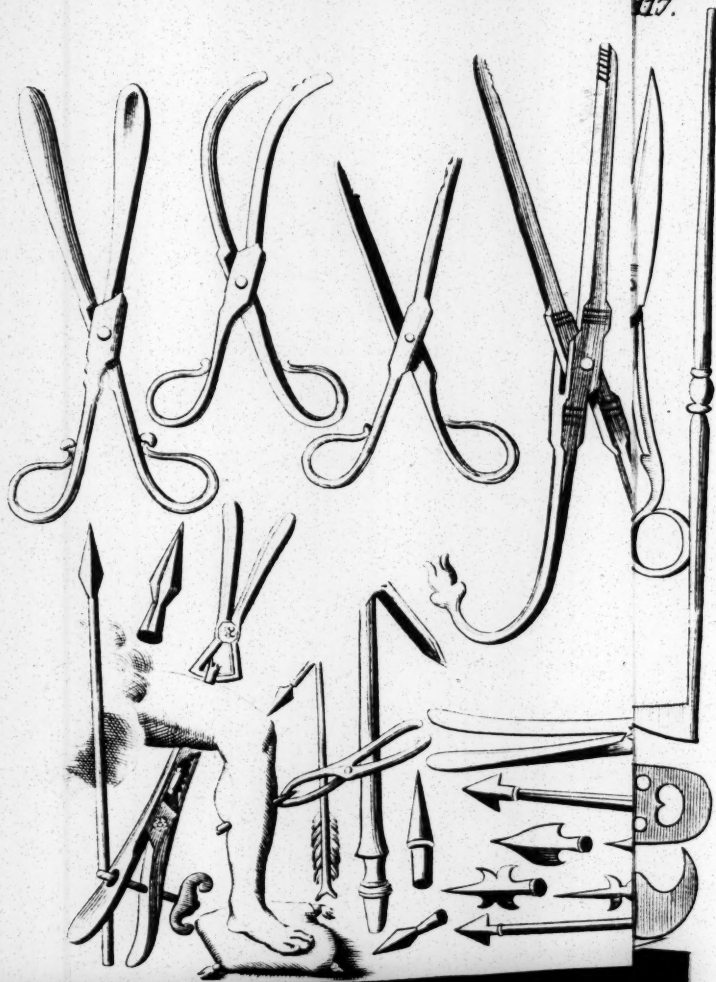
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*Pul. Restorat.* only at first have a great care of their weak heat, which gives occasion to a great collection of Humors, and other Symptoms. These are not seldom relaxed: yea, so much that they give way to a Luxation; as in *Sciatica*, especially in Children. In this *V. S.* and Purging profit much. Outwardly apply Medicines that strengthen and disperse. This is excellent. *R. Empl. Stryptic. Croc. ʒ i. Ol. Terræ Philof. an. ʒ i. Ol. M. f. Empl. extend. super alutam.*

The *Membranes* being very sensible, cannot bear sharp Medicines, and being not indurated with great quantity of Blood, being wounded, they are not usually united: yet oft by the Muscles, and assistance of the Quitter, they are joyned together, yea, in the Bladder it self; whose Wounds and Ulcers are otherwise thought incurable.

The *Fibres*, when wounded, the consolidation of the Flesh and Skin is the longer, and there is greater stiffness of the Muscles about the place, which makes them the more hard to contract or extend. Their *Ductus* are diligently to be observed, by them which are to make any curious Incision.

## CHAP. VI.

### Wounds of the Joynts, &c.

THE most material, are those in the *Shoulders, Elbows, Wrists, Hips, Knees*, under which the rest may be included: and all may receive the same Cure with the Nerves, &c. as in the former Chap. Only observe, great ones, if with Luxation, are dangerous, if not deadly, and after happens Lameness. If without, yet the Cure is difficult, the Joynt being ready to receive fluxion and pain, being also great. If on the inside of the Joynt, the Vessels there being great, a notable Hemorrhage may follow. In these, and Wounds of the Limbs, *V. S.* and Purging are oft to be repeated. Sweating is profitable; these prevent Fluxion. Use *Interceptives*, keep the part quiet. *Unguent. Anodyn. cum pul. Consolid.* is very good, as *R. Thur. Sang. Drac. Myrrh. Aloes Hepatic. an. ʒ ii. Rad. Symphyt. major. Centaur. Borag. Sarcoc. an. ʒ i. M. f. pul.* on this apply  
*Empl.*



*Empl. Basilic. vel Paracels.* And on all to keep out the cold Air, (of which be very careful) apply an Anodyne Cataplasim, as, *R. Pul. rad. Alth. ʒ i. β. flor. Cham. Melilot. & Betonic. an. ʒ i. Farin. sem. lin. & Fenugr. an. ʒ i. β. Fab. ʒ i. coq. in lixiv. & f. Catap. add. Ol. Lumbric. & Ros. an. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ ii. Vitel. Over. num. 2. M.* To embrocate use this, *R. Ol. Ros. Lumbric. Amygd. d. de Vitel. Ovov. Pingued. human. an. ʒ β. Croc. ʒ i. M. f. Liniment. one ex Ol. Lumbric. Myrtin. & Croc. is very good.* If there be with a Wound in great Joynts, a Luxation, forbear setting, lest it procure Death.

Those of the *Thighs* and *Legs* may receive the general Cure in *Chap. 1.* of this *Section.* If they be in the inside of the Thigh, and pierce to great Vessels, they oft cause Death, at least they are hard to cure: in these Wounds let the party keep Bed.

If in the *great Tendon* of the Heel, let them not go, unless on Crutches, till the Wound be perfectly Cicatrized, lest it break out again.

## CHAP. VII.

### *Of Wounds of the Head in particular.*

**T**Hose of the Head, in which we include the Neck; are now to be dispatcht.

Their *Signs and Causes* are evident.

*Progn.* If in Children and diseased persons, hard to cure.

If Tumor suddenly vanish, a Fever happens the eleventh or fourteenth day, if the Wound be little, and Inflammation great; if Inflammation (which is usual) cease the fifth day, and the Wound appear livid and black, 'tis dangerous. If with the latter, Reason fail, Tongue look black and be dry, deadly. If there be Fever, Vomiting and Convulsion, especially the last is ill.

*Cure.* In all use, if need, *V. S.* and Purging. If only from Contusion, see *P. 1. Sect. 2. Ch. 4. in Ecchymosis.*

If therewith be joyned a Wound, and the *Cranium* not toucht, cure them as in the first *Chapter* of this *Section*, rather by Agglutination, than Concarnation, unless Contusion be great.

*In Wounds of the hairy Scalp*, There's no need of stitching either way. Here fat things hurt; those drying and comforting, are to be used, as R. *Mastic. Myrrh. Alo. Sarcocol. an. 3 β. Sang. Drac. 3 ii. Bol. 3 i. Tereb. Ven. 3 ii. Mel. Ros. par. M. f. Unguent.* This may serve, though the Wound hath bar'd the *Cranium*. On it apply *Empl. Basilic.* which is this, R. *Empl. Betonic. 3 iv. Gum. Elem. in Ol. Ros. dissol. 3 i. pul. Ros. rub. Myrtil. an. 3 i. Mastic. Calam. Arom. Angelic. Caryoph. an. 3 i. β. Cer. q. s. M. f. Empl.*

If with Wounds of the Head, there be Fever, Inflammation of the whole Head, Neck, Shoulder and Breast; the Brims be swell'd and livid, casting out sharp, virulent, filthy, stinking *Sanies*, there being great and pricking pain; follow the method in *Chap. 2.* of this *Section*, till Symptoms vanish; then dress with ordinary Medicines. Take care of strengthening the inward parts, as Heart, &c.

For *those of the temporal Muscles*, having dreadful Symptoms, they call for special cure. They are either by Puncture, transverse, or longways. The two first are deep, are dangerous; being accompanied with Vomiting, Convulsion, and deep slumbering. They are hard to cure; being in continual motion. If a Puncture, be not too hasty to dilate, only shave the Hair, and dress them *cum ol. Hyper. & Lumbric.* on it *Empl. Paracels. or Apodol. Hart.* With which I cured a *Drummer*, who had received a Puncture with a Contusion by a very sharp Stone, on the left temporal Muscle; He presently fell into violent Convulsive motions. If either transverse or long-ways, stitch and follow the ordinary way of cure.

*Fractures of the Skull*, are either simple or compound; and both either with, or without a Wound; and these, either in Children or elder People; and also either with or without a Wound of the *Meninges* of the Brain. Those not touching the Membranes, or those that do, have these *Signs*; which are either subject to the Sense found out by the *Probe* or Finger; to both which, they feel rugged. Only let not the Sutures deceive you. Or those gathered by reason, which are taken from divers things. As if persons were strong that did it, or weapons were great or sharp; if they fell from on high, 'tis probable there's a fracture. If the Head was bare, the blow hard, the Skull thin and tender; if after the Blow there be *Vertigo*, dimness of the Eyes, Bleeding at Mouth, Nose, or Ears, the Party grows dumb, and swoon suddenly; thereupon follows

follows *Delirium*, Fever, Convulsion, Palsie, faltering of Speech, Deafness; and if the Hair cut, stand up in the Wound, there's a Fracture.

*Progn.* If the *Dura mater* be not hurt, but of a right colour, Flesh be red, the party move his Neck and Jaws well, there's hope: yet they are never without danger; but more dangerous if both Tables be hurt or broke. Yet more, if the *Dura* be hurt, and most of all if the *Pia*. In a word, the more Symptoms there are, the less hope; and the more grievous they be, the more deadly. If the Bone grow black in the beginning, Death is at hand.

*Cure.* Besides Internals as before.

*Externals,* If the Skin be whole, or Wound not big enough, after shaving the Hair, make a cross Incision to divide the *Pericranium*, and either with your Nails or Chizel, beginning at the points of the Incision, take all up to the *Cranium*; only take heed the Section be not too near the Sutures, or Temporal Muscles, or transverse a little above the Eye-lids: use what may stay Bleeding. Embrocate the Head *cum Ol. Ros.* after roul it up. If Bleeding be not feared, open it after twenty four hours. Thus you have way made to operate as after.

*Fractures* are, 1. *Fissura*, made by a hard and blunt Instrument, sometimes passing through one Table, sometimes both. These are either conspicuous or not. If not, it cannot be found but by a Multiplying-Glass, or the parties holding his breath. Then apply to the part suspected, Ink mixed with Vinegar: if they leave any print, after 'tis made clean, use the *Raspatory* at once or several times till the Ink with the *Fissura*, be altogether gone, and the Bone grow somewhat Bloody; after apply this or the like, R. *Sang. Drac. C. C. ust. an. 3 i. β. Myrrh. 3 β. Thuris, Rad. Ireos, an. 3 i. M. f. pul. subtilis.* If the *Fissura* pass both Tables, you are to make use of a *Trapan*, or *Trifine*: as also in the *Contra-Fissura*, Fractures and Contusions, or else you may lose your Patient.

2. *Contusion* is made by the like Instrument as before; in it the Scull is so hurt, that it seems whole without, yet 'tis separated from the whole within, which in Children may be done without a Fracture. This and a *Sedes* I cured in one *John Roberts*, aged five years, in *Warwick Castle*, only applying *Empl. Apodol.* although he was troubled with Vomiting, and other bad Symptoms. In those Elder, use the *Trifine*, of which after.

Those Compound, are, 1. *Depression*, in this the Shivers are either quite separated, or not, or both. The last of which, I cured a remarkable one on the Forehead of Captain Walfords Drummer, the loose Shivers or *Officles* I removed, and with a Levatory raised the rest; after I dressed him *cum Mel. Ros. & spir. Vin. &c.* It was long in curing, and hard to cicatrize.

The 2. Is *Vaulting*, when the Scull is pull'd upward, leaving a Cavity beneath. If it pass no farther than the first Table, smooth the Scull. If through the second, use the *Trifine*, and after in both cure the Wound *S. A.*

The 3. Is *Excision*, in which, part of the Scull is separated from the whole. This is, either when the first Table is divided from the second, and cleaves to the Skin: In this, you may take the Bone away, and cure the Wound. Or when a part of the whole Scull is divided, so that the *Dura* is seen: In this reduce the Incision, having been cleansed *cum Vin. Alb. vel spir. Vin.* and so keep it either by stitching the lips of the Wound, or rather by fit rouling. As for complicated Fractures, *i. e.* when divers of the former are joyned together, you are to follow the cure as hath been expressed.

The *Sutures* themselves may suffer, 1. A *Depression*, which cure as before. 2. A *Separation*, usually deadly. If the Ligaments be torn, and Contusion, the *Trifine* is to be used.

*A Contra-Fissura*, *i. e.* When the Fracture is on the contrary part to the Wound; and 'tis either near the part wounded, or opposite to it. If near the sides of the Wound, the Fracture will not Cicatrize, and although the other doth, there will flow a thin Ichorous matter, as also more than the Wound can seem to afford; the Flesh near the part is spongy, the party will be Feverish. With your *Probe* you may find the Skin separated from the Scull, and a Tumor appears in some part above the Fracture. If it be opposite, 'tis twofold, either in the opposite part of the Scull, to that wherein the Wound is; or when the second Table is Fractured, and the first is still whole. These, as also a Fracture without a Wound, are hard to find, yet may be known; If Bile be vomited, and a Fever and other Symptoms belonging to a Fracture be present, the party will be putting his hand oft to it, and a Tumor appear, 'tis there. If no Tumor be in the opposite part, then shave, and apply this, *R. Pic. naval. & Cer. an. 3 iiii. Tereb. 3 i. Mastic. Brid. an. 3 ii. M. f. Empl.* Spread it on Leather, and apply it for

twenty four hours. If after taken off, the Skin appear in any place more moist, soft, swell'd than the rest; 'tis probable there's the Fracture. In these use the *Trifine*. If such Patients die, the *Chirurgion* is not to be blamed.

A Puncture made by a pricking or thrusting Weapon, seldom passeth both Tables, here the *Trifine* must be put just upon the middle, and not on the sides of the place hurt. In a word in all Fractures, if so large as to free the place of coagulated Blood, or that corrupted, or from the pricking *Officles*, Trifining will be needless: but if it happen otherwise, great care is to be had in its using, unless the party be very strong, and the Fracture be very little. *Roonbussins* approves not of the *Trifine* in any Fractures, unless in great Fractures of the Scull, where some points of the Bone or other wound the Membranes, or sometimes pass into the Brain it self; or when one bone is shov'd upon another, and then it may be used the sixth or seventh day, yea in Winter the tenth day; yet if then the Symptoms should cease, 'tis more fit to defer it, and use some other means used by him in two Children, one being senseless, Vomiting, and with all other ill Symptoms that use to attend a broken Scull.

1. He used this Fomentation, R. *Rad. Fenicul. Sarsap. petroselin. an. 3 ii. Herb. betonic. m. i. β. Anagallid. Ruta, Artemis. an. m. β. flor. Melilot. p. iii. Lavend. p. ii. Sem. Cumin. 3 iii. Fenicul. & bacc. laur. an. 3 i. Contund. & coq. in Vin. rub. pro fotu.* With this the Head was fomented twice a day, and after was used this Liniment, R. *Ol. Myrtil. Laur. an. 3 ii. Balsam. Sulph. 3 i. M. f. Liniment.* The Head being shav'd, this was afterwards applied: R. *Cerat. ex Cumino 3 β. Empl. de betonic. 3 ii. M. f. Empl.* By these the Symptoms daily decreased, the Fractures were healed, their Bodies being kept daily soluble. The *Cerat ex Cum.* is this, R. *Cerae flav. Empl. diapal. an. lb β. Ol. Myrtil. rosar. an. 3 iii. laur. 3 ii. Bacc. Myrtil. 3 ii. Sem. Cumin. subtiliter pul. 3 vi. f. f. a. Empl.* excellent in all Contusions and dangerous Wounds.

For the use of the *Trapan* or *Trifine*, now most in use:

*Observe*, 1. They need not be used in all Fissures and Fractures, as such; nor in a small Contusion, because in these their use may procure worse Symptoms than the Wounds of themselves. And although the Blood may be extravasated, yet in strong Bodies Nature may discuss it; unless the innate heat be lessened by outward cold: Which in the use of the Instruments, cannot be avoided,



ed, be they never so carefully used. Besides, the Blood is more oft cast out between the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, where it may seem they may promise little. 'Tis true, having been used, and the *Cranium* removed, the *Dura* may be divided, and though it should suffer a Gangreen, may be cured. In the following cases, they are chiefly to be used.

1. In a *Fracture* of both Tables, where there's a pricking of the *Meninges*, caused from some pieces of the Scull, known by a constant pain presently, from the very first hurting; the party being sensible: But if not, he is always feeling the part affected with his hands; there happen also Convulsion of the Eyes, and of the Limbs oft: the condition of the Weapon by which it was made will shew it.

2. Where the first Table is only depressed, and the second broke, there being no way to give passage to the *Offices*, how well soever separated by Nature, &c. Here there's dimness of Sight, Giddiness, Fever, Vomiting, often Apoplexy, a feeble small Pulse, especially about the Temples: the depressed Bones in some manner obstructing the Circulation of Blood in the Brain.

3. In the Extravasation of the Blood; on which follows putrefaction, and if not remedied, Death. Here there's a continued Fever, great heat in the Head, unquiet Sleep, Watching, inflammation of the Eyes, and light *Delirium*. In all, let the *Trifine* be applied as soon as may be, before the Putrefaction of the Blood procure greater Symptoms, that is, in the third, fourth, or fifth day; unless ill Symptoms hinder: then take the seventh, or ninth: *Hild.* applied it the eleventh day. Others think it may be done till the fourteenth day.

*Incision* having been made as before, and as soon as the Hemorrhage will give leave; the party being well placed, his Head is to be firmly held. his Ears being stoppt with Cotton, set on the *Trifine*, with the Pin (not upon the Fracture or Suture) turning it gently round, till it hath taken good hold round about. Then taking out the Pin, you may wipe off the Sawings, &c. and dip the *Trifine* in Oyl, and that part of the Bone with Water, and then put it on again, and use it till the Bone begin to shake. After lift it up with the Levatory and Forceps. The inequality which may remain on the inside of both Tables, is to be removed with a *Scalpra*, or *Lenticula*: this done, the Blood, if any, is to be removed by gentle depressing the *Dura*, and putting in a piece of Taffery

or Sarcenet, dipt in *Mel. Ros. & spir. Vin.* conveying it between the *Dura* and Scull. Some use this till the seventh day ; and I have used it to the end of the cure, with happy success. The whole Wound may be filled with Pledgets arm'd cum *Liniment. Arcei. Or, R. Tereb. in aq. Salv. & Betonic. lot. ʒi. Ol. Ros. ʒi. β. de vitel. Ovov. ʒii. Gum. Elem. lentif. igne cum supra dict. Ol. dissol. ʒi. Crcc. pul. ʒi. vitel. Ovov. num. 2. M. f. Unguent.* On them apply *Empl. Betonic. vel Basilic.* In the dressing, you are to use Stuphes, wrung forth from Sack hot ; not only to foment the Wound, but after to apply one on all the other Medicines ; after roul it up. In *Fractures of the Temples* apply the Trifine above the temporal Muscles, using a cleansing Injection, and compressed Spunge, to suck out the matter.

The *Gimlet* or *Terebra*, serves to raise up a Depression ; by screwing it in, and drawing it up.

The *Head-Saw* may be of use, either to give vent in Fractures, or to remove some ragged places of the Scull.

The *Wounds of the Meninges and Brain*, if curable, may be performed by the former method and means. 'Tis true, most of them are Mortal ; and though cured, the understanding may be impaired, if not lost.

Those *absolutely Mortal*, are, 1. When a Nerve is also hurt. 2. When the Blood, or some Humors obstruct the beginning of the Nerves. 3. When after a few days, the concrete and putrified Blood produces a Fever, *Delirium*, and Death.

In these Wounds by reason of the many Vessels scattered in the *Dura*, as also in the *Pia*, there's a Flux of Blood. Here *Pul. Gal. &c.* are good. Or, *R. Myrrh. Alo. Mastic. Sang. Drac. Rhab. Coral. rub. præp. Pil. Lepor. minutif. incis. an. ʒi. M. f. pul. tenuif.* To ease pain, use *Ol. Ros.* warm till *Quitter* be procured. After use equal parts of *Mel. Ros. & spir. Vin. vel Ol. Ros.* To Concern, use *Syr. de Ros. sicc.* If there be Inflammation, and therewith a Tumor, yea, so big that it doth not only fill the hole in the Scull, but passeth above it, then use *V. S.* a slender diet, and foment with a Decoction of *Alth. Fennegr. &c.* after apply *Ol. Ros. Myrril. vel Cydon.* If it increase, the Scull must be open'd wider. If the Tumor come to Suppuration, known by many white spots, then warily open the *Dura*, after apply *Mel. Ros. & syr. de Ros. sicc.* If there be blackness from the violence of the Contusion, it lasts but four days. Here use *Ol. Ros. Mel. Ros. vel de vitel. Ovov. cum aq. vit. & pul. cephalic.*

If

If congealed Blood hath caused it, R. *aq. Vit.* ʒ ii. β. *pul. Gran. Truct.* ʒ ii. *Croc.* ʒ i. *Mel. Ros.* ʒ ii. β. *Sarcocol.* ʒ iii. *lent. igne coq.* use it till blackness be gone. If from Putrefaction, known by a strong scent of the Sanies, R. *Aq. Vit.* ʒ i. β. *Syr. Absinth. Mel. Ros. an.* ʒ ii. *Unguent. Aegypt.* ʒ i. β. *Sarcocol. Myrrh. Alo. an.* ʒ i. *Vin. Alb.* ʒ i. β. *bul. omnia lent. Ccl. & serv. ad usum.*

If these prevail not, but Tumor increaseth, Eyes grow fiery, and in moving they toss and rave, 'tis deadly.

For those of *Pia and Brain*, which must needs suffer together; Some use *Ol. Ros. & Tereb. Mel. Ros. an.* ʒ i. *Aq. Vit.* ʒ ii. *M.* for seven days: but Oyl procures Putrefaction. *Mel. Ros. & spir. Vin.* hath no second, with which I saw two eminent Wounds of the Brain cured. One at *Worcester*, after *Poick-Fight*. The other I cured at *Warwick*, of which Mr. *William Thorp* my Master had a sight; the rest of the Medicines with which they were dressed, were *Empl. Parac.* Stuphes wrung out of Sack, and sitting Roulers. *Fabr. ab Aquapend.* used this, R. *Farin. Milii* ʒ β. *Ol. Hispanic.* ʒ i. *Mitbrid.* ʒ vi. *Bals. Per.* ʒ iii. *Aq. Vitæ* ʒ v. *Ol. de Calcanth.* ʒ i. β. *M.* This dries much, and resists Putrefaction. *Bals. Per. cum tantill. Ol. Hyper.* hath cured.

*Concussion or Commotion* of the Brain is accompanied with astonishment, vomiting, raving, &c. 'tis caused by Blows, Falls from on high, Report of Ordnance and Thunder. There's one more gentle, wherein there's no Rupture of the Vessels, only the Animal Spirits are troubled: the other more violent, wherein the Brain is shaken and the Vessels broken, pouring out their Blood.

In *June 73.* I was called to a Youth thrown off his Horse, with the left side of his Head against the ground. Before I could get to him, he had poured out Blood, as if a Pig had been stuck, at his Ear. He was in a Swoon and speechless; no hurt to be seen outwardly at all. I presently prescribed him a Cordial, and next morning let him Blood, after appointed Clysters, used to his Ears some black Wool, cum *Ol. Amyg. amar.* because of pain and noise there; in few days he was removed four Miles: after some time of continuance there, he returned well, and so still continues. Yet in violent Concussions, 'tis oft deadly, as I have observed.

One Mr. *Symons*, Gentleman of the Ordnance at *Warwick-Castle*, went forth to kill a Rabbit, in or near *Wedgnock-Park*; which after done, being assailed by the Keeper and his Man, one of them struck him down with a Pike-staff, without any remarkable Wound,  
or

or any Fracture at all. Yet although all Methodical means were used, he died. After, opening his Head, I found over against the Wound a great deal of Blood, poured out between the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, putrefied. Some use to shave the Head, and anoint it twice a day, *cum Ol. Ros.* after applying this, *R. Farin. Hord. ʒ iii. pul. summit. Betonic. Ros. an. ʒ ʒ. coq. cum Decoct. Betonic. parumque Acet. Ros. ad formam Catapl. add. sub finem Ol. Ros. ʒ ʒ. vitel. Ov. num. 2. M. f. Catapl.* If therewith there be a Wound, dress it *S. A.* Clysters and *V. S.* repeated, are admirable.

*Fungus*, i. e. Mushrome, so called from their Similitude. Sometimes 'tis hard without Blood; being almost senseless. The other soft, of exquisite sense, and ill smell; narrow beneath, and broad above. Sometimes it increaseth to the bigness of an Egg. 'Tis caused from crass melancholy Blood, springing from the broken Vessels of the Scull and *Dura*, and doth partake of the Nature of the part to which it grows. 'Tis dangerous, yea oft deadly, if it happen from an afflux of vicious Humors in the Brain.

*Cure.* In the beginning, use Clysters after every third day, as, *R. Rad. & fol. Alb. Malv. Parietar. Mercurial. flor. Cham. fol. & flor. Betonic. an. M. f. sem. Fænuigr. Lin. Anis. an. ʒ ʒ. coq. in aq. ad consumption. tertie part. in ʒ i. Colat. dissol. Bened. Lax. & Hier. compos. an. ʒ iii. vitel. Ov. num. 2. sal. p. i. M. f. Enem.* Use the next fomentation twice a day, *R. Fol. & flor. Betonic. Salv. Cham. Melilot. Ros. Summit. Majoran. Rorismar. an. m. ii. sem. Anis. Fænuigr. an. ʒ i. incid. & contund. pro fotu.* Take of these *q. s.* put them into a Bag, which may cover almost half the Head, let it be quilted: after boyl it in equal parts of Red-Wine and Water, and apply it hot, after dry and cleanse the Head with dry hot Linnen; which done, besprinkle the *Fungus* and whole Wound with this: *R. Rad. Caryophyl. Angelic. Calam. Aromat. an. ʒ ʒ. rad. Aristol. rotund. Irid. Florent. Lign. Guaiac. flor. Salv. summit. Majoran. Rorismar. an. p. i. f. omn. pul. subtilis. Or, R. Ocræ ʒ i. Sabin. ʒ ii. f. pul.* On these apply *Empl. Basilic.* If it be grown to the bigness of an Egg, bind it at the Root with a silk, and when fallen off, use the former Poudre. For a Tumor from flatuosity, use the same method. *R. Spic. & Schœnanth. f. pul.* It cured a *Fungus* in few days. *Marchet.*

*Wounds of the Face* are to be carefully dress'd; otherwise they leave Deformity. They are not of that danger as in the Head, for there may be any part of the Face lost, as Nose, Ears, Eyes, Lips, &c. without danger of Death. Wounds here are to have the dry Stitch,

yet

yet if the Eye-lid be wounded transversly, if *Unguent. Glutin.* cannot be had, other stitching may be used : yea in other parts of the Face in Men, where the Hair may hinder, on the Wound may be cast either a *Sarcotick Powder*, or use some *Balsam*. Be not too hasty to Cicatrize, and apply a defensative above the Wound, lest they cause Blindness, if near the Eye ; as it befel *Serjeant Arms*, who receiving a Wound on the upper Eye-Lid, through carelessness, lost the Sight of that Eye. Those of the Eyes be careful of, if therewith the Lid be wounded, take heed they grow not together ; put into the Eye, Cock-treadings of Eggs well beaten, which are excellent. Abstain from all unctious things. Bind up the sound Eye as well as the other ; place the Head upright. If there be a Flux of Blood, the next are fit, *R. Seif. alb. Rhaf. Tur. præp. Al. pul. an. ʒ β. Vin. Rub. ʒ i. aq. Ros. Plantag. an. ʒ ii. Mucilag. sem. Psyllii, Tragac. an. ʒ i. M. f. Col.* In pain, Womens milk is good ; or to the *Collyrium* add *Opii ʒ β.* Outwardly apply this. *R. Pomor. putrid. ʒ ii. Farin. sem. lin. ʒ β. Mucilag. sem. Psyllii ʒ ii. Opii ʒ β. vitel. Ov. q. s. f. Catapl.* If Inflammation be great, see *Ophthalmia*.

*Wounds of the Nose.* If quite cut off, it cannot unite ; but if it adhere still to the Body, it may be stitched. If therewith there be a Fracture of the Bone, which lies in the upper part ; what is raised up, is to be depressed ; and what is pressed inward, is to be raised with a fit pin of Wood, lapt up in Linnen, and so reduced. After put in a Pipe or Quill, and there keep it, till the Cure is performed. Outwardly, apply a Fracture-Plaister. If the Bone be not corrupted, it will be cured in ten or twelve days.

Those of the *Ears and Lips* are to be stitched. The latter as a Hare-lip, of which after.

Being called to *Mrs. Hester Vennor*, I cured a deep Wound of the Lips, two in the Forehead, two in the Cheeks, and one on the Nose, with a Medicine framed *Ex Gum. Elem. Melilor. f. & Ol. Ling. Serpent. M.* applying above all *Empl. Melil. f.*

Those of the *Tongue*, if they be great and deep, stitch them, and cut the thread close to the Knot. Use this : *R. Fol. & flor. Ligustr Plantag. Ros. rub. an. m. i. Cortic. Granat. Balaust. an. ʒ β. coq. in aq. Chalyb. lb ii. ad consump. tertie part. in Col. dissol. Acac. ʒ ii. syr. de Ros. sicc. ʒ ii. M. f. Garg.* Hold constantly in the Mouth *syr. de Ros. sicc. Cydon. Sacchar. Ros. &c.* Feed on liquid things, as Broths, Almond Milk, &c. Such a Wound in the Tongue, after stitching, I cured in *Capt. Haslerig*, only with using, first *Mel. Ros. & syr. de Ros. sicc.* and after the last alone, and *Sacch. Ros.*

Wounds



Wounds of the *Wind-Pipe* and *Gullet*. If they be deep, there's inevitable danger. So if they be transverse in *Trachea*, though not so much, there following a Fever, sometimes a *Gangreen*, and *Sphacelus*. If between the Rings, 'tis curable. You may know it penetrates, if holding a Candle before it, whilst the Party speaks, 'tis either blown out or moved. One of these I have cured, now above thirty years ago, at *Preston* on the Hill, in *Northampton-shire*, in an old Woman, that endeavoured to kill her self; her Knife being bad, she had hagled it much, it was cured without stitching, cum Liniment. *Arcei* & *Ol. Hyperic.* laying thereon *Empl. Parac.* The next may be fitly used, *R. Herd. mund. cochl. iii. flor. Ros. rub. p. i. Sumach, Balaust. an. 3 ii. passul. major. exacin. Fijub. an. 3 β. Liquirit. 3 i. bul. ista simul in lb iii. aq. fontan. ad consump. deind. in Colat. dissol. Mel. Ros. & syr. Myrtin. an. 3 ii. f. Gargar.* It moistens the Mouth, easeth pain, agglutinates the part, and causeth the Party to breathe freely. Whilst this is used, the Party is to lye on his back, so also as he takes *Loboch san. & expert. Diatrag. frigid. &c.*

Those of the *Gullet*. There's difficulty of breathing and swallowing, Hickets, Vomiting, Bile, Meat, and Drink. If deep, the Meat comes out; if it be either wholly divided, or transverse, and be great, 'tis incurable. If otherwise, 'tis to be stitch'd, leaving an Orifice in the depending part, and cure it as above. After ordinary Clysters cast in those that are nutritive, without Oyl or Sugar. Outwardly, *R. Syr. de Ros. sicc. 3 β. Bol. Arm. 3 i. Mastic. Sang. Drac. an. 3 i. vitel. Ovov. 1/2 Tereb. Cypr. q. s. & incorporentur.* If such Wounds penetrate the *Jugular Veins*, *Soporal Arteries*, and the recurrent Nerves, the Cure of these you may see before in *Chap. five and six* of this *Seet*. If Wounds in any part of the Neck do not pierce to these, or be very deep, they receive the ordinary Cure.

## C H A P. VIII.

*Of Wounds of the Breast in particular.*

**W**ounds of the Breast are either those before or behind ; and both, may either penetrate or not. If not, they are cured as wounds in the Flesh. If they penetrate, holding a lighted Candle thereto, the party stopping his Mouth and Nose, the Breath will either blow out or move the Candle. Yet in these, if no internal part be hurt, the same cure may serve. If the Heart be hurt, 'tis mortal, yea speedy death ; if it pierce the right Ventricle, such not living twenty-four hours at most. If in the left, they may live longer. If only into its substance, yet longer. They are *known* by much blood gushing out, universal Tremblings, Pulse small and weak, cold Sweats, oft Swooning : and when the Limbs grow cold, death is near. The knowledge of these, led me to predict rightly, that one *Moses Lander*, Servant to Captain *Matthew Bridges*, was wounded in the Heart. This being worth observing, take it here.

The *Scots* under *Lesly*, in their March from *Hereford* to *Newark*, past through *Warwick* ; there being Guards set at several places, to prevent disorders. A *Scots Trooper* quarrelling with one of the Guards, the said Captain and his Man passing by, the Man intreated him to be quiet ; for they did but discharge their duty. The *Scot* immediately leaving them, with his *Tuck* run him in at the left-side, which passed between the Ribs into *Mucronata* ; the Man finding himself wounded, sets spurs to his Horse, and rid from *St. Johns Brock* to the Castle, the best part of half a quarter of a Mile : as he came riding up, I with others, standing at the outmost Gate of the Castle, seeing him make such haste, with a wan Countenance (that always had been Ruddy) and the Horse side bloody, scarce my thoughts of his wounding being perfected, before he came near me by twenty yards, he fell from his Horse. I with another ran and carried him within the Gate, laying him on a Form without, at the Porters Lodg upon his Back, by which time an universal coldness had seized him ; his Pulse was

S

gone

gone and so to all appearance past recovery. I used Frictions, till a handful of Salt came which I sent for ; with which, rubbing his Lips for a quarter of an hour, his colour came, and he began to look up. Being after carried into the Castle, I prescribed this: *R. Aq. Borag. Buglos. Julap. Norimberg. an. ʒ i. aq. Cinam. ʒ vi. Confect. Alker. ʒ i. syr. Caryoph. ʒ i. M.* having taken six or eight spoonfuls at several times, he seemed to revive more, and his Pulse got up a little. About two hours after, coming to him with my Wife, speaking something to him to prepare for Heaven, he understanding, cried out for all or most part of that night, Heaven, Heaven. The next morning finding him in a Fever, after I had dressed his Wound, which was very small, I opened a Vein. Towards the afternoon he spoke pretty plain, and knew me. This day I was sent to by the *Commissioners* to know the state of the Man: that so General *Leven* with a Council of War might try him. I returned Answer, That I conceived he was wounded into *Mucronata*, and that he could not long continue. The next morning finding the Fever again increased, I repeated *V. S.* as also the next morning after that, yet in the afternoon he died. The next day I opened him, there being present his Captain, Mr. *Triap* Minister, and several Officers and Soldiers ; I found the Tuck had passed through the *Diaphragma* into the point of the Heart, almost to the right Ventricle, and the Stomach drawn up above the Midriff. He was a Congregational Member, meeting then in *Warwick* Castle. He made a very sweet and comfortable end.

The *Lungs* wounded, the Blood issuing out is yellowish, and frothy ; there's Cough, difficulty of Breathing, pain on the wounded Side ; yet lying thereon, there's more ease. If the Wound be great and deep, the great Vessels being hurt, from which there's great Effusion of Blood ; or the Branches of the *Aspera Arteria* be hurt, there coming more Breath through the Wound than Mouth, they are mortal.

*Cure.* Sharp things are hurtful: Those comforting and drying are good. Till things be ready, lay the party in Bed, the Wound being downward, that by coughing and holding his Breath, the matter may be discharg'd. If there be found no weight on the Midriff, no Fever, nor spitting Blood ; use no Tents, but drop in *Liniment. Arcei cum Ol. Hyperic. vel Bals. Artific.* On them apply *Empl. Diapal.* But if there be much Blood in the Cavity, after 'tis cast out, use a *Flamula* dipt in the White of an Egge, the greater  
part

part of it hanging out of the Wound. It may be continued for forty days. If after, the former Symptoms do remain, use a Silver or Lead Pipe ; which is to be removed when the Wound runs good matter and little. If you have a mind to *inject*, you may cast in some of the *Vulnerary Decoctions* that are after. And if so, let him betake himself to his former posture, that all may come forth again ; after put in the Pipe, and on it lay a Sponge wrung out of *Aq. Vitæ*. This keeps out the Air, extracts the Quitter, instead of which *R. Resin. rec. Clar. & Odorat. ℥β. Ol. Laur. & Tereb. an. ʒ i. Gum. Elem. ʒ ii.* First dissolve the Rosin and Gum at a gentle Fire, till mixed ; after add the Oyl of Turpentine ; boyl them a little, strain them through a thick linnen Rag, spread of it on Leather, which being snipt, lay on the Pipe. This powerfully draws out the Matter. 'Tis to be changed once a day in Winter, and twice in Summer. With this and *Bals. Artific.* may Wounds penetrating be cured.

*Observe*, I have cured very dangerous penetrating Wounds, without Injection ; yea, such as have passed through the Lungs and Body, amongst which this was rare :

*William Rose*, Scouting towards *Banbury*, with some others, met near to *Anwell*, a Party of Horse, much greater than themselves, thinking them Enemies (but deceived. Those with him fled. The other thinking them Cavaliers, pursued ; and therein overtaking *Rose*, one bestowed on him a leash of Bullets (to speak Huntsman-like) two of which together, and the third at a small distance, passed in near the Spondyls, and taking their way transverse, came forth on the inside of the right Arm, at three several places : he being carried by them to *Compton Garrison*, then for the Parliament ; I sent my Mate to open a Vein, to dress him, and to see him brought to *Warwick*. For six days or more after he came, he seemed to be hopeles, could have no sleep, although I gave *Laudan*, to *gr. iii.* increasing by degrees to six, that only procured ordinary Sleep. His Cough was seldom, but great, and then the Wind breaking out of his Wound, was so great, that its Report astonished people ; yet by ordinary dressing without Injection, by Gods help he became well, and I saw him alive, 1672.

In these Wounds *V. S.* may be repeated if there be strength. To dissolve coagulated Blood, this may be needful. *R. Rhab. ʒ β. rub. tinct. Mum. an. ʒ i. Ter. sigil. ʒ β. aq. Scabios. Buglos. Succ. Geran. an. ʒ i. M.* see *Eccchim. Sper. Ceti. ʒ β.* taken every day is excellent, but

weakens the Brain. To procure easie breathing, and easie pain,  
*R. Hord. mund.* ʒ iv. *Passul. major. exacin.* ʒ iii. *Rad. Buglos. m.* iii.  
*Liquor. ras. & contus.* ʒ ii. *Jujub. num.* 20. *Prun. num.* xv. *Rad. Pe-*  
*tros. contus. m. i. f. Decoct. in aq. Pluv. lb.* iv. *ad consumpt. Part. β.* *A-*  
*romatiz. Decoct. Cinam.* ʒ iii. *In Colat. dissol. Penid.* ʒ iii. *Syr. de Ros.*  
*sicc. & de duabus radic. f. Acet. an.* ʒ ii. *Sacch. Cand.* ʒ iv. *quarta qua-*  
*que hor. cap. æger huius decoct.* ʒ vi. This nourisheth, therefore al-  
 low no other Food, unless a Ptisan, wherein are boiled Fennel  
 and Parsly Roots; omit the cold Seeds. If matter offer it self by  
 expectoration, use *Acet. aq. Ol. Sacch.* to help it. For the Cough,  
*R. Sacch. Cand. Penid. an.* ʒ i. *Diatrag. frigid.* ʒ ii. *Syr. Viol. & Jujub.*  
*an. q. f. f. Loboch, quo utatur frequent. cum bacul. Liquirit. sensim lam-*  
*bendo.* If Spittle be thick, use *Syr. Tussilag. & Oxytel.* The mat-  
 ter coming to digest, *R. Eupator. Scabios. Caryophyllat. Alchim. Tussi-*  
*lag. an. m. i. rad. Consolid. major. Borag. an.* ʒ i. *coq. in aq. lb.* x. *ad*  
*consump. β. post add. Sacch. & Mel. an.* ʒ iv. *& cum Alb Over. num.*  
*2. clarif. & col. dof. lb.* β. in the Morning, after which sleep. Also  
 so much at four in the Afternoon. Or, *R. Fol. Veronic. Fragar. Sa-*  
*nicul. an. m. f. Tussilag. m. i. rad. Angelic. ʒ ii. Liquirit. ʒ i. Passul. ʒ β.*  
*coq. ex aq. Hord. Colat. lb.* i. β. *adde Diacod.* ʒ iii. *M. Dof.* ʒ iv. three or  
 four times a day.

Observe, If the Body be much emaciated, let the party use Wo-  
 mens Milk, which is excellent. Let Dyet be very thin, the party  
 very quiet, speak little, and beware of anger. This considered,  
 you need not be taught to cure an *Empyema*. What may remain  
 of Injection, may acquire Acrimony, and that increase, if not be-  
 get Symptoms, therefore forbear. Wounds of the *Diaphragma*,  
 and Vessels there, are for the most part deadly. The first may be  
 cured, as the Lungs, if only wounded in the Flethy part. For  
 the other, see Wounds of the Vessels, as also of the Nerves  
 before.

Those of the Back, or rather of the Marrow: the nearer they  
 are the Neck, the more dangerous and mortal. Those lower and  
 towards *Os Sacrum*, are of less danger. If it pass to the Bone,  
 dress it as the Head. If the *Vertebra's* be in part divided; then  
 pour in of this: *R. Ol. Hyperic. & de vitel. Over. an.* ʒ i. *Tereb.* ʒ β.  
*Croc.* ʒ i. *M.* After anoint the whole Spine *cum Ol. Vulpin. Hirund.*  
*Lunabrie. an.* ʒ i. *M.* The whole back may be embrocated *cum Ol.*  
*Cham.* ʒ i. *Lunabrie.* ʒ β. *M.* If there be a Contusion, *R. Farin.*  
*Hord. Fab. an.* ʒ i. *sem. Fanugr.* ʒ β. *pul. flor. Cham. Absinth. Cumin.*  
*an.*



*an. 3 ii. Croc. ʒ i. rad. Consolid. major. & minor. an. 3 i. β. coq. rad. ad mollit. & per. setac. trajice, post add. reliq. & fiet s. a. Catapl.*

At the taking Sir Thomas Holt's House near Birmingham, by Storm, amongst the rest, there was a Soldier wounded in the Back. If we may credit our diligent search, the Back-Bone was wholly divided; so that we saw the Lungs motion. He was desired to prepare himself for Death. I only applied to the Wound *Liniment Arcei*, and on that *Paracels.* the next morning coming early to dress them, I asked if he was dead; but to my amaze, I found him taking a Pipe of Tabaco. I bid him make ready for dressing. As soon as the Medicine was removed, we found to admiration, Flesh had filled the Wound, near to the Brim; after being cured he went from *Warwick Castle*, whither he had been carried, to *Dully Castle*, there continuing a Soldier. Captain Randal of *Coventry*, no mean esteemed *Chirurgeon*, was with me at the first and second dressing.

## CHAP. IX.

## Of Wounds of the Belly in particular.

**T**Hose penetrating, are found out by the Probe, going deep downwards; and if the Caul and Guts start out, they are dangerous, sometimes deadly.

*Cure.* If the Guts come out, reduce them, unless by reason of cold they are filled with Wind, and then see what's in *Ruptures*.

If the Caul come forth, and from the cold Air it become black, livid or hard, then bind it near the sound part, cut it off, and leave the rest to fall off it self, leaving the thread out; but if not altered, but is warm, thrust it in, and stitch the Wound. First thrusting the Needle through the Skin and Muscles to *Peritoneum*, not touching it; then from within outwards, pass through all, then tye it: Make another stitch an inch farther contrary to the first; leave an Orifice to put in a Tent, dress it *S. A.* Embrocate the pained part *cum Ol. Ros. Myrrin. an. 3 β. Liliur. Lumbric. an. 3 i. Ol. Cham. Aneth. an. 3 vi. Unguent. Dialth. Popul. an. 3 iii. M. f. Liniment.*

If matter fall into the Belly, known by heaviness, pain, and tension, anoint the Groins *cum Ol. Rut. Cham. Aneth.* after apply *Empl. cum Gum. vel Crocat.* relented *cum Ol. Scorpion.*

For Wounds of the *contain'd parts* : First take their *Signs*, then their Cure ; in which nothing shall be omitted that may be peculiar to each.

If the *Stomach* be wounded, there's Hickets, Vomiting, Bile ; also sometimes Meat and Drink as 'tis taken.

If the *Liver*, 'tis on the right side, there's a great Flux of Blood, the sides draw towards the Spine ; the party delights to lye on his Belly ; oft casts out Blood by Stool and Urine ; there's pricking pain up to the Neck, and down to the Bladder, and the Face is wan.

If the *Spleen*, black Blood, flows from the left side, that side with the Stomach being hard, great thirst ensues, and pain reaches to the Neck.

If the *Guts*, 'tis either the *small Guts*, and then the Chyle comes forth, there's Vomiting, Bile, great pain, joyned with Fever. The Flanks swell and become hard, there's Hicket and griping of the Belly. Or the *great*, and then the *Fæces* come out, and the Belly is suppressed.

If the *Kidneys*, there's thirst, difficulty or suppression of Urine, pissing Blood, pain, stretching to the Groins. If they be superficial, and in the fleshy part ; then Blood flows out, and Urine is suppressed. If it pass to the Cavity, Blood flows out with the Urine.

If the *Bladder*, Urine comes forth little and Bloody. If in the Bottom, Urine Falls into the Belly, procuring a seeming Dropsie, the pain extends to the Groins and Stones in Men. If in the Womb (which is not easily wounded, except distended in Breeding, being seated under the Bone ; but if it be) Blood and Matter flow out at the Privities.

*Progn.* If the Wound happen in the upper Orifice, or in the Nerves, distributed through the *Stomach*, 'tis mortal ; the other may be cured.

The *Liver and Spleen*, if their Vessels be hurt, mortal ; if not, curable.

The *Guts*, the small are seldom cured, those of the great, if not great, are oft, if livid, deadly.

The *Kidneys* Wounds are not mortal, if it pass to the Cavity it self; yet for the most part follows an Ulcer that wastes the whole Kidney; yet the party may continue many years. If the *Parenchyma* only be wounded, sometime, though difficultly, it may be cured.

Those of the *Bladder* are seldom perfectly cured, but for the most part there remains a *Fistula*; but those in the Neck are daily cured.

Wounds of the *Yard* are supposed mortal; yet it hath been cut off, and the Party done well.

*Cure.* If there be *Pletbera*, there's required *V. S.* in all, *Vulnerary* Potions are to be given.

If the Wound be large, 'tis to be sticht, only leave a place for a Tent in the depending part, which Arm with *Liniment. Arc. Bals. Artif. &c.*

Those of the *Stomach* for the most part are left to be cured by Nature; which here and in other internal Wounds doth Miracles. Let not the Tent enter the Stomach, Arm it with this or the like: *R. Ol. Mastic. Abietin. an. ʒ i. Men. Thur. an. ʒ ii. pul. rad. Torment. Consolid. major. an. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ i. Lumbric. Terr. ʒ ʒ. Vin. Alb. ʒ ii. coq. ad Vin. consumpt. f. Liniment.*

For those of the *Liver* and *Spleen*, if the Belly be bound, use Clysters daily; to the Wounds themselves use Astringents, and drying Medicines. Inwardly give *Troch. de Spod. in aq. Plantag. vel Decoct. Ros. rub. add. syr. de ros. sic. & Myrtin. Pul. Ros. rub. ad ʒ ii.* is excellent. If Blood fall down into the capacity of the Belly, dissolve it as before. If you find Nature cast it out by Urine, assist it.

Those of the *Guts* are to be stichted with the Glovers stich, and put in again, being first cleansed with warm water, sprinkling with this: *R. Alo. Mastic. Thur. Mum. Sang. Drac. an. ʒ i. M. f. pul.* Take inwardly Mastich, which is profitable in all Wounds, especially those of the Stomach.

Those of the *Kidneys*, the Plaister prescribed in Wounds of the Lungs is excellent. Inwardly use *Troch. Gordon. de Carab. de Terr. sigil. Bol. Tereb. and Wound-Drinks.*

Those of the *Bladder* are cured after the same manner. The next Pills are of great use in Wounds and Ulcers of the *Kidneys*, and *Bladder*, *R. Oss. Human. Calcin. ʒ iii. Cretæ vulg. Gips. ust. an. ʒ i. Troch. Alkekeng. ʒ iii. Tereb. Venet. parum coct. q. s. M. f. Pil. magni.*

*magnitudine pisi minor & respergantur pul. Liquirit.* The party is to take of these, six, Morning and Evening. The *Vulnerary* Potions in all, are to be suitable to the part wounded. Those of the *Womb*, are cured as those of the Bladder.

For those in the Yard, the next is excellent. R. *Ceruf. lot.* ʒ iii. *Myrrh. Litharg. an.* ʒ i. ʒ. *Sarcocol. Tut. præp. an.* ʒ i. *Tragac.* ʒ ii. *Ol. Ros. q. s. M. f. Unguent.* If any desire to read others of Wounds, see *Glandorp. Specul. Chirurg.* which is excellent. Thus the first part of *Chirurgery* is dispatcht.

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PART

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## P A R T II.

## S E C T. I.

*Of dividing hard parts.*

**H**AVING joyn'd together what was disunited, we come now to treat of dividing what's united, called *Dicresis*, which is performed either by cutting or burning, either in the hard or soft parts of the Body. Now these are joyned either by *Nature* or by *Accident*. We begin with those in hard parts, which are disunited.

1. By *Perforation*, which is done either with the *Trapan*, *Trifine*, or *Terebra*; used either when Bones are either very foul, or in *Fractures* of the Scull. Both which you may see, where we have writ of foul Bones and *Fractures*. Only the *Trifine* may be useful, when a purulent matter is got between the two Membranes of the *Mediastinum*, which cannot be discharged by the Lungs; but it being used to the *Sternum*, by that Orifice made, with the use of Tents, Spunges and other Instruments, the matter may be discharged.

2. *Sawing*. For the Head-Saw, see *Fractures of the Scull*. For the great Saw, see *Amputation*, P. 4.

3. *Excision* performed by *Scalpra's*, which is to remove the roughness left after *Trapanning*, &c. as in *Fractures*. For which, see *Sculptus*, Tab. 2. Figure 9. The cutting Mallets, Chizel and Mallet might be here treated of, but of them in *dismembring*.

4. *Scraping*, useful in *Fistules*, of which see *Scull-Fractures*, as also in foulness of the Bones, so to take off foulness from the *Tierb*.



To these may be added *Filing*, used to the *Teeth*, to remove what is snagged, &c. which may be offensive; this is to be done by degrees, gently, having care of the neighbouring parts.

## SECT. II.

### CHAP. I.

#### *Of dividing soft parts.*

**T**He *Soft parts* are separated, either by pricking, Section, Divulsion, or Burning. We begin with the first, under which are several Operations.

I. *Couching a Cataract*. 'Tis true, there's something in this superfluous, that's removed, rather depressed; yet 'tis done by *Punction*. 'Tis a Concretion of superfluous Humors, by little and little generating into a *Preternatural* Membrane, between the *Cornea* and *Crystalline Humor*; covering either totally or in part, the Pupil of the Eye; and so deprives the party of his Sight, or at least hinders it. The *Greeks* call it *Hypochyma*; the *Latins* *Suffusio*. 'Tis either imperfect when the Humor is thin, or the Apple of the Eye is not totally covered: or perfect, when changed into a Membrane, or the Pupil is quite covered. Sometimes 'tis white, gray, yellow, green, Lead-colour, &c. according as the green, yellow, or black Bile is mixt amongst it.

*Signs*. In the beginning, the party sees every thing double, and of many colours; the Air seems full of Flies, Nets, Clouds, and cannot indure a perfect Light. After, his Sight lessens, and all things appear as Spots, and at last there follows Blindness. If it be just in the Pupil Center, not covering it wholly, but leaves round about the Sight, some place free; then all the party sees seems perfo-

perforated. If the Pupil spread it self, when the Eye is rubb'd with the Finger, then it is perfect.

*Cause*, is a Flematick Humor, either collected there by the Eyes weakness, or transmittit thither by the Brain, by reason of its abundance there. Immoderate coition also begets them.

*Progn.* If imperfect, and in *Principio*, in persons middle aged, curable: yea, it hath been cured in aged by universal Evacuati-  
ons, Sudorificks, Dyet, and Vesicatories in fifteen days, without outward Applications. If it be from a Fever, Peripneumonic, Phrenzy, extream pain in the Head, hard to cure.

*As to Couching*, take these presages. If they be of the colour of rusty Iron, white like Pearls, Ashy, Green, or Chestnut, curable. If of the Colour of Chalk, Black, or Yellow, not. So also if the Patients being turned to the Sun, see no glimmering of Light. The less the Pupil is dilated, the less hope of cure. By this 'tis known to be ready: If after both Eyes are shut, the ill Eye being gently rubb'd, spread and come round again; it may be couched, otherwise not. The closer the *Cataract* is to the *Crystalline Humor*, the more dangerous. If the Humors of the Eye be commixed by the Needle, though the Membrane be removed, Blindness certainly follows. Or if therewith the *Retina* be toucht, the party will always see the Air as if full of Hairs and Flies. The Blood spilt by the use of the Needle, hath no danger, and soon ceaseth of it self. Though the *Cataract* be not altogether deprest, but divided into several pieces, the Sight doth oft perfectly return, within six or eight weeks, though before that time the whole operation seems to be fruitless.

*Cure.* That imperfect is the *Physicians* work: who by purging and strengthening the Head and Stomach, as in cold Diseases, may remove them. Besides, are to be used, Frictions of the extream parts, especially the lower, in the Morning. Cups to the *Scapula's* and Back without Scarific. and to *Occiput* with them, by which some have recovered their Sight in a moment. Vesicatories to the Neck, kept long open. Issues there or between the *Scapula's* are good; but a Seton is best. Sweating Decoctions are good.

*Theriac. Vet.* taken twice, or thrice a week in *aq. Fenicul. Euphras. Chelidon.* is excellent. So is chewing Nutmegs in the Morning, so long, that the Vapors may ascend to the Eye. Candy'd *Myrobalans* eat in a Morning, clear the Sight.

*Externals* may be these or the like. *Succ. Ulmarie mense Maii collect. aq. Anagallid. purpur. distil.* hath cured many. *Aq. è fol. Chelid. elic. per M. B.* To which, to hinder its putrefying, add in the Glas a grain of Camphire. This is *Burrhus's* secret to restore the lost Humors of the Eye. To foment the Eye, a Decoction of *rad. Fenic. & Herb. Chelid.* is good. *R. Aq. Chelid. major. ʒ vi. Croc. Metal. ʒ i. infund. simul.* Of this drop three or four drops into the Eye three or four times a day, for a long time. Or, *R. Aq. Chelid. ex Succ. distil. ʒ ii. Mel. ex Favo distil. ʒ i. Croc. Metal. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ β. Stent. infus. per dies tres, hinc. f. Col. per filtrum, cui add. Sacch. Cand. alb. ʒ ii. M.* 'Tis also good for *Albug. Clouds, Cicatrizes* and *Pterygium.* The Gall of a Pike mixed with Sugar, (the Body being first purged, and a Vesicatory behind the Ears) dropped into the eye cur'd a Cataract beginning in a week. If it be perfect, it must be couched. Only beware, if the party long before, and still is afflicted with pain of the head, Eyes, &c. If the Body hath not been cleansed in general, nor the Head in particular: Or if the party be troubled with a Fever, Sneezing, Coughing, or Vomiting. Having chosen a fit season of the year (the best being from the 22d. of *March* to the 22d. of *April*; not in the change or full of the Moon; rather three or four days past, especially in the decrease, in the morning, the Air being clear) put the party in a Chair, somewhat lower than your own, if you sit. Bind up his sound Eye, and make him clap his hands about your Wasse, not stirring them till you have done. Let some body hold his Head fast behind, and do you hold asunder his Eye-lids, bidding him turn his Eye toward his Nose, then thrust your Needle quickly into the *Cornea*, in the midst between the lesser corner and *Iris*, some say a Straws breadth from *Iris*, just against the midst of the Cataract, which with your Needle, press gently downwards below the Sight, till it remain there. If it be stubborn in getting up, again and again divide it into several particles, and bring them down; and in both, keep them a little while under, that they may not return again, before the *Pupil* of the Eye. Then draw out the Needle, and bind up both the Eyes; first applying a double Rag dipt in Rose Water, Whites of Eggs, and a little Alum beat together.

*Beware* in the Operation, that the *Crystalline* Humor be not hurt, nor the sound Tunicles. Apply some restrictive to the Forehead, let his Head lye high, and use liquid Meats. Use the dressing for  
twelve

twelve or fifteen days. Move the Head and Teeth as seldom as may be. After the Patient is well, to prevent its return, Purge, make an Issue, and strengthen the Brain and Eye.

There are other effects of the Eyes which shall be considered after *Pblyctæna*, which may be let out with a Needle. See Ulcers of the Eyes.

## CHAP. II.

## Of a Seton.

THE use of this, and its continuance, is more troublesome than an Issue: Yet 'tis of more advantage than two Issues, it running more than they can. The places of applying them are various, as Ears, Breast, Mouth of the Stomach, Spine, Region of the Liver, Spleen, about the Navel, *Scrotum*, &c. especially in the Neck, between the first and second *Vertebra*, or the second or third, or which is best, betwixt the third and fourth. Admirable in all grievous affects of the Head, Eyes, &c. There are three Instruments usually to perform the operation; *i. e.* a pair of Forceps, a Needle, and String.

The Forceps to hold up the Skin, is to be perforated on each side. The Needle is to be three or two-pointed, or rather edg'd, and to answer the hole of the Forceps, which 'tis to pass through. The String is to be of Silk, not to pass the thickness of the Needle.

The Chirurgeon is to take up the Skin with the Forceps, and pinch it hard, by which being stupefied, the Party will be less sensible; through them pass the Needle red hot, after which, bring thorow the Cord with another Needle. The first day to ease pain, apply to the part, a Linnen-Rag wet in the Whites of Eggs, and Rose-water, well beat together. After procure digestion with fit Medicines. When digested, let the String be drawn every day, sometimes to one side, sometimes to another; so that the mattery part may hang out of the Wound. You may keep it open as long as there's need, or as the Party pleaseth. But although this be an usual practice, yet the following I have used.

First, with Ink mark the place on each side the *Vertebra's*, after let one take up the Skin, with their hand next the Head. The  
Chi-

*Chirurgion* is with his left hand to hold it up below, and speedily with his right hand pass the Needle through, ready fitted with the Silk waxed, as the part is marked. The Silk is to be tyed to the Eye of the Needle.

*Lately*, a Woman came to me, troubled with a *Fistula Lacrymalis*, and sore Eyes. I made her a *Seton* as before, by which she found great advantage. By what careless means I know not, the String was got out, and the places grown up, her distemper afflicting her more, she came again, and I made her another lower. At both which times, she did not cry oh. This *evacuates* from the Head, revels from the Eyes, *derives* and *intercepts* that which flows to the parts of the Mouth and Breast; and that which distils by the spinal Marrow to the Joynts. In the Ears, 'tis *admirable*, for pain in the Teeth, and sore Eyes; in *Scrotum*, for *Hernia aquosa*; in the Head, for *Hydrocephalus*, as which might have been brought in here. As to Punction, you may see, *Aqueous Tumors*, &c. If proud *Flesh* trouble, use *Alum. calc.* if within, *R. Tereb. lor. ʒ β. Unguent. Apostolor. ʒ ii. Fusc. ʒ i. Camph. ʒ β. M. ad form. Unguent.* If you desire to know more fully as to *Seton* and *Issues*, see *Glandorp. Tract. de Fontanel. referat.*

## CHAP. III.

### Of Paracentesis.

**A**lthough the word signifies all *Punctures*, yet Custom hath appropriated it mostly to the Belly in a Dropsie, and to that in the Breast; also in *Empyema*, though more to that than to this. 'Tis an Operation ancient, full of danger, yet sometimes succeeds well, as both Nature and Experience have taught: only take notice, 1. That the parts weakned and deserted of their natural heat, do easily after opening, mortific. 2. Together with the Water, issue also out the Spirits. 3. That the pressing Water can hardly be kept in from flowing out; and if the better to close the Wound, you forceably press in the Pipe, a Gangrene soon and easily ensueth.



If done by *Incision*, use it only in Bodies not emaciated, in Dropsies that are new, ( or at least when the swelling in a small time hath risen to a great bulk ) and which by the use of proper Medicines hath not been presently removed, in such as have no Fever, difficulty of Breathing, in persons of a middle Age, not in Children or Aged; and when the parts are yet uncorrupted. As to the Place, if the Navel stand forth, seek no other, but make the Puncture there; but if drawn in, which is usual in *Hydropicks*, then the usual place is three Inches below the Navel, and as much from the middle of the Belly, on the right, or left Side, as the Liver, or Spleen are affected, on the Muscles called *Oblique descendens*, near the side of the right Muscle.

In this, *first* mark the place with Ink, then take up the Skin, fleshy Pannicle; and make a small Operation, according to the Ductus of the *Fibres*, a little oblique downwards in this *Shape* in the left side, and in this ' on the right side; taking care, that in passing through *Peritonæum*, you hurt not *Omentum*, or Guts, which cannot easily be done, by reason of the interposing Water. As soon as you see the Water come forth, put in a Pipe of Gold, Silver or Lead, that is smooth, perforated, the top having broad Wings, and an Inch long, and some small holes on the side of that end which is put into the Belly; 'tis also to be somewhat crooked, and exactly fitting the Aperture; over it lay a *Plaster* snipt that will stick, on that a Sponge or four-double Cloth, and all bound on very well, and let the Party rest for two or three hours; then open the Bandage again, and take away one, two, or three pounds of Water, yea rather less, and so repeat it once or twice a day, till the Water be almost all discharged; to take away all at first, oft causes Death. Some with good success have drawn out the Water thus. Take a Needle, and upon the place which is most swelled and soft, prick the Skin, but not so as to bleed; make at one time vi or vii little holes about a thumbs breadth distant: from these the Water will distil till the Tumour about doth vanish. After 12, 18, or 24 hours do so in the other Leg or Thigh, or in another part. So you may do once or twice a day in this or other Members.

Lately one aged 60. was *Hydropick* all over his Body, and this only Remedy preserv'd him many months beyond expectation. *Willis* p. 306. *Pharmaceut. Ration.* Part. ii.

The *Pipe* must remain all the time of the Cure, at last cure it *S. A.* But although this hath been the common practice, yet the *next is better* : wherein are not only avoided many of the above-re-cited difficulties ; but 'tis also done with less trouble and pain, and according to pleasure. The place appointed before may be taken, 'tis done with a *Pipe*, made rather of Steel than Silver, like a *Quill*, with holes on the sides ; its end being *Lancet-like*, sharp. This is to be thrust into the Cavity of the Belly, through the *right Muscle* where the Orifice is sooner healed ; take no more than a quart of Water at once. This done, draw out the Instrument, and put on the hole only dry Lint, and a sticking Plaster ; which will keep the Water in two, three, or more days ; after, according to the strength of the Patient, repeat it, either in the first place, or make a new one. Especially, if ye find the Water may more fitly be drawn away in another place. By this also may a *Hydrocele* be discharged, as also an *Empyema*, and *Dropse* of the Breast. If other means prevail not, being so small a Wound, it cannot be dangerous to the Sick. For *Dropxies* see the *Marrow of Physick*. Only in the swelling of the Feet, be it *Hydropick*, or *Oedematous*, use the next oft tryed. *R. Ol. Scorp. ʒ ii. β. aq. Artemis. Semp. an. ʒ i. Croc. pul. ʒ β. coq. invicem ad aq. consump. & ut Ol. bene tingatur à Croc. & imprægnetur, cavendo nè Crocus comburatur ; servetur ad usum.* With it anoint the Feet, especially their Soals.

## CHAP. IV.

### Of Scarifications and Varix.

**A**lthough these be performed by a *Lancet*, or *Incision-Knife* ; yet they belong to this Section.

*Scarification* alone, without Cups, being now of little use, though it was of much among the *Ancients*, we shall say little to it. Their use hath been either for *Revulsion*, or *Evacuation* ; either of the whole Body, or particular parts : but before, if needful, the Body must be *Purged*. 'Tis used usually, where *V. S.* is not admitted : yet also in Gangrenes, either feared, or being present, and so it may be said to be, either *Prophylactick* or *Therapeutick*. It hath been used

used in Putrid, Acute, Malign and Pestilential Fevers; especially in Children, with great success: in *Apoplexies*, *Deliriums*, all Symptoms belonging to the Senses; but sure to little purpose, without Cups, of which after. In affects of the Gums, *Eccymosis*, Ulcers, for all outward pains, they have profited.

'Tis performed sometimes very *Superficially*, not passing the Skin. Sometimes more deep into the Flesh, and through some part of it, with a *Lancet*. If any have a mind to see farther, consult *Marcus Aurel. Sever. de Effic. Medic.*

*Varix*. The Ulcer joyned therewith hath been already handled, wherein hath been shew'd the hazard of the Operation. The manner of its performance is by Incision: by some made all along the *Varix*, having tyed both the ends. But others having found out the extent of it, divide the Skin at both ends, where having taken up the *Varix*, and tyed it, they make *Aperion* in the middle; which is the better. But be it which way you will, it may be unsuccessful, if we will credit *Sculetus*, &c. Therefore Topical Remedies are better. *Scul.* *Figur. 43. Lit. O.*

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## S E C T. III.

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### C H A P. I.

#### *Of opening of the Veins and Arteries.*

**W**E now come to those Operations, calling for Section or cutting. *V. S.* is called *Magnum Remedium*; 'tis of admirable advantage, if warily used. To which end, *Observe*, 1. In whom 'tis to be shunn'd: as in those where strength is wasted by Fevers, long Diseases, those of Venemous quality, immoderate evacuation of Humors, Labour, cruel Pain and languishing of the Spirits. Also in Women, if very whitish, in Children under fourteen; yet it hath been done at three, yea under, and at seven with profit. If the Diseased be too fearful, a Disease be in the state, or afflict without any fault of the Blood, or may otherwise be corrected. If there be a *Cachexia*, and that malign, and if there hath been a sufficient critical Evacuation.

2. Where 'tis to be performed.

1. Where there's a *Plethora*, or too much Blood, thereby to ease Nature of her too heavy Burden; and to preserve the innate heat from Suffocation.

2. For *Revulsion*. When the Blood, and the therein mixed Humors, by flowing too much to a part, hinder the Cure. Here you are always to take a Vein of the opposite part; sometimes near, and sometimes farther off.

3. For *Derivation*, or conveyance of the Blood, (already got into a part, but not yet altogether settled there, nor out of its Vessels) into another place; in this case, a Vein nearest that part is to be opened.

4. For *Refrigeration*, when the heat of the Blood is so excessive, that it cannot be allayed with cooling Medicines.

Others make a 5<sup>th</sup>. The *Corruption* of the Blood ; but in this be not too hasty.

3. When 'tis to be performed. As to the season of the year, and time of the day, little regard is to be had in Diseases, wherein *V. S.* cannot be long deferred without danger ; as in *Pleurisies*, *Quinsie*, &c. otherwise, *Spring* and *Autumn*, and Morning is best.

4. How much to remove at once, the degree of the Disease, and the Patients more or less strength will indicate. 'Tis better too little, than too much : 3 xii. may be enough at once. Yet if in any, the colour of the Face fade, Pulse grow low ; stop the Blood.

The *Veins* commonly opened, are in the Forehead, *Ven. Frontis* ; In the Temples, *Ven. Temporalis* : these, with the *Ven. Saphæna*. Especially the first may be cut in *Deliriums*, and great pain of the Head. In the Mouth, the *Ven. Sublingualis*. In the Neck, the *Jugulars*. The first is to be cut in *Angina*, and sometimes also the last. In the Arm, the *Basilica*, under which lies an Artery ; The *Median*, under which is a Nerve ; and under both, a Tendon : and therefore be careful. The *Cephalica* being near to either, may more safely be opened. The first of these is to be cut in *Pleurisies*, on the same side. In Anger, Fear, or any Mischance, &c. the two first. But in these, that which appears most may be taken, being all the three are from one Branch.

In the Hand between the little Finger, and its neighbour, the *Salvaticula* is to be cut, in Chronick and Quartan Agues, especially in Full Moon, or New.

In the Foot, the *Saphæna* to be opened, in want of *Menses* and Lochies. The *Ven. Ischiad.* to be cut in Sciatick pain.

To perform this work, let Light be good. If in the Arm, make the Ligature above the Elbow, pretty hard, having first rubb'd the Arm very well, let the Party gripe his Thumb hard in his Hand ; then with your Hand bring up the Blood from below, to the Elbow ; clap your Thumb on the Vein to be cut, hard, and make your Incision thus : some make it directly twhart the Vein, others length-ways. After sufficient Blood removed, untie the Ligature by degrees ; apply on the Orifice, a Pledget of dry Lint, or wet in Water ; on that a Boulster, and to bind it up with a Fillet. Before you go about the work, see the Parties Sleeve be not too



strait above the Bandage. If at first it spin forth, and then suddenly stop, unloose the Ligature a little. If the Orifice be too little, or the Blood too thick or windy, it presently puffs up. If so, then either presently clap your Finger a little above the Orifice, pressing the Vein : Or if it cease Bleeding, immediately untie the Ligature, and bathe the place with cold Water till it be done. If you let Blood in the Forehead, or under the Tongue, make the Ligature in the Neck, with a Handkerchief. For those in the Hands and Feet, may be used hot Water, and Ligatures if needful, one above the Wrist, the other above the Ankle. If a *Nerve* should be prickt, see *Wounds* of the Nerves. If there should follow a Tumor, use an *Anodyne Catapl.* If there be swooning, lay them on their Back, rub their Lips with Salt, or give some Cordial Water.

The opening of an *Artery* may be safely performed. Some tie a Bandage about the Neck, others think it better under the *Arm-pits*, which must be so strait, that the *Jugular Veins*, and *Carotid Arteries*, may appear both to sight and touch ; then let the Artery be compressed with the Thumb, a little below where you intend to make the Incision, and being open'd (which must be by a steady and strong Hand) take forth so much Blood as is meet, which done, apply a *Restrictive Powder* to the Wound, put over it a double Linnen-Cloth, with a Plate of Lead, which bind up with a fit Bandage ; in five or six days it will be perfectly well. In Head-ach, Madness, Epilepsie, great Inflammation of the Eyes, or Ears ; Cut the *Arteries of the Temple*, or those behind the Ears ; or *Arteria Puppis*, all of them Branches of the External *Carotid*. In the Inflammation of the Liver and *Diaphragma*, open that between the Thumb, and Forefinger : In beating of the Heart, either that or the *Saphæna* is to be opened. Other Arteries are not to be cut, except a Bone lye under them, for fear of an *Aneurisma*.

## CHAP. II.

## Of Bronchotomia, &amp;c.

BY some called *Laryngotomia*. 'Tis the opening of the Wind-pipe, when persons are troubled with that kind of Quinsie, called *Cynanche* (set down Ch. 4. P. 1. Sect. 2.) and are ready to be suffocated. The Disease it self is more dangerous than the Operation, yet 'tis diligently to be considered, whether therewith the Lungs, *Pleura*, Gullet, &c. be not also inflamed, or be already full of matter, which may frustrate your Labour, and procure cause of Scandal. To perform it, let the party bend back his Head; that not only the *Aspera Arteria* may be seen better, but also be made longer, and the *Annulary Cartilages* may recede the farther one from another. Then draw a line with Ink, from the middle of the Neck before, almost to the Cavity of the *Jugulum*. Then divide the Skin according to the length of the *Larynx*, unto the hollow. Let the Assistant by, with his Fingers pluck open the Skin on each side, that the Chirurgion may see and remove the two long Muscles *Sternohyoides*, either with a Knife of Wood or Bone; the *Larynx* then appearing, make an Incision in the middle, between the third and fourth *Annulary Cartilage*, taking care you hurt not the Cartilages themselves. Upon the Breath coming forth, take out the Incision Knife, and put into the place a Silver or Lead Pipe; yet not so long, as to reach the hinder part of the Wind-pipe, lest it cause a continual Cough. Danger of Suffocation being over, which commonly happens the third or fourth day, or at best ought then to be; take the Pipe forth, and cure the Wound *S. A.* The Figure for the manner of doing this with the Instruments thereto belonging, see *Fontan. Observ. Analect. Ch. 3. Quest. 3. p. 9.*

To the upper part of the Wind-pipe, may happen too great hardness or soreness.

1. The *Epiglottis* may be so indurated, as that it doth not only deprive of Speech, but also hinder swallowing, except of great pieces;

pieces ; for Drink and all other liquid things pass into the Wind-pipe ; as not being well closed by the stiff *Epiglottis* : this is incurable.

2. The *Glottis*, or Chink of the *Larynx*, either from Meat, Drink, or Medicine, is sometimes so straitly wrung together, as the Party cannot make any noise. This may be helpt thus, *R. Lac. Vaccin. ʒ vi. vitel Ovor. num. i. Sacch. alb. ʒ iii. M. Sumat scēpius Cocbl. i. vel ii. Or, R. Thur. Myrrh. an. ʒ i. Croc. opt. ʒ β. Succ. Liquirit. ʒ i. β. Gum. Tragac. ʒ ii. Sacch. Albif. q. s. M. f. Rotul. semper masticandæ & deglutendæ.*

Some think this to be from the Inflammation of the *Larynx*. 'Tis true, it may be so, as also corrupted. But that Inflammation spoken of, is rather of the neighbour-Glandules, and fleshy parts of the Jaw. For it could not be so frequently cured, because an Inflammation and Corruption of the *Larynx* may be esteemed mortal.

### C H A P. III.

#### *Of Empyema, and Hydrops Pectoris.*

**T**He first is a Collection of Matter, following an Inflammation of the Throat, Lungs, Pleura, &c. the *Physical Cure* of which you may see in Wounds of the Breast, Pleurisie, &c.

The second is a Collection of Water, either from the Ruption of the *Lymphæducts*, or from an inconcoctedness and waterishness of the Blood.

The *Signs* of the first are, when the former Inflammations are not removed by *V. S.* or other fit means. Hence there may be a Collection of matter within fourteen days. Between the thirtieth or fortieth day the Tumor usually breaks, the party finds a great heaviness in the Breast, without considerable pain (and in case there be pain, you may expect a new Flux, which must be diverted by *V. S.*) there's shortness of Breath in motion ; there's either a Rumbling, or at least the party is sensible of the matter changing place, and the side affected is hotter than the other ; there's cast

up

up with Coughing, a purulent matter, having a continual Fever; there's Anxiety of the Heart, and little Stomach to Meat.

*Signs* of the second: There's a dry Cough, painful heaviness, difficulty of breathing, even to Suffocation, great Thirst, little Appetite, pale Look, sometimes a swelling of the Legs, now and then accompanied with a Fever, and when the party turns, there's a rumbling noise. If these Humors cannot be cast out by expectoration. Sweating, Pissing, nor Purging; then come to *manual Operation*, which is not without danger; yet hath it proved more effectual than that in the Belly, in the Dropsie. If the party be weak, and inward parts corrupted, 'tis more hazardous. Yet have I known more than in one, that after they have broken outwardly of themselves, and been exceedingly emaciated, and the matter after long time hath been green, stinking, yet with good Dyet-Drinks, and fit Dyet, they have recover'd.

The *Place of Apertion* is variously appointed, some say between the third and fourth Rib; counting from beneath upwards. Others, between the fourth and fifth. Some betwixt the fifth and sixth, which is thought the safest: For if higher, the *Pericardium* may be wounded; if lower, the Midriff. To direct in these differences, *Observe*, 1. In some persons the Midriff runs higher than in others; in them the Humor must lye higher.

2. The Breast is raised up in some, flat in others; which much alters the case.

3. The Lungs do sometimes grow so fast to the *Pleura*, that the *Sanies* matter is not easily carried into the Breast: and therefore in these cases the lowest places may not be fit.

And *Observe*, as in other Tumors, the most raised place is most fit, so also in this, which hath been the cause of difference. So that if there be offer on either side of a Tumor, then the Apertion may be made four or five Inches from the *Sternum*. The Incision is not to be so near the upper, as the lower Rib; there lying under each Rib, an *Intercostal Vein*, Artery and Nerve. After the place is marked with Ink, charge the party to hold his Breath as long as he can; and in the mean time make an oblique, but small Orifice; and put therein a silver Pipe, or of Lead, and at it suffer 3 iv. or v. to run out in a day. In case the matter run not well, place the party on the wounded side, and make him cough. If by reason of its toughness, it will not come out, then inject into the Cavity some absterfivè, drying and healing Medicines, as R. Ser. *Last*.

*Caprin.*

*Caprin.* 3̄ xviii. *Mel. Ros.* 3̄ iv. *Succ. Chelid. Apii, an.* 3̄ vi. *M. Or, R. Rad. Consol. maj.* 3̄ i. *Sanicul.* 3̄ β. *fol. Betonic. Agrimon. Vinc. Pervinc. Pimpin. an. m. β. flor. tres Cord. p. ii. Sem. Hyperic. Card. Bened. Urtic. Rom. an.* 3̄ β. *coq. ex Hydromel. & Colat.* 1̄ i. β. *detur usui.* Of this the party may drink, 3̄ i. *vel ii. sapiens de die.* This is to be observed, that the matter collected is oft in a Membrane of its own, which by its rising manifests it self; without which the Latins call it *Vomica Pulmonis*: In this you must not stay till the Membrane break of it self; for by delay it may prove very disadvantageous; but make an Apertion presently, taking that place of the swelling which is most raised, being an *Empyema* oft comes from a Pleurisie, and finding not only many that profess *Chirurgery* in the Country, but others that practise Physick, take all kind of pains of the sides, whether Breast or Belly, that come from Wind, to be a Pleurisie, and thereupon use *V. S.* it would be well, such would consider really the difference, by consulting with what is writ of that Disease, that they may not do injury to persons through their Ignorance, or as some, for their own sinful advantage. 'Tis true, there may be pain in the side, from salt Humors. In this there's a dry Cough, but no Fever; also free breathing, which may distinguish it from a true Pleurisie. In this there is to be *V. S.* and Sweating, and if a Pleurisie be feared, apply this, *R. Medul. Crur. Vacc. Adip. Anat. an.* 3̄ iii. *Mucilag. Alb. Sem. Lin. Fennugr. an.* 3̄ i. *Thur. Mastic. an.* 3̄ β. *Ol. Nucist. expres.* 3̄ ii. *Cer. flav. q. s. M. f. Empl.* As for the Dropsie of the Breast, if it cannot be removed by proper means, as Sweating, &c. then the *Paracentesis*, with the Instrument, as in the Dropsie, may be used, for by such a small Wound there's no danger to the Sick.

## CHAP. IV.

### *Of Various affects of the Head.*

**H**ERE we also include the Neck. We begin with those of the *Eye-lids*, as, 1. *Hydatia*, which is a certain fat substance, under the Skin of the upper Eye-lid. It ariseth especially in Children from ferous Humors.

*Signs.*



*Signs.* If pressed, it leaves a Pit It cannot be lifted up, the Eye looks red and flows with Tears, they cannot indure the Light.

*Cure.* If new, fasting-spittle may remove it, or foment with a Decoction of Wormwood, Chamomile-Flowers, and Fœnugreek-Seed; after apply *Empl. Diachyl. & Ammoniac. dissol. in Acet. add. sal. Armon. & Ireos parum.* If old and included in a Bag, divide the Skin, and take it out; on which apply the Whites, rather the Treadlings of Eggs beat with Rose-Water, excellent in Wounds and all Pains of the Eyes. This with the next, *Jul. Cæsar Aurant.* would remove with a Needle framed of most pure Gold, *Lib. de Tu. Ch. 10.*

2. *Herdeolum*, when suppurated, 'tis like a Barly-Corn, arising from thick pituitous Humors, mixt with Blood. 'Tis removed with chew'd Barly applied, or *Sagapen* beat with Vinegar. But the best is to open it on the inside of the Eye-lid, and press it out. Some do it on the outside. 3. *Grando* is a round little swelling, shining, moveable; it riseth from a hard stony matter. If it can be mollified, use *Empl. Crocat.* Or, *Gum. Ammoniac. in Acet. dissol. cum Adip. Gallin.* Some to this, add the former, draw a Thread thorow, and continue it as a *Seton*. Others think it best to open the place, and remove it with its *Cystis*. 4. *Anciloplepharon*, by the Latins, *Coalitus*, is when the Eyelids, either of themselves grow together, or else to the white or horny Coat; or to them both; or are so by unskilful cure. 'Tis true, this and the unnatural joyning of other parts, which come after, may be before Birth, as well as after. If after a Wound, take this Observation: A *Soldier* of *Warwick Castle*, having received a Wound on the Eye-lid, at *Banbury Castle Siege*, it not being Art-like dressed, the Eyelids grew together, and he delivered up hopeles as to fight. Coming to *Warwick*, I viewed it, and after forced a small Probe by degrees in at the Corner next the Nose, and bearing it up, divided the Lids from together all along: the Man seeing, was over-joyed. If they should be *Cicatrized* (which the former was not) they must be carefully divided with an Incision-Knife, on the point of which is to be a little Knob, after which keep them asunder with Lint and fit Medicines. If the Eyelid should adhere to the Coats, by reason of Ulcers ill cured, &c. they are warily to be divided with the like Incision Knife, rather leaving some of the Eyelid on the Coat of the Eye (than cut the Coats) which may be taken off after.

ter. Then dress *cum aq. Ros. & alb. Over.* with Pledgets, &c. to hinder growing together again. It will be needful that the party be oft moving the Eyelid. Here also may be used a fitting *Collyrium*, as in *Ophthalmia*. Or, *R. Vini Rhenens. aq. Plantag. ros. an. 3 iiii. Tut. Præp. 3 ii. Myrrh. Elect. pul. 3 i. β. coq. ad ter. part. Consump. sub. finem in nodulo suspende pul. virid. æris 3 i. Campb. gr. vii. Tunc colat.* sine expressione adhibeatur usui. *Valet in omnibus oculorum affectibus usque ad miraculum.*

5. *Lagophthalmos*: When the upper Eyelid is so short, that it covers not the Eye.

*Cause* may be either internal by ill Conformation, or external by Wounds, Burns, &c. If by the last, and great, 'tis incurable. Some divide the Skin of the Eyelid, in form of a half Moon, with the Horns looking thus) keeping the edges of the Incision open; and so cure it *S. A.* In the Incision have a care of the Gristle. But others rather use *Empl. Glutin.* called the dry Stitch, laying one Plaister on the Eyelid, and the other on the Cheek, pretty low, that the Indents of each may answer; after stitch them together, by which the Eyelid will be drawn down, and so the Eye is covered.

6. *Ectropion*, is when the lower Eyelid is fallen down; this happens most to Aged people, and may be cured as the former. Only in this, as one Plaister is to be laid on the lower Eyelid; so the other is to be applied above the Eye-brows.

7. The *Relaxation* of the upper Eyelid, from some pituitous Humor, so that it keeps shut and cannot lift up itself; so that sometimes the Hair of the Eyelids offends the Eyes. In this some incise, and take off so much of the Skin as is needless: But others rather help it with the dry stitch, with which the Eyelid may be drawn up.

The *Empl. Glut.* in all may be this. *R. Sang. Drac. Thur. Sarcocol. Mastic. an. 3 i. f. pul. & cum Over. alb. agitat. f. Mixtur. instar Mel. cras. Vid. Scult. Tab. 35. Fig. 2, 3, 4.* For the Hairs, they are to be pull'd forth, after burning the place, and they will come no more.

By this way also may be cured the eighth, called *Trichiasis*, when *Præternatural* Hairs grow up under the natural Hair, and pointing inwards, hurt the Tunicles of the Eye.

Other Diseases there are of the Eye-brows and Lids. Some though they receive various Names, yet having the same common cause,

cause, and differing only in degree, may receive the same cure. And though they be such as need no manual operation; yet pardon, though put here.

1. *Trachoma*, which is a roughness of the inner part of the Eyelid, being Red, Itching, and as it were, sticking out like Millet-Seeds. This is divided into,

1. *Dafutes*, in which the Eyelids are only Red, Rough, and Itching.

2. *Sycosis*, in which there sticks out something like the small grains of Figs. 3. *Tylosis*, in which the part being ulcerated, contracteth to it self a *Fissura*, and *Callosity*. 4. *Pterophthalmia*, or a Scab of the Eye, which afflicts the whole Eyelid, especially towards the Corner of the Eye.

Cure. (Universal and general remedies first premised) *cum Unguent. Ros. & Tut. præp. pauxil.* The former are cured either *cum Alo. dissol. in aq. Ros.* Or, *Myrrh. dissolut.* in Womens Milk, some rank them all under the Name *Trachomates*.

To these may be added that called *Emphysema*, a swelling of the Eyelids, either from External causes, as touch of a Spider, stinging of a Wasp, Bee, Nettles. Here a Bee bruised and applied, is good. Or *Tberiac. & Succ. Plantag.* Or from Internal, as hot Humors, &c. Discuss this with *Emollient Decoctions, &c.*

Those of the Eye it self are, 1. *Hypopion*. When matter is sometimes gathered between the Horny and Grapy Coat, from an Internal or External cause. Oft after Inflammations, Strokes, &c. After Universals premised, use Cups *cum Scar.* Digestives, and easing *Collyriums*. If it come to matter, open the *Cornea* at the *Iris*; after press out the quitter, and cleanse the Ulcer with *Hydromel*, or the like. Of this I could give an *Observation*, but I fear the Book will swell too big. Of other Diseases of the Eye, see Part 4. Sect. 2. Chap. 1. The Corruption of the *Uvula* you have Part 1. Sect. 2. Chap. 17.

The *Passages of the Ears* may be stopped with Membranes either visible, or scarce so.

The first may easily be divided, and after Cicatriz'd, by fit Medicines lapt about a Pipe, put into the Ears.

The second is dangerous, and is rather to be eaten away with eroding Medicines; if you can save the Drum harmless.

The *Nose Passages* may be closed up, either almost or altogether.

The *First* I cured in a Girl, which came by the Small-Pox, there was not so much passage, as for a small Needle to enter. I first opened them with my Incision Knife, and after dilated them with prepared Sponge; which done, I used a fit hollow Pipe, anointed *cum Unguent. Diapomph.* The like Method may be followed in the other.

The *Tongue* may be tied (as 'tis usually said) either from the fault of the forming faculty, or else accidental in Men, which hinders volubility of Speech; as in Children, it hinders sucking and speaking perfectly. You may perceive it in both, by the shortness of the Nervous Ligament, drawing the tongues end inward.

*Observe.* Not one in a hundred Children have it, therefore be not too hasty, as too many, both Men, and especially Women, in cutting them where there's no need. 'Tis divided either with a pair of round pointed Scissors, which is most safe, or by Incision, or tying; but in all, take heed of the Veins and Arteries, which if cut, may suffocate. After the Nurse is to put her finger under the Tongue oft, dipt in *Mel. Ros.* If by accident, as in Fevers, use Medicines that humect and mollify. So *Hersl. Dec. 4. Q. 1.*

The *Gums* in Infants may continue so long unnaturally joyned, as thereby many of them dye. Here speedy help is to be administered, before mortal accidents seize them, as Convulsions, Consumptions, &c. Many are the Medicines used in this case: As the Fat of Hens, Geese, Ducks, all new; fresh Butter, *Ol. Amygd. d. cum Penid.* For these soften and rarify. Cocks Blood from the Comb, anointed with the Finger, once at most. Hares Brains are good. *R. Mel. Virg. Butyr. S. S. an. 3 β. pul. Liquirit. Rasur. dent. Apri, & Lup. an 3 i. M. f. Liniment.* With this anoint the Gums, but if there be danger, the Gums must be divided; where the Teeth bunch out with little swelling, either with an Incision-Knife, or piece of Gold, or Silver, by which means some have been preserved, that had otherwise perished.

*Wry Neck* sometimes falls out in Children, caused by Defluxion, arising from a cold and moist distemper of the Brain; which falling into the Neck, sometimes produceth a Tumor; oft after which grows a wryness, as also by the use of too long Tents there. If taken in time, it may be cured, otherwise not, or scarce perfectly.

*Cure.* The Matter is to be evacuated, as *R. pul. Arthritic. gr. xv. Caryoph. num. 1. cum aq. Betonic. f. Pil.* Or, *R. Pil. Cathol. à gr. v.*

ad

*ad x.* Or, *R. Mercur. dul. gr. vi, vii, viii, &c. Diagrid. à pr. iv. ad vi. Fol. Aur. num. i. f. pul. exhib. cum Pom. coct. & Sacch.* The Pills may be given every third or fourth day. A fit *Apozeme* may be given daily. There may be used *Masticatories*, and *Errhines*, *Fontanels* in the Arm, Coronal Suture, or Ears. To the Head may be used proper *Lixiviums*, with *Cephalick Herbs*, *Pouderes*, &c. To the Neck, *Emollient Fomentations*, *Unguentes*, *Emplast.* and *Catapl.* which see in the *last part.* As also fit Instruments, or at last the dividing of the Nerves which are contracted, and after cure *S. A.* But I have seen several, and some of late, two or three that have undergone the last (after great promises) to no purpose.

## C H A P. V.

## Of Affects of the Yard, Anus, &amp;c.

TO the Yard belong various affects; as,

1. The *Fore-Skin* cleaving to the *Glans*, and that either from the Ulcers of each, or ill-conformation. The first are more easily cured, especially, in Children; the other more difficultly. 'Tis first to be divided with a crooked *Incision-Knife*; after put a thin Plate of Lead between, besprinkled with some fine powder of *Litharge*, *Plumb. ust.* *Ceruf.* &c. The first dressing may be Lint dipt in *alb.* Or. After for three or four days with some Digestive, and then the Lead.

*Observ.* If it grow to in all places, 'tis not to be meddled withal. Before the Operation, use fit Universals

2. The *Glans*, or Nut not perforated, 'tis to be opened warily with a *Lancet*, and after put a small Lead-Pipe sily dressed into it, and there kept till well. It may be not rightly perforated, having only a small hole near the *Frenum* or Ligament of the Yard, so that neither the Urine nor Semen can pass out directly, and so hinder Procreation. In this extend the *Præputium* with the left Hand, and divide the *Glans* to the hole; and use a Pipe as before.

Again in Infants, 'tis sometime too little, in this use an Elder-Pith compressed, and anointed *cum Unguent. Rosat.* and use not Incision.

3. The



3. The *Frænum* or Bridle, may be too short, and so hinder *Urine* and *Semen* as before. This is to be divided warily, and the Wound cured as others of the same part.

The *Anus* may also be unperforated in Infants.

This may be either in part, a small hole remaining, or else altogether. 'Tis warily to be open'd with a Lancet and Scissors on both sides; after dress it with Tents or Pledgets dipt in *Unguent. Tutia*, it being very drying and useful to prevent Bleeding; and so it may be cur'd in few days without a leaden Pipe. It may be wholly shut, and then more care is to be taken; yea sometimes so deep that there's no remedy; as appear'd in one that the *intest. Rect.* was inserted into the Bladder, and the Urin not being sufficient to make the Faces thin enough to be carried away, a Fever and Death follow'd.

Near *Warwick*, a Child was Born thus; One being sent for, imprudently open'd it, on which there was such an *Hæmorrhage*, that the Child died. I was sent for to one in *Warwick*, unperforated. After I had made a small Incision, I dilated it with an Elder-Pith, and the Child did very well. Be careful of the *Sphincter-Muscle*.

*Closing up of the Womb.*

The Womb may be divided into the *Vulva*, Sheath, Orifice and Womb it self. In the 1<sup>st</sup>. part there may be a Membranous Coalition of the 4 *Carneous Monticuli*, whereby the foreparts of the *Vulva* are shut up sometimes very close, sometimes having commerce with *Clitoris*, and then the Urin is impeded. This may be caus'd from the superabundance of Seed or Food, sometimes by some accident, whereby the parts have been thrust together in the Womb. This may be easily perceived by the Eye or Touch, also by the Childs making no Water. This is to be well heeded and helpt in time. As to this, receive this observation of a year old Child which could not well make water (though now and then it did) coming only by drops, the *Vulva* being grown as before with the *Clitoris*. The Child being put into the lap of a Servant who held its Legs asunder upward, it was cut from beneath upward, the Wound was dress'd with thick flat Pledgets that could not well fall out, arm'd with cooling skin-making Oyntment, or *Unguent. Diapomp. de sicc. rub. &c.* Let the opening not be made too small, lest it may hinder Delivery. Be careful not to hurt any part of the Bladder, and that what hath been parted, may not grow together again.

The

The 2<sup>d</sup>. part is the *Vagina* or Sheath. This may be closed several ways, sometimes in the beginning, sometimes in the midst, being grown together with an Ulceration; yet in both there may be sometimes a hole in the midst to discharge the *Menses*, and for the admission of the *Semen*. These may be got with Child, yet it may hinder delivery; but if altogether closed, it hinders both. The 1<sup>st</sup>. may be natural and be born with it; the 2<sup>d</sup>. may be by accident, as in difficult delivery, in which it may be hurt, inflam'd and unskin'd, and so grow together. It may also be caus'd by some fleshy Excrecence, as in *Lue venerea*. Sometimes there grows an hard Tumor call'd *Conglobata*, which may obstruct the issue of the Child.

*Signs*. They complain of grievous pains in the lower Belly and Loyns, on that side where their broad Ligaments are connected with *Os ilium*; when they have a pale and unhealthful colour, and at the New Moon are apt to vomit Flegm mix'd with Blood, and want their *Menses*. Some know it when married, by the inconvenience of conjugal Embraces. It may also be known by a knowing Chirurgeon or Midwife. *Observe*, the more the defect is outward, it will be more fitly cur'd so; if it be from Nature, rather than by Accident.

*The Cure*. A young Maid of 20. by consent of her Mother having promis'd Marriage to a young Man; he having a mind to taste of the Fruit before ripe, was interrupted by a Membrane. He would have receded, pleading she was not fit. Which being search'd into, it was found as he said. The Mother and young Woman were resolv'd to have it divided, and therefore she remain'd in Bed with her Head low, both her Knees high, there being a couple of Cushions under her Loyns to raise her Body, that something might more fitly be put under. Then with the hands the part being kept open, there was, as well as could be, convey'd the crooked Incision-Knife to the upper part of the Membrane, cutting it through downwards towards *intestin. Rectum*, going in a direct line, shunning the other way for fear of the Bladder, which was no sooner done, but there issued out a dark bloody matter to the quantity of 30 ounces, judg'd a collection of the *Menses*; a wonder that it should there lurk so long without Inflammation, Pain, Fever, &c. and that there was so little stink, and the part to be of good health. After apertion there was convey'd into it a Pessary fram'd of a dry Sponge moistned cum *Ol. Mucagin. & Mastichin*. The place being widen-

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widened with the Sponge, there was the next day put in a Pessary of yellow Wax moistned with Oyl, putting to it a thick Boulster and a Bandage, not to be remov'd, unless to make water, or to use injection for the cleansing of the *Vagina*, which was continued to perfect recovery, which was in 14 days. There may also be used a hollow Pipe of Silver or Lead, as there may be occasion. That closed by accident may be thus dealt with. A young Woman being inclin'd to marry, she knowing her self imperforated, occasion'd by a former Child brought into the World unknown to Friends, of which she endur'd three days hard labour, and in the delivery the Sheath being wounded, it after her Loches perfectly grew together, and so she had no *Menses*. She was put into a due posture, and after the part was dilated *cum specul. Vaginae*, and so it was divided with a crooked Incision-knife ty'd to the fore-finger, from the upper part downwards; after was put in a Pessary to keep the part from uniting again, and there was care so far to widen it as that there might be fit passage for a Child: but she not willing to use the Pessary any longer, being mad of marrying, being got with Child could not be deliver'd till opened again, on which a Fever coming she died; which might have been prevented if done time enough.

A Woman having an Imperforation with an aperture in the middle, the 1<sup>st</sup>. she found by her Husband, the 2<sup>d</sup>. by putting up a Spoon-stale: it was in the middle of the *Vagina*. She was offer'd help, but she would not if by Incision, and it could not be effected any other way. What became of her was unknown, but before she could be deliver'd, she must undergo either Incision, or the *Cæsarean* Section.

The 3<sup>d</sup>. part, being the inner Orifice, may be closed, yea so as not to admit of a small Probe. It may be caus'd with cold Humors, stale Seed, or like *Menses*, whereby it becomes swell'd together when they are heaped upon it: for those in whom the mouth of the Womb is hard, must of necessity have it shut up; for at the time of the *Menses* it sometimes comes to pass that Nature only discharges it self of the thinnest Blood, retaining the grosser and thicker part: whence it comes also, that lurking winds remain gather'd in the Womb, which cause great pain both in the Belly and Sides thereof. In some Women 'tis so hard, tapering out and sunk down, that there can but little good be done by emollient and discussing Fomentations, or like Oyntments, but 'tis to be enlarg'd by *rad.*

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*Gentian.* or *præp. spung.* by which it may be widened and come to its due Purgations. Being thus widened, there may be easily put in an Instrument of Silver, Ivory, or Horn, after the fashion of a Screw, the one end thicker than the other, within hollow, by which the *Menses*, &c. may be fitly evacuated, being assisted by Coughing, Sneezing, Laughing, &c. This may be carried without any inconveniency, and 'tis better than Incision, which is dangerous, although that may be attempted, all other means failing, if there be little sensibility of the part, or if there be no sharp pain, or appear a thin, fluid, or foetid matter, with a blackness on it, for then the Evil is incurable.

The 4th. part, the Womb it self. In it may grow a Mole, which may hinder natural Purgations, as also from Conception. 'Tis an imperfect and useless piece of Flesh preternaturally growing in the Womb, which sometimes may continue 2, 3, or 4 months, yea sometimes till death. Those small and not fix'd are easily cur'd: That true is fleshy, having Veins and Arteries, without Bones, of a hard, round shape, and sometimes moving, being indeed a false Conception. Those false are those watery, windy, skinny, and such as consist of divers Humors. They cannot be bred but by Coition, being the product of corrupt Seed, and foul menstrual Blood.

*Signs* are a swell'd Belly accompanied with Leanness, closed Womb, dejected Appetite, Reaching and nauſeousness, cessation of *Menses*, swell'd Breasts, as also oft pain in the Loyns. Women are oft deceived, thinking they are with Child, till they pass the time. The Cure is the same with expelling a dead Birth, or the bringing away the Secundine, or a Childs head: but when fastned in the Womb, then 'tis incurable. 'Tis true, some of it may be drawn away with great hazard, but it will grow again.

The *Fingers and Toes* may grow together, either by default of *Confirmation*, in the Womb, or by accident, as after Wounds, Ulcers, &c. especially Burns, not Art-like dressed. If from the first, and not joynd by *Nerves, Tendons, Arteries*, let them, (as also those by accident) be divided. After apply some Astringent-Powder, in which lay Clothes dipt in *alb. Ov. & aq. Ros. & Plantag.* Anoint cum *Ol. Ros. & Lumbric.* The next day use this Digestive: *R. Tereb. lot. in aq. Ros. 3 i. Ol. Ros. & vitel. Oxæ. an. 3 ii. Croc. 3 β. viçl. Ov. num. i. M.* apply it on Lint, continue the anointing; after digested, cure it *S. A.*

*Observe*, In all these Operations, especially in this, unless they be little, and the Body be very clean, use *general* Evacuation.

## SECT. IV.

### *Of Divulsion.*

**T**His is a drawing parts one from another, performed by Cups, &c.

1. *Cups* are either applied alone, or with Scarifications; as the last may be performed without these. The first, as in *Gangrenes*, &c. The Cups themselves may be used to draw, on several accounts. As to draw diseased matter out of a part wherein it is; to draw deep *Apostemes* more outwardly; as also those in noble parts, to those visible: To warm parts, by drawing thither the Blood: To reduce parts elapsed: To draw out Flatulencies, and thin matter, and to ease pain. Applied to the *Mold of the Head*, to stay Rheums, to draw up the *Uvula*, &c. To the *Hypochondres*, to divert Bleeding at the Nose. To the *Neck*, for the *Palsie*, &c. To the *Scapula's*, for the Apoplexy, and all sleepy Diseases, &c. Under the *Paps*, to divert the Courses: To the *Ribs*, to reduce them: To the *Navel*, in *Uteri Procidentia*, Wind-Colick, pain after Purging, &c. To the *Flanks*, for Wind in the Spleen: To the *Ureters*, to draw down the Stone and Gravel into the Bladder: To the *Ears*, and Orifice of *Ulcers*, to draw out things thence, as Venom, matter, and other things: To the *Neck*, for the Quinsie: To *Bites of Venomous Creatures*, to draw out Venom.

The manner of Application, is either to stick dry'd Flax, with soft Wax, to the bottom within the Cup, or put it in loose; after set it on Fire, and presently clap it on. Others dip them in hot Water. Others stick in a little bit of Wax-Candle lighted, and so apply them. They are of various Forms, and divers matter. Some are to apply, and to suck up withal. See *Paræus*. The best select times are in the *Full-Moon*, about two or three a Clock in the Afternoon, not in the Wane; let them continue on about half an hour. If with Scarification, then having taken off the Cups, Scarifie; which is especially in the Arms, Legs, Thighs, Back; in the Neck, for diseases

eases of the Head, Eyes, Palsie. To the *Shoulders* in the midst, for Cough, difficulty of breathing, Diseases of the Breast, as Pleurisie, &c. To the sides of the *Neck and Chin*, in affects of the Mouth, Gums, Teeth, &c. On the *Region* of the Reins, for the Apostemies of that part, and of the Liver. On the *Arms*, if pained, and instead of opening a Vein, in Chiklren, Aged, and Breeding Women. To *Os Sacrum*, for Fistula's, and Hemorrhoids. To the Thighs, Legs, and Ankles, for the Strangury, pain of the Womb, Reins, Bladder, &c. For this, see more in *Merc. Aurel. Sever. de efficac. Medic.* Before these, are usually to precede Universal Evacuati-  
ons. For *Ligatures* they are set down in particular places, and several Diseases, to which you are referr'd. That with a *Pulley* to tear up by degrees, you have in *Hildan. Cent. 6. Obs. 7.* which to my thoughts is strange and hazardous.

## S E C T. V.

## Of Burnings, &amp;c.

**U**stion is fit for such Diseases as cannot be cured by Medicines or Knife, whether in soft or hard parts. In *Burning*, whether by *Actual* (which is better) or *Potential* Cauteries; there's a necessity, as of defending the Neighbour parts, so to purge well, in ill habited Bodies. The *Potential* are more acceptable usually than the *Actual*, because of persons fearfulness. To remove the Eschar, some advise Butter, or *Axungia* alone, applied with a Colewort-Leaf, which they say is best. Others disapprove it, lest they should produce a Gangrene.

*Cauteries* are useful in making Issues in several places, as on the *Cranial Suture*, between the *Scapula's*, Neck, Ears, Arms, Thighs, below the Knee, &c. Yet may they be made also by Incision; either with a Lancet, Incision-Knife, Lancet pointed or Scissors.

*Issues* are little Ulcers made by Art, in the sound parts of the Body, by the former ways to evacuate superfluous Humors; and so either to prevent or cure Diseases. For the places, let them be

between Muscles; which knowledge in Anatomy, and carefulness will help you to find out.

If made by *Cauftick*, or other ways, after you have found out the place, mark it with Ink; then apply a Plaister with a hole in it, in which lay the *Cauftick* on the place marked, and upon it another Plaister, and on that another, with a bended Groat in it; on all a Bollster, and then bind it with a Filler. After a fit time (*viz.* an hour, two, three, or four, &c. according to the working of the *Cauftick*) take it off, and on it lay *Empl. Diapal.* &c. dressing it twice a day, that the *Eschar* may the sooner separate. To remove the *Eschar*, *R. Sal. Com. 3 β. piper. 3 i. Caricar. pinguum. num. iii. fol. Rut. virid. m. i. Ferment. veter. & arid. 3 i. M. omnia diligentif. in form. Catapl.*

In those made by Incision, having taken up the Skin on both sides, make your Incision in the place marked with Ink; after put in a Pea, framed of Elder Pith, lay on a Plaister, and on that another, with a Groat or Threepence in it; and so as before.

If *Burnt*, after marked, apply the Cautery, yet not altogether through the Skin. The *Eschar* fallen, dress it as the other. Those *Actual* Cauteries in a Box are best. If they be on the Thigh, let it be on the inside, two or three Fingers breadth above the Knee. If in the Leg, so much below the Knee.

*Caufticks*, may be *Lapis infernalis*, which is this: *R. Vitriol. ust. 3 ii. Sal. Armon. 3 i. Calc. Viv. Ciner. & Vin. facibus an. 3 iii. Contrit. & commistis affund. lixiv. ficulneum aut Tithymalleum, subinde agitentur & colescentur donec omnia bene dissolv. Colat. in Olla nov. vitreat. coq. & reserv. pro usu.* Or, *R. Lixiv. Penn. Sapon. lb. iii. Decoque usque ad consumpt. ipsius lixiv. Deind. facum in fund. repert. R. 3 i. Cantarid. 3 i. Sublimat. præp. 3 ii. Cer. q. s. coq. omnia cum 3 ii. Opii Thebaic. subtilis. pul. M. & f. Cerusf.* It works in six hours. Or, *R. Calc. viv. part. 2. min. part. 1. Sap. fullon. q. s. prior. duo pul. M. cum sapon. & farin. Glabul.* The Silver Cauftick is commended, and I have tried it, and it works well; but it spreads as well as others. Some content themselves with those made of Quick-lime, Crown-Sope, or Black-Sope, beat well together. *Scultetus* hath two Sparadraps which he highly commends, to apply constantly to *Issues*; which see *Tabul. 43. Lit. L.* Some use only green-oyl'd Cloth, some only *Diachyl. ireat.* If cut, there may be put in, as at first, so after, if it should be ready to grow up, *Gentian. Hermodactyls, Iris*, that is, Peas framed of them. Proud-flesh may be removed, if in the bottom,

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between Muscles, which knowledge in Anatomy, and carefulness will help you to find out.

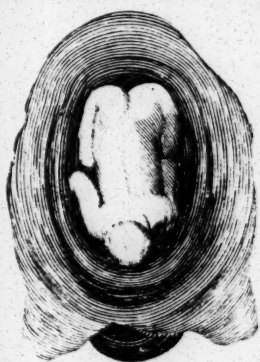
If made by *Cautick*, or other ways, after you have found out the place, mark it with Ink; then apply a Plaister with a hole in it, in which lay the *Cautick* on the place marked, and upon it another Plaister, and on that another, with a bended Groat in it; on all a Bollster, and then bind it with a Fillet. After a fit time (*viz.* an hour, two, three, or four, &c. according to the working of the *Cautick*) take it off, and on it lay *Empl. Diapal.* &c. dressing it twice a day, that the *Eschar* may the sooner separate. To remove the *Eschar*, *R. Sal. Com.* 3  $\beta$ . *piper.* 3 i. *Caricar. pinguum.* num. iii. *fol. Rut. xirid.* m. i. *Ferment. veter. & arid.* 3 i. *M. omnia diligens.* in form. Catapl.

In those made by Incision, having taken up the Skin on both sides, make your Incision in the place marked with Ink; after put in a Pea, framed of Elder Pith, lay on a Plaister, and on that another, with a Groat or Threepence in it; and so as before.

If *Burnt*, after marked, apply the Cautery, yet not altogether through the Skin. The *Eschar* fallen, dress it as the other. Those Actual Cauteries in a Box are best. If they be on the Thigh, let it be on the inside, two or three Fingers breadth above the Knee. If in the Leg, so much below the Knee.

*Cauticks*, may be *Lapis infernalis*, which is this: *R. Vitriol. ust.* 3 ii. *Sal. Armon.* 3 i. *Calc. Vru. Ciner. è Vin. facibus an.* 3 iii. *Contrit. & commistis affund. lixiv. ficulneum aut Tithymalleum, subinde agitentur & colentur donec omnia bene dissolv. Colat. in Olla nov. vitreat. coq. & reserv. pro usu.* Or, *R. Lixiv. Penn. Sapon. lb.* iii. *Decoque usque ad consumpt. ipsius lixiv. Deind. facum in fund. repert. R.* 3 i. *Cantharid.* 3 i. *Sublimat. præp.* 3 ii. *Cer. q. s. coq. omnia cum* 3 ii. *Opî Thebaic. subtilis. pul. M. & f. Cerus.* It works in six hours. Or, *R. Calc. vru. part. 2. min. part. 1. Sap. fullon. q. s. prior. duo pul. M. cum sapon. & farin. Glabul.* The Silver *Cautick* is commended, and I have tried it, and it works well; but it spreads as well as others. Some content themselves with those made of Quick-lime, Crown-Sope, or Black-Sope, beat well together. *Scultetus* hath two Sparadraps which he highly commends, to apply constantly to *Issues*; which see *Tabul. 43. Lit. L.* Some use only green-oyl'd Cloth, some only *Diachyl. ireat.* If cut, there may be put in, as at first, so after, if it should be ready to grow up, *Gentian. Hermodactyls, Iris*, that is, Peas framed of them. Proud-flesh may be removed, if in the bottom,

*The  
Figure of the Child  
turning it self to the  
birth.*



*Place  
this table of figur's  
between y<sup>e</sup> 164<sup>th</sup> and  
165<sup>th</sup> Pages*





2  
DO.  
TON.



tom, with a Pea besmear'd *cum Unguent fusc.* Or make a Pea of *Mercur. præcip.* and white Wax ; which also keeps it open. If only the edges, use *Alum. Calc.* Or, R. *Empl. Diapomph.* ʒ i. *præcip.* ʒ i. *Alum. Calc.* ʒ i. *β. Ol. Ros.* ʒ i. *M. f. Mass.* If hot Humors flow, use *Unguent. Alb. Camp. & popul.* mixt, and if there be need, Purge. If there be Inflammation, use *aq. Ros. & Plantag.* If dried up, R. *Cer. Alb. Ven.* ʒ iii. *pul. Rhab.* ʒ ii. *Agaric.* ʒ i. *rad. Gent.* ʒ i. *β. Li-quef. ad ignem Cer. post insperg. pul. & f. Mas.* To remove ill smells, wash it with Wine. If you desire more, see *Glandorp.* Thus much for the *second Part of Chirurgery.*

## PART III.

### SECT. I.

#### CHAP. I.

#### Of Dead-Birth, Mole, Secundine.

**T**His part is call'd *Exæresis*, which is the extracting of things hurtful. These are *either* bred in the Body ; or else come in from without.

The first are of several forts ; as Dead Child, Mole, Secundine, Stone in Bladder, Urethra, Teeth, pieces of Scull, Urine, Blood Extravasated, &c.

The second are Bullets (for Darts and Arrows seldom are in use) Fifth-Bones, Stones, Metals, Fruits, Plants, Seeds, Animals, Fetters or any extraneous things, that may be carried into a wounded part ; also Iron, and parts of Knives.

1. A *Dead-Birth*, and that alive may be put together ; we begin with the Latter. 'Tis true, 'tis the Midwives imployment ; yet be-



being it may fall out to be the *Chirurgion's* work, take what comes after.

To set down foregoing Signs of Travail, is needless. The time being come, she is to be put into a Posture. Some put them to a Stool, made on purpose, little in use now. Others put them on their Knees, others cause them to lean on Womens Shoulders, others sit on Womens Laps, others lye on a Bed or Pallat; in which posture I have brought forth both dead and alive, as also in most of the postures before. Let her not labour too much, till strong pains come, and then let her resolve on Patience, and not stir in time of her Travail. If she be faint, you may give her some *Fulap. Norimberg. cum Confect. Alkerm.* to which may be added *Spir. Croc. & syr. Caryophyl.* Or, *R. Fulap. Norimberg. aq. Melis. an. 3 i. Cinam. tenu. 3 β. spir. vel tinct. Croc. 3 iii. syr. Caryoph. 3 vi. M. f. Fulap.* Your hands are to be anointed *cum Axung.* which may serve (some boyl therein Tansie) especially if the Water have broke forth, and left the Womb-neck dry. If Travail be slow, it may be quickned with giving a spoonful of the following oint, as also if pains abate. *R. aq. Brion. Compos. 3 i. β. Puleg. Meliss. an. 3 ii. spir. Castor. 3 ii. M. f. Fulap.* Or, *R. Borac. 3 ii. Succin. alb. 3 i. Croc. 3 β. M. f. pul. tenu. & cap. cum Vin.* Or, *R. fecor. Angul. in furn. pan. sicc. 3 i. Nucleor Persic. num. 2. cum 5. Nucibus jugland. Croc. gr. vii. M. detur cum Artem. vel Lil. alb.* But before you give these or the like, be sure the Child be in a right posture, lest you do more certain hurt than good. After the Water is broke, if the Head offer it self right, with its Face towards *Anus*, receive it; if not, endeavour to place it right; then turn your finger round about the Head gently, to make way for its Birth. If it present it self any other way, endeavour to gain the Feet and bring it away, which is more than the Head; but then also be sure the Childs Face be right. The Child born, bring away the After-Birth, and in this trust not to the string, but rather by its being directed, put up your Hand gently, and lay hold on the Secundine, and bring it away gently by degrees. For certainly the hand may go up where the Body comes out. After which, put a closure to the Woman, and bid her keep her Legs close, that it may be kept there, and cold prevented from entering the Womb. This done, let there be a sufficient large Towel (better than a Rouler) to come round her over her Belly, and pin before; and a Half-Sheet about her. After laid in Bed, she may take some Water Gruel, made with  
three

three parts of Water, and one of White-Wine, or of Water alone or of Water and Beer.

If Labour have been long and hard, give some Irish Slate, or *Sperm. Ceti*, in a draught of Chamomel Posset-Drink, of which she may also drink, at least, Morning and Night. Or, R. *Scandul. Hibern. & sper. Cet. an. ʒ ii. M. f. pul. pro duabus Dos.* Being in Bed, keep her quiet for a week, in which time let her take little. If they go not to Stool after three days, you may give a Clyster made of three quarters of a Wine-pint of Milk, and two spoonfuls of coarse Sugar therein dissolved and strained.

The Child is to have the *Navel-String* ty'd with a double Thread, or Yarn, a good Inch from the Belly: others allow two, and then cut it off an Inch above the Ligature. If the Child be weak, they first put back the Blood towards the Belly; on the Section apply a double Linnen Cloth, dipt in *Ol. Ros. vel Amygd. d.* some use it only dry, some cleanse the Child only with Clothes, others wash it with Water and Red Wine, warm, good to hinder perspiration. The Child had best take first *Ol. Amygd. dul. cum Sacch. Cand. alb.* Others give Sack, which is not approv'd. Others only Water and Sugar, little better. If they have Gripings, discovered by their too much crying, give fine Powder of Aniseeds to ʒ i. in some Pap, &c. yea more, till the Child begin to Stool well, which hath excellently succeeded in Children till a quarter or half a year old, or after that time may be given a Clyster with a little Milk, wherein is boyld Coriander-Seeds; adding thereto, being strain'd, a spoonful of Syrup of Violets. *Aq. Ceras. Nigr. Puleg. Petrosel.* are also good for the Wind; with any of which, mix a little Syrup of Clove-Gilly-flowers, which if the Child be weak, may serve as soon as it is born. 'Tis rather a green matter lying in their Guts, that is the cause of gnawings, which may be removed with Pouder of new Aniseeds.

As a dead Child is to be removed by manual Operation: So also a living, if it be too big, or the Womans Passage too strait, or it cannot possibly be turned; or both be too weak. This is dreadful; yet 'tis better to save Life, than lose two. The way in both is the same; yet be not too rash in this work, but as careful, so very tender. I have been oft call'd where there hath been no great need, and compell'd to do what I would have forborn, of which take this. One *Goadvife Elliot*, at the *Asss* near *Warwick*; where I found two Midwives, after I had desired them to acquaint me with

with the Womans condition, they said it was desperate, she being almost spent, the Child was dead, and Travail or Pains gone. I went to her and observed her Pulse, which though low, was equal; making tryal, I found the Child lay well, and I supposed alive. I earnestly desired them to let me return, promising them somewhat to provoke pains, and doubted not but of a good Issue. But no intreaty would serve; assaying to be gone, the Women took me and brought me by violence back to the Bed-side, telling me they were sure the Child was dead, and I should not stir till I had delivered her. I us'd my Instrument, which had, no sooner entred slightly into the Scull, but with little strength the Child came away alive. After which, I dressed it with some Parsly and Butter at present, being in the Night; after which, I dressed it several days with other Medicines; and it was in a hopeful way. After which, a careless Servant coming to watch, having the Child in her Lap, being asleep, dropt it into the Fire, and there it was suffocated and burnt to death. Another I was sent for to at Woodcot in Church-Wotton Parish; where after I had been twice, and would not do any thing, the Child being alive, and her pains sufficient, though the Midwives affirmed it was dead; the third time they sent, and beg'd I would deliver her. After tryal how the Child lay, I with my Instrument happily fixed in the lesser corner of the Eye, brought it away, the Child living; after I cured it, and is now alive, being fourteen years old; the blemish is scarce discernable; though I pulled pretty hard. I could give many observations of delivery of dead Children, which the Midwives have affirmed alive; and I having delivered them, they have, to their shame, been forced to confess they could not but have been dead three or four days: But to pass these.

*Signs of a dead Child are.* If the hand being dipt in warm Water, be laid on the Womans Navel, and Cordials be given the Mother, and neither she nor they feel it move, 'tis *doubtful*: especially if crums of Bread be dipt in Canary, and laid to the Navel. If the After-Birth be excluded before the Child, the Membranes of the Childs head be no more distended, 'tis surely dead. If Water and stinking matter flow from the Womb, the Child falls heavy to the side, when the Woman turns; if the Mothers Face grow pale, her Breath be fetid, the lower parts of her Belly and the extrem parts grow cold, there be pain of the Head, Fever and Fainting, 'tis *probably dead*; and the Mother may follow. Of which

which I could give you *Observations*, especially if there be *Convulsions* and a *Delirium*.

*Causes* are various, as debility of the expulsive faculty, the Infants bigness, or any posture, save what's right, *i. e.* either Head or Feet come first. Thickness of the Wombs Membranes, straitness of the Passage, great weakness of the Mother or Child. If the Childs Head comes with its Face towards the Mothers Belly, and fall on *Os Pubis*: In this case the Child *cannot be delivered*, except the Head be a little rais'd, and the Birth be turn'd towards the Back in a due posture: The bunchings in of the *Vertebra's* near *Os Sacrum*, and the inverse motion of the Womb. The two last may perhaps be much question'd; but to resolve, I shall briefly present an *Observation* or two.

For the *First*, being commanded by the *Lady Dowager Brook* to wait on her to *London*, to take the consult of Physicians, in the way before we came to *Tossiter*, we met with the Tydings of that fatal Fire of *London*, which caused her Honour to resolve for *Hackney*. After some time of her being there, I was desired by Mrs. *Hatton*, to go visit one near her time of her first Child, who was aged; She begged of me to come to her if there was need. I told her, there were several much abler than my self, and fitted with Instruments (which I wanted) that might be had from the *City*. After two or three days, in the night she sent for me. I being very much indisposed, and the night tempestuous, I denyed; but being much importun'd by a Gentlewoman, I went; when come, I made tryal, and found the Child came right, but without advantage; though pains were strong. I made use of what came next my thought, getting it a little better fitted at a Smiths Shop hard by, with which I brought away the Child, though with much difficulty. Which being done, I put up my Hand presently, to bring away the *Secundine*. I met in the way a great Bunch, at first thinking it another Childs Head, but having felt it considerably, I found it a Bunch very hard, distinct from the Womb. Being in the Morning had to Mrs *Hatton* in a Coach, I then told her (being with me) if ever her *Kinswoman* had another Child, if great care were not taken, both might dye. Which came to pass, for though on the next Child she had (as we are called) a *Man-Midwife* from *London*, both of them dyed. They sent me word after to *Warwick*, she greatly desired me. For the inverse motion of the Womb I can aver, I have been with several Women, and whilst their

their pains were off, I could easily feel the Posture of the Child; but pains coming, I have found the neck of the Wombs inner mouth so contracted, that I could do nothing; yea, though after I fixed my Instrument, and assaying to draw it out, I have found my labour vain; yet when their pain was off, I have brought it away without much Labour to my self, nor much pain to them. I could have set down more of both cases, but I forbear.

*Progn.* There needs not many, if you observe what's set down in the Signs.

If the Child be dead, it must be suddenly removed, and in other cases too, lest the Life of the Mother also go.

Cure is either *Medicinal* or *Manual*; see for the first the *Marrow of Physick*.

*Manual Operation*, is either by the Hand it self, which is to be anointed as before, and putting it up, draw it away; but if this be fruitless, the Instruments must be used, though dreadful and difficult; but Necessity hath no Law. The Hook is to be fixed to the hinder part of the Head, Ear, Eye, or Mouth. If an *Arm* be forth, and cannot be returned to stay, it must be taken off at the Shoulder-Joynt if possible (which I have done several times without seeing or hurt to the Woman) and after endeavour to come at the Head, and there fix your *Instrument*. If not, you must fix it where you can. Only take care in the drawing, that the hook slipping, you neither offend the Womb, nor its Neck, &c.

At *Kennehworth* four Miles from *Warwick*, I fixed my Instrument on the Childs Neck, both the Arms having been pull'd off before I came. After it had at twice or thrice divided the Flesh, at last it fell on the Bones, and in drawing, the Neck broke quite off, and finding the Shoulders come, I fixed again, and brought the Body away; and presently putting up my Hand, and getting hold on the Mouth, I brought the Head away; and after, the After-Birth. The Woman is yet alive, and well; though 'tis many years since.

Near ten years ago, I was sent for to one *Goodwife Welsh* at *Gannaway Gate*, three Miles from *Warwick*. Making tryal, I found the Childs Head off. Having told the *Midwife* of it, and giving no Answer, I said plainly, if they would not let me see the Childs Head, I would not meddle; at last she brought it to me. And seeing that neither it nor the part of the Neck thereto was discoloured, or putrid, I thought certainly there must be some great  
hin-



hindrance ; and finding the Passage well open, I supposed it the greatness of the Child. I fixt my Instrument in the Breast, and from thence came forth a great deal of Water, after which, it came forth pretty well to the Belly, which finding to stick hard, though a soft part, I was resolved to use all my strength to pull it away, only with my hands ; which I did with much ado. After the Woman was in Bed, I call'd for the Child, and in it made an *Apertion* in the Belly, out of which I let out two quarts of Water. Were it not to swell the Book, I could multiply *Observations*. As to the *Secundine*, I need say no more, it hath been very unhappily left by *Midwives* ; some of which I have removed, some by hand, others by Medicines. Others having not been willing to it, have paid their debt to Nature. The following being much commended, *R. Myrrh. rub. ʒi. Croc. Austr. ʒβ. Borac. Ven. ʒβ. Cinam. acut. gr. viii. M. f. pul. pro. 2. dof.* A Decoction of *Squinanth*, with a little Saffron taken, hath cast out the After-Birth, and mitigated pain. *Unguent. ad partum facilitandum. R. Mucilag. Sem. lini, Fœmigr. rad. albæ, an. ʒi. pingued. Anser. ol. Coct. Cham. Lilior. alb. an. ʒi. Croc. ʒi. Cer. q. s. f. Unguent.* See *Riverius Cent. 1. Obs. 93. C. 2. Obs. 3. 7. C. 3. Obs. 34.*

A Mole is a Mass without Bones and Bowels, an imperfect Conception from fault of the Seed, at least in one party. After the fourth Month 'tis known (hardly before) by a beating trembling motion, falling like a stone to the part the Woman turns to. In this the Belly is sooner great and more hard than in a true Birth, and more troublesome to carry ; there's no Milk in the Breasts, difficulty of Breathing, pain of the Back, Groins, &c.

*Cause* is the Seed, with debility of the formative faculty, either in it self, or from too much Blood rushing into the Womb. 'Tis usually begot in the time of *Menses*.


*Progn.* If in coming forth of the Mole, a great Hemorrhage follows, 'tis dangerous.

*Cure, Medicinal.* If there be *Plethora*, *V. S.* largely, if not, sparingly, in the Foot ; use strong Purges, and repeat them. Procure the Course strongly ; for what procures them, expels the Mole. *Zacutus* after endeavours to extract (which must be with the *Griffins Talon*) gave this, *R. Eupherb. ʒi. f. pul. & cum syr. Artemis. f. Pil.* These being given four times, in the space of twelve hours, brought away eight Moles. This also is excellent.

Rx. *Pul. Troch. de Myrrb.* ʒ iii. *Asa fetid* ʒ β. *Dictam. Cretic. Sabin.* an ʒ i. *Succin. alb. præp.* ʒ β. *Borac. minor.* ʒ i. *Cinam. lign. Cass. an.* gr. v. *Croc. Orient. gr.* xv. f. *pul. Dos.* à ʒ i. ad ʒ ii. in decoct. *Cicer. rub. cum rad. Petroselin.* This may also be helpful in Dead-Birth. To prevent. 1. Let not Coition be too frequent in weak Bodies. 2. Not in time of Menfes. Or, thirdly, when the Womb labours of any Distemper.

*The Cæsarean Birth.* 'Tis a dangerous Operation, yet hath been successfully perform'd. 'Tis the extraction of the *Fœtus* out of the Womb, that cannot be deliver'd, but by the Incision of it and her Belly, so to be made, as if possible to save both Mother and Child. It hath been several times perform'd on one Woman, without impairing fruitfulness. If done on the Living, 'tis not to be attempted, unless all other means have prov'd successful, yet must it be before strength be too far spent; if the Child be dead, and the Mother alive. If on one and the Child alive, the Chirurgeon is to be at hand, whilst the Mother is yet living, though ready to dye, that the work may be presently perform'd, to save the Child.

The Causes respecting the Child are, 1. If too fat and big. 2. When there are more than one striving to come forth together, one of them being dead, lying in the others way. 3. When a Monster with two Heads, Arms, &c. 4. When dead and putrefied, or the Fruit all wasted, save the Bones. Those that respect the Mother are, 1. When too narrow, having been married too young or too old. 2. When the parts by some Scar hardned, are made narrow, or when they are grown together, or when there's a fleshy Excrecence in the Sheath. 3. When the *Os Pubis* is grown unnaturally big, or stands out; when there's a fleshy Swelling with in the Womb, or Swellings in its Neck, &c. Having considered the strength of the Woman, give an emollient Clyster to empty the Guts, and a good Cordial or Glas of Wine to fortify her.



Take care the make water, to empty the Bladder; and have in readines Pen and Ink to mark the place, the length of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a foot, with transverse lines, as in the Margin; a good Incision-Knife, four or five Needles threaded with Scarlet Silk, three soft Spunges, several Bolsters of Cloth, a four fold doubled Napkin to put round about the Belly, two broad Roulers, each six inches broad, to roul the Belly, and to stop the Blood; as also the following Medicines. The Woman is to lye on her Back, near the edge of the Bed, let two strong persons hold her,

her, keeping her Legs close, laying a great Pillow under her Head. Let the soundest side be pitched on, unless there be a Rupture, and then take that side, the Mark being dried. If the Woman be dead, take the place you judge fittest; 'tis to be two or three inches beneath, and on the side of the Navil, and as much from the lower part. First cut open the Belly to the Fat, then through the Muscles and *Peritonæum*; the Womb appearing, open it in the middle with great care as to the Child, that it, nor its Bandage be not wounded, the Child, After-Birth and Navel-String speedily take forth. If the Child be weak, sprinkle the After-Birth with warm Wine, and lay to the Childs Belly, and deliver it into the hands of the Midwife, and immediately wash the Womb with this. *R. Rad. Consolid. major. Sarsapar. an. ʒ β. herb. Agrimon. Alb. Artemis. Rorismar. an. m. i. fl. r. Melilot. Lavendul. Ros. rub. an. m. β. Sem. Anis. Fenicul. an. ʒ ii. Caster. ʒ i. f. omnium decoct. in vin. rub. usque ad tertie part. consump.* It stays Bleeding and cleantes. Presently after stitch up the Wound, as you stitch a Hare-Lip, only keep open a place with a Tent, in the most depending part. The restrictive Pouder is this: *R. Farin. volatil. ʒ i. β. bol. Arm. ʒ β. gyps. ʒ ii. Resinæ, Oliban. an. ʒ i. β. Sang. drac. ʒ i. omnia subtilij. pul. & misce.* Of this apply with White of Eggs and Vinegar beat together.

Bleeding stay'd, then heal the Wound, according to the first intention, with this neat Balsome or the like. *R. Ol. olivar. lb β. Tereb. ʒ iii. rad. Consolid. major. Tormentil. an. ʒ ii. Herb. trifol. odorat. m. i. fl. r. Rorif. Centaur. an. m. β. Hyperic. m. i. β. Croc. ʒ i. Contundantur simul cum ol. vitro includ. & calore solis per 40. dies digerantur: postea exprimatur liquor, & servetur in usum.* After the first, and so in the rest, are to be used the Bolsters, on these the Napkin, and then the Roulers. The Womb it self is not to be stitched, but to be healed by Injections, yet such as may not hinder the Lochies, by which also the pain may be mitigated, inflammation prevented, the Womb warmed and strengthened, and superfluous *Sordes* expel'd.

The Tent is to be kept in until the great danger and the usual Symptoms are past. Plaster, &c. may be such as are used to other Wounds of the Belly.

For Dyer, let it be of light and nourishing Meats, as good Broths, Pullet, Mutton, porched Yelks of Eggs, or such as are used in great Wounds and Ulcers of the Belly, taking always great care she be not costive, if so, give Clysters as there's need.

## CHAP. II.

## Of Symptoms or Accidents after Birth.

These are several. If there be *Weakness*, she may safely take two or three Spoonfuls at a time of this, R. *Aq. Ceras. nigr.* ℥β. *Cinamon.* Hordeat. ʒi. *Marg. præp.* ʒi. *Sacch. Perlar.* ʒvi. *M.* If with fainting they have not their Lochies well, R. *Aq. Artemis. Puleg. an.* ʒii. *Rut. Hyster. an.* ʒi. *Tinctur. Castor. Sacch. Alb. an.* ʒβ. *M.* Or, R. *Aq. Puleg. Meliss. an.* ʒiii. *Syr. Artemis.* ʒi. β. *Tinct. Croc.* ʒii. *Castor. in petia ligat. & suspens.* ʒi. *M. Propinentur hujus Cochl.* ʒ. vel 4. aliquoties in die. Besides there may be used *Frictions, Ligatures* to the lower parts; and if need, the *Saphæna* may be opened.

If *Lochies* be too immoderate, use *Ligatures, Frictions* to the other parts; some apply *Cups* under the Breast. But beware: the following is more safe. R. *Aq. Plantag. Portulac. Ceras. nigr. flor. Nymph. an.* ʒiii. *Syr. Symphyt. q. s. f. Fulep. add. spir. Vitr.* ʒβ. cap. ʒiv. cum pul. *Succin. alb.* ʒi. repet. bis vel ter in die. Or, R. *Succin.* ʒi. β. *Coral. præp.* ʒii. *M. f. pul. pro 4 Dof. Cap. cum syr. Coral. vel Portulac.* Asses Dung strain'd in Beer, is good in Broth, &c. boyl Knot-grass, Shepherds-Pouch and Plantain. *Creta* laid to the Navel is good. Roots of Dropwort are very good.

*After-Pains* in many are very troublesome; they are either from sharp grumous Blood, Lochies not rightly flowing, narrowness of the Vessels, or Wind and Cold. Chamomile-Posset-drink is very good. *Ol. Amygd. d. cum Sacch. Cand.* Or, R. *Nuc. Moschat. sem. Anis. Cinam. an.* ʒi. f. pul. Give it in the Posset-drink or white-wine. *Ol. Nuc. Mosch.* is good to gut. x. in Broth.

A Fever called *Lactea*, may assault the third day: If in this a fit Diet be observed, and the aforesaid Posset-drink used, it will pass off by Sweat. If it be from suppression of *Lochies*, see before; to which may be added *Cups cum Scarif.* to the Thighs, and if the time of the Flux be near gone, *V. S.* in the Arm. If from vicious Humors after the Lochies are past; then purge gently with Lenitives. Sometimes there is a grievous pain in the Groins, which I have oft removed with applying a Plaister of *Galbanum* to the Navel.

For

For Tumors in the Breast from abundance of coagulated Milk, in the beginning anoint *cum Ol. Ros.* and keep them drawing; after anoint *cum Unguent. Dialb.* ʒ i. *Ol. Ros.* ʒ β. *M. Or.* the first alone. If it come to be inflamed, then Bleeding, Purging, and Sweating is requisite. If at first, and all along this be used, it may prevent breaking. *R. Cer. alb.* ʒ iv. *Sperm. Cet.* ʒ ii. *Gum. Galb. in Acet. dissolut.* ʒ i. *M. f. Empl. Minscb.* it easeth pain, dissolves hardness, and curdled Milk; if it will break, *Empl. Crocat. Minscb.* is admirable. The Cataplasin below cur'd one of a Tumor in the right muscles of the Belly on the right Side; it brought out the matter at the Navel.

Juice of deadly Night-shade, or rather the fresh Leaves laid on the Paps, mollifies, discusses and heals the hardened Tumors, yea Cancers: oft tryed.

*Empl. in Mammar. inflam.*

*R. Sebi, Cerum. Cer. alb. an. part. æq. liquefiant, add. Cereb. ol. Olivar. an. q. s. per hanc mixturam traducatur Chart. & apponatur parti affectæ.*

For Tumors that are Schirrous.

*R. Pulp. pom. rapar. major. an. ʒ i. coq. in lacte Caprin. vel aq. Malv. ad pulvis consistent. add. Medul. panis albis. ʒ β. Farin. fabar. sem. Fenu-gr. an. ʒ ii. fol. Malv. Brassic. rub. Malv. arboresc. Ros. rub. an. ʒ i. ficum num. vii. Croc. ʒ i. cum ol. Ros. q. s. f. Catapl.* This apply'd for three days breaks the Aposteme: if you would have it more mollifying, add *Diach. f.* ʒ β. if more ripening, *Diach. cum gum.* ʒ i. Rather open it by Incision than Caustick, and use *Balsam. Sulphur. Lucatel. Sc.* with which I have cured many. To dry up Milk, eat little, drink less: if need, open the *Saphæna*, anoint *cum Ol. Myrtin.* On which apply this, *R. Pul. Mastic. Nuc. Moscb. an. ʒ ii. Nuc. Cupress. ʒ iii. Balauft. Myrtin. an. ʒ i. β. Ireos Flor. ʒ β. Ol. Myrtin. ʒ iii. Tereb. Venet. ʒ ii. Cer. nov. q. s. f. Empl. Or. R. Diapal. ʒ iv. Salv. pul. ʒ β. Ol. Myrt. q. s. f. Empl.* Some put under the Arm-pits, Wooll or Flax-Hurds. *Crystal. in tergo à regione Mammil. applic. lac immittit*: oft proved.

For the Nipples chapt, use this; *R. Aq. Ros. rub. ʒ iv. Litharg. aur. ʒ ii. Sacch. purif. ʒ ii. coq. ad consist. Unguent.* With this anoint them; this hurts not the Child, but is good for its Mouth being sore. *Ol. vitel. Ovor.* After anointing, make a Nutmeg hollow, fitted to put on the Nipple, which is very good. In want of Milk, first gently Parge, after every Morning take *pul. Lumbric. præp. ʒ ii. cum*  
De-



*Decoct. convenient. ex sem. Fœnicul. Aneth. Liquirit. &c. and anoint the Breast cum Ol. Lumbric. and keep a fit Diet; some anoint them oft cum Ol. Anis.*

Tumors from abundance of Milk, although hard and painful, may easily be cur'd *cum Unguent. Dialthææ comp.* the aqueous matter being sucked out by a Woman or Whelp.

This neglected, it grows harder and harder, yea becomes inflam'd, and then *V. S.* Purging and Sweating is requisite. Outwardly apply this: *R. Farin. sem. Althææ Fœnugr. an. ʒ i. Flor. Sambuc. Cham. an. m. i. Ros. rub. p. ii. Micæ pan. similag. ʒ i. β. coq. in Cerevis. add. acer. Ros. ʒ i.*

The flux of Humors and Pain being ceas'd, the rest may be discuss'd with the next.

*R. Farin. fabar. sem. lini, Fœnugr. an. ʒ i. sem. Cunt. ʒ iii. Coq. ex Vin. alb. add. Unguent. Dialth. Compos. ol. Cham. an. ʒ β. M. f. Catapl.*

When it begins to Apostemate, Maturatives are to be us'd.

*R. Fol. Malv. Althææ an. m. i. Farin. sem. lini ʒ i. Fœnugræc. ʒ i. β. Ferment. ʒ β. Coq. ex lac. Vaccin. add. Unguent. Basilic. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ i. M. f. Catapl.*

The Tumor suppurated, open it with an Incision Knife, which is better than a Caustick; dress it *cum Bals. Sulph.* and on the Breast apply *Empl. Diasulphur. Ruland.*

The decoction of Lady-mantle is good against flagging of the Breast, if Linnen dipt therein be apply'd.

The *Wrinkling of the Belly*, is not much valued, Capons Grease is good.

*Tearing of Vulva* into *Anus* happens though seldom, which may be cured as other Wounds. Only do not stitch, lest you should be forced to divide it again, when the next Child is to be born.

*June last 1673.* came one to me, for a young Woman, who was thus us'd by a *Midwife*; withal she was very much swell'd, the Privities-Neck of the Womb, so far as could be seen, was discoloured. I advis'd to apply the Pap of roasted Apples, mixed with Chamomile, shred and boyl'd; which was laid on each side the *Vulva*. First anointing the part *cum Bals. Palm.* The *Bals.* was also apply'd to the Wound; and with these in few weeks she was well. Since which, I delivered her of her second Child, dead two or three days before, being almost spent with abundance of *Menses*, &c. without Instrument.

I have known them also very subject to the *Hemorrhoids* in *Anus*, and also in the Neck of the Womb, both which have been eas'd and removed with the said Balsam, also with an Oynment fram'd *ex Diapal. Unguent. Popul. & Ol. Sambuc.* Their flowing in the sheath, may be distinguished from the Courses, because they usually cause pain, and may be there felt and seen, being from the Branches of *Ven. Pudend.* the pain in the Courses being in the *Hypogastrium*.

To ease Pain, R. *Mucilag. sem. Cydon. Alth. an. ʒ β. Croc. Ol. Ros. pingued. Gallin. an. ʒ i. vitel. Ovir. num. i. M. f. Unguent.* Or, R. *Labarg. aur. Cerus. lot. Plumb. an. ʒ i. aq. Portulac. ʒ v. M.* Let the Hemorrhoids be washed with it, and apply a Cloth dipt therein, to the part affected: this is excellent.

The Womb, especially in Lying-in Women, is apt to be inflamed, from *Preternatural Afflux of Blood*; this oft passeth to an Abscess, if negligently handled. If it should *Sphacelate*, there's certain Death.

This must be handled as other Inflammations of the Intestines are. Bleed in the Foot, after in the Arm.

If need, use Clysters that mollifie and gently cool; also gentle Purges, &c.

*Rupture of the Womb*, is when a Child breaks out of the Womb into the Belly, of which see *Roenhuisius*. The observation in short is this. A Woman having been four days in Labour, with great throes and pangs, grievously complained of pains on her left Side, about and above the Navel. The Midwives Sentiments as to the Womans condition were various, and all untrue. He bids the Woman hold her Breath, and laying his Hand on the Navel he found all her pains most of all above the Navel, nothing passing from below, only a little moisture, without any appearance of a Child. He advis'd the *Cæsarean Section*, to which she was willing; but being weak, he delay'd; only gave her an Emollient Clyster, and a Cordial Julep. After a small time she died; being open'd, he found the Child out of the Womb in the Belly amongst the Guts, and part of the Secundine firmly fastned to the Colon, as the other part to the Womb.

He supposed this happened from some external Cause, there being found nothing in the Cavity of the Belly but a black extravasated Blood and Water, nor at all mix'd with purulent matter. The Clyster and Cordial Julep were these: R. *Fol. Bibmalv. m. ds. f. Artemis. Matricarie, puleg. an. m. ss. Flor. Cham. Melil. an. p. iii. Sem.*

*Anis.* *Fenicul.* an. ʒ ii. *f. s. a. decoct.* *Colar.* *Sumat* ʒ vi. *in quibus dissol.*  
*Diacathol.* *Lenit.* cum ʒ i. *Ol. Mucaginum* ʒ i. *β. M. f. Clyster.* *R. Aq.*  
*Fenicul.* ʒ iv. *Artemis.* ʒ ii. *Cinam.* ʒ i. *Confect.* *Hyacinth.* ʒ ii. *Laud.*  
*Opiat.* gr. i. *Croc.* ʒ β. *M. f. pot.*

Another complaining of a pain about her Fundament, the right Gut being search'd, there were found two Feet of a Child, each Foot  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Fingers length, by which the rest was drawn forth by parcels, save one Rib that came by the right passage. Of this Case there are several Instances, as some Bones working out of the Navel, &c.

### CHAP. III.

#### Of Lithotomia.

**S**tones are found in other parts of the Bodies besides the Kidneys and Bladder, as Gall, &c. which are without the Compass of this Operation; so are also those in the Kidneys, though some think not: We shall here only treat of those in the Bladder and Urethra.

A Stone is a hard Body concreted from a Pituitous salt or earthy matter, by a peculiar stone-making quality, causing pain, obstructions and other Symptoms, in the place where 'tis detain'd.

*Signs.* As to this Operation, the Stone is best discovered by the Catheter: you are to anoint it with Oyl of sweet-Almonds; when put into the Bladder, let the Party be in a stooping posture, leaning against something with his Back, his Knees being a Foot asunder, put it in gently, with which you may feel the Stone, unless inclosed in a Cystis, and stick to the Bladder; and then use not Incision, but proper Medicines to hinder its increase. Some feel it out by their Finger, put into Anus, pressing down the Region of the Bladder.

*Causes* are above.

*Progn.* are needfess. Only the Operation is more dangerous in aged than in young, and in those who have very great Stones, than in those that have less; those included in a Bag and adhering to the Bladder, are deadly.

*Cure.* Physical, see the Marrow of Physick. For Manual Operation,

tion, 'tis variously performed. In some, there's us'd something to prepare before the work. If the Body be weak and the stone be very big, there will be great hazard. Let Diet for some time be exact. Shun all things of hard Concoction, and such as are sharp; Spices and things slimy, feed on what's of good digestion, as Mutton, Eggs, &c. For Drink, R. *Agrimon. Veronic. an. M. β. Liquirit. ʒ β. incid. & coq. in aq. Fontan. lb iiii. ad tertia part. consumpt. add. Sacch. ʒ i. β. Cinam. ʒ iv. M.* The Emulsion of the cold Seeds with Almonds are excellent; purge with Lenitives. In Infants, use *syr. Ros. sol. vel Cichor. cum Rhab.* In those Elder, *Cast. cum Man. Elect. Lenit.* A proper Magistral syrup may be very useful, though the former or the like may serve; which may be repeated. If need, use *V. S.* Some before cutting use a half Bath, little in use now. The Spring-time is thought the fittest, Autumn next; but it may be at any time, if the Air be temperate, either of it self, or made so by Art.

The Instruments to be ready are, Catheters, Probes, Conductors, *Itinerium, Specula, Pincers, small Hooks, Astringent-Powders, Roulers, Spunges, Cordials.*

The day you operate, let the Patient have had a Stool, and made. Water, having walked a turn or two. If able, let him take a Jump: If it be a Child, take it under the Arms, and shake him; that so the stone may fall to the Neck of the Bladder.

Place the Party on a soft Pillow, on a strong Man's Lap, with both his Hands ty'd to the Soles of his Feet, and let two by-standers hold his Knees, extending them as far as may be one from another. Then let the *Chirurgion* take the first Finger of his left Hand, or if there be need, the two first, anointed *cum Ol. Lilior. vel Amygd.* and thrust up into *Anus*, with his right Hand gently pressing the *Os Pubis*; so that the stone may slip down to the *Perinaeum*, which when brought thither with the foresaid Fingers, let him make Incision with a sharp Knife on the left side, between the Testicles and *Anus*, near the suture of the *Perinaeum*, cutting to the Stone it self; and if it come not out of it self, nor by the thrusting in of the Finger into *Anus*, draw it forth with a pair of Forceps, or which is better, with the *Lapidillum*.

The Stone taken out, and Ligatures loosed, bind up the Wound *S. A.* applying Medicines to stay Bleeding: After with the greatest care consolidate it, as soon as possible, lest the Party labour of a dropping of the Urin through the Wound.

This way is most used in Children, and some use it in Aged, if they have Fingers fitted for the Operation, which must be long.

This is called *Apparatus minor*, but in people of full Age, 'tis scarcely used. These they lay on a Table, bound, and held as above.

The *Chirurgion* passeth a *Director* through the *Urethra* into the Bladder to the Stone: the Incision being made as above into the hollow of the *Director*, put in the *Conductor*, taking the *Director* out, and pass through the Wound, the *Forceps* or *Lapidillum*, or other fit Instrument, for the removing out the Stone, by which it may be, as laid hold on, so also drawn out; not making use of the Finger in *Anus*, except compell'd thereto by great need. Where the Stone is bigger than the Orifice, and cannot come forth, the Orifice is to be enlarged by the *Dilator* (say some) rather than Incision, or the Stone is to be broke in pieces with the Pincers, and so drawn forth by pieces.

The *Bladder* being cleansed from Gravel and clotted Blood (if strength will permit) cure the Wound as others. Only, if it be very great, give it a Stitch, putting in a Silver-Pipe, two or three days, that may give passage to the concrete Blood, slimy and sandy Urin. The manner is the same in Women, only the Finger is to be put into *Vulva*, and the *Catheter* and *Director* must be straight, and much shorter, than those used in Men. The putting in of the former, some would have forborn, especially in Virgins.

The Operation done, lay them to Bed. Stones are oft drawn out of Womens Bladders, about the bigness of an Olive, or Walnut, without Incision. This I performed in one in *Warwick*, which was of the bigness of an Olive, in form of an Almond. After I felt it, I got my Finger and Thumb beyond it, and brought it away to the great rejoycing of the Woman. There's another way, by making Incision on the *Abdomen*, above *Os Pubis*; but the many inconveniences attending it, hath put it out of practice, by most; if not all.



## CHAP. IV.

*The Rupture of the Bladder.*

IT oft happens in Women, the Cure being very difficult and dangerous, if not incurable. It is sometimes in Men, which oft procures death. The neck of it in Women is connected with the neck of the Womb; in Men, to *intestinum rectum*.

*Signs.* 'Tis perceived both by the eye and touch; or if there hath been an extraordinary knock or blow on the belly, and when one cannot make water, nor hath desire to it, the belly comes to swell, and is painful, and no urin can be brought away with the Catheter. In Women, when they find the urin pass through the *Vagina*, and come away against their wills, causing in the *vulva* great pain, burning and smart, the urin having also an odd smell, and in the bottom of the Urinal there's mixed a stony and chalky matter, and some febrosity. Ordinarily such persons have more pain in making water than after it; as those that have the Stone, their pain is before they make water, unless it be accompanied with an Ulcer, and then they are also pained after. But the best way is to search with two Catheters, passing one into the ordinary passage of the Bladder, the other in at *Vagina*, and so bring them both together, and then you may perceive by the sound. Sometimes the *Vagina* being dilated with the *Speculum Vaginae*, you may either see with your Eyes, or feel with your Finger the Rupture.

*Causes* are either internal, as Stones, or the like accretion in the Bladder, or the vigor of the Child, striving with all its force to come into the World, or the fulness of the Bladder with Urine, it being unable to resist the force both of Mother and Child from its thinness. *External*, a violent Blow, Fall or Knock, the Bladder being full; also the use of too much humidity in hard Labor, or violence used by unskilful Midwives, in lifting up, as they pretend, the *Os Pubis*: a Stone in the Bladder included in a Membrane, being pressed by hard Labor, may be broken. Women in Labor are greedy of Drink, therefore if they cannot make water, use the Catheter before Birth. Clysters may be used, but it must be before the Child get into *Vagina*, and then be sure to hit the right place.

*Fren.*

*Progn.* The Bladder burst in Women by an internal cause, is commonly curable, but caused by Blow, Fall or Knock, is mortal, especially in men. 'Tis more dangerous in the bottom of the Bladder than elsewhere: when joyned to the *Vagina*, the danger is not so great; that from ulceration is less dangerous; a Rupture in the Neck is better cur'd. The Cure is to be taken in hand with great care, in which, consider the strength of the Body. Observe when the Woman had her *Menses*, and if she be sanguine, prescribe a fit Diet; Purge and Bleed if the case requires. Then let the Patient be laid on a Table, her upper parts being cover'd, and the lower parts secured with Swathes, as they do in the Stone, then widen the Body with *Speculum Vaginae*, after make bloody the edges of *Vagina*, where the lacerated parts are joyned to the Bladder; after stitch it together with Needles made of Swan-quils, and with Crimson Silk, anointing it with Balsame, or that fram'd of equal parts of *Ol. Hyperic. & Capivi*. The Wound it self is to be defended with two or three great Pledgers moistned a little in *Ol. Amygd. d.* to make them somewhat swell, to keep the Band the better on the Belly. 'Tis to be dressed but once in thirty six hours, unless the Patient have a desire to make water, then do it with great care; let her keep quiet in Bed, lying upon the Back with the Belly somewhat rais'd till well. Let the Dyet be drying and Pain allaying, as roasted Mutton, Pullers, new laid Eggs, Naple-Bisket, Macaroons, Marchpane, dry'd Cherries, Morellos, &c. In case the Bladder be burst in such manner that 'tis impossible to come at it, then dress it with clean fine linnen Bolsters, or else Syringing, or rather cooling Oyls and pain-allaying Unguents; and by this means, and the Urine, the part growing harder, they will be at more ease. There may be Vessels made of Copper or Silver to receive the Water standing or going, which may be fastned with fit Bandages, but they cannot sit with them.

If an Ulcer of the Bladder should happen, which may be from the Stone, 'tis for most part incurable; only besides what's set down in particular Ulcers, take these, said by *Barbette* to be oft tryed. *R. Rad. Aristol. rot. Consolid. major. Osmund. regal. an. 3 ℥. Myrrh. Thur. Styrac. Mastic. Gum. Tragac. sem. Papav. alb. Hyosc. an. 3 i. Succ. Liquir. 3 ℥. Tereb. Ven. q. s. M. f. Pil. magnitud. Pisi minor. Or, R. Tr. ch. Alkekeng. de Carab. Gyps. ust. an. 3 ℥. Bol. Arm. Ter. sigil. Cran. Human. an. 3 i. Tereb. q. s. f. Pil. ut prius.* Of either of these may be taken six Pills every day, Morning and Evening. *R. Aq. Calc.*

*Calc. Vro.* ʒ iii. *Plantag.* ʒ ii. *Sief alb. Rhas.* ʒ i. *M. pro injection.* to be used twice or thrice every day ; make not the Lime-water too strong. If the Stone stick in the Ureters, Pills framed *ex Sacch. Cand. & Butyr.* taken at Bed time, are good. The next Morning two hours before rising, drink a good draught of middling Ale, very hot ; this do for three or four Nights and Mornings. Posset-Drink, wherein hath been boil'd Pellitory of the Wall, and Chamomile hath done good ; Clysters and anointing the Back with *Ol Scarp.* are good. *Spir. Tereb.* to ʒ ii. given in fit Liquor, is esteem'd excellent.

The Stone sticking in the *Urethra*, i. e. the passage of the Yard ; if it can neither be driven out by the Hand, nor put back with the Catheter, or broken with small Piercers, 'tis to be cut forth ; making the Incision near the *Urethra*, but not on it : and if then it cannot be thrust out, pull it out with a fit pair of *Nippers*. If there be a Flux of Blood, use Astringents, and cure *S. A.* For Wounds in the Yard see before, *Chap. the last, Part the first* : only remember that whilst the Wound is curing, you put in a Wax Candle into *Urethra*, lest it should grow narrower, or proud Flesh arise before it : or if a Lead-Pipe be put in, let them be anointed *cum Unguent. Diapompholig.*

If the Stone be thrust out without Incision, and there be *excoriations* in the passage, inject new Milk : Or, *R. Aq. Plantag. Rosar. Frag. an.* ʒ ii. *sem. Cydon. contus.* ʒ ii. *macerenter per hor. in loco calido,* post f. express. cui add. *C. C. Art. præp. Tut. præp. an.* ʒ i. *Campb.* ʒ ʒ. *M. f. Inject.* This easeth pain, represseth Inflammation, and heals the ulcerated parts.

Note, before you thrust out the Stone, inject some *Ol. Amygd. d.* See more in particular Ulcers. Only take this, by which a Cancerous Yard was cured. *R. Succ. extremit. Rubi frutic. Rosar. Acet. an.* ʒ ii. *Thur. Mastic. an.* ʒ iii. *Litharg. Aur.* ʒ i. *Vin. malvat.* ʒ vi. *Succ. semperv.* ʒ iii. *Aq. vit.* ʒ iv. *virid. ær.* ʒ ii. ʒ. *Vitriol. Alum. ust.* an. ʒ i. ʒ. *Campb.* ʒ i. *Ol. Ros.* ʒ vi. *pul. pulverisand. subtilis. & cribrat. coq. omnia lento igne exceptâ Campbor. quæ in fine add. usq; ad Consump. succor. add. Cer. & f. Unguent.* To prevent Symptoms, this may serve. *R. Farin. Herd.* ʒ ii. *pul. Ros. Rub. Balaust. an.* ʒ i. *coq. cum f. q. aq. parietar. ad Cataplas.* add. *sub. finem Oxymel. f.* ʒ i. *vitel. Ovorum. num. i.* Apply it on Linnen Clothes to the Yard. The tops of Southernwood got about August ʒ i. in Pouder given with a little Niter is good against suppression of Urine from the Stone. If Urine cannot be

be made, and other means in the *Marrow of Physick* prevail not, use the *Catheter*. If it pass into the Bladder, and none come, you may presage Death; though the party seem to be otherwise well; of which I had the experience of two. The *Woman* after dead, with much ado I prevailed to have her opened; and found in each Kidney, at the entring of the Ureters, Stones which stopt up the passages like two Corks.

In the *Bladder*, as in other parts of the Body, may be *Worms*, which may be expell'd with those things which are Diuretick, and kill Worms: R. *Aq. Antinephr.* ʒ i. *Gram.* ʒ ii. *Spir. Sal. gut.* vi. *Coral.* in ʒ i. *Syr. Absinth.* ʒ i. *M. sumat ejus partem unam mane, alter. vespere.* The next brings them forth speedily, R. *Aq. Card. Bened.* ʒ vi. *Myrrb. Alo. in Spir. Vin. dissol.* ʒ i. *Mel. centaur.* ʒ i. *M. f. inject.* which cast in with a *Syringe*.

## C H A P. V.

### Of drawing Teeth, &c.

**T**HE Pains of the Teeth are usually the cause of this Operation. Some think Pain comes not only by the small Nerves scattered in them; but from the substance of the Tooth it self.

*Signs* are needless, unless to discover the Causes; as if from hot *Humors*, the pain is more intense, the *Habit* is hot, *Age* flourishing; there's sense of heat in the part, and the Gums are oft inflamed; here cold remedies help, hot hurt.

If from cold *Humors*, *Signs* are contrary. If from *Worms*, pain will be by fits, speedily ceasing, speedily returning: there may also be perceived motion of the *Worms* in the part. If from flaccid *Spirits*, pain is very bitter, and pulling. It may also be from sharp *Humors*, and solution of continuity.

*Causes* are in the *Signs*.

*Progn.* Those from sharp hot *Humors*, though fierce, sooner end; those from cold, longer continue, though more gentle. If the Gums and Cheek begin to swell, the pain usually vanisheth.

*Cure.* In a hot distemper use *V. S.* Purging *Vesicatories* behind the ears of the same side; first purging *cum Pil. Cephal.* Some use *Cups cum Scarif.* to the *Scapula's*. The like course is to be taken,

if

if from a sharp Humor. Clysters are excellent, of which I could give *remarkable Observations*: take one.

A young Lady not far from *Warwick*, after many means used for several days, by an able *Physician*, and yet her pain was rather increased; I coming, advised a *Clyster*, which to admiration gave her speedy ease. Some use astringent Plasters to the Temples, but with little success, the next is good. *R. Rad. Torment. ʒ i. fol. Verben. m. i. ʒ. flor. Balaust. p. ii. Nuc. cupress. ʒ ii. Santal. rub. ʒ iii. scor. ferr. ʒ i. Virioli. ʒ ii. Acet. Ros. ʒ ii. coq. ex Vin. rub. stypt. q. s. & Col. lb i. ʒ. detur usus.* Mousse-Ear boyld in Beer and us'd, is a certain experiment against the Tooth-ach.

A Clove of Garlick laid in the hole behind the Ear, prov'd. The Flux being stay'd, the rest is discuss'd with this. *R. Rad. Bistort. ʒ iii. Ireos ʒ ii. fol. Malv. Hyssop. an. m. s. Gallar. ʒ i. Thur. Sandarac. an. ʒ iii. bac. Junip. ʒ i. coq. ex Vin. rub.* These are to be used oft and warm; a Decoction of Nettle-roots, with a little Nutmeg and Saffron, made in equal parts of Wine and Vinegar held in the Mouth hot, doth admirably draw forth Humors: in the beginning the pain seems to encrease, but a little after it mitigates and ends.

First, Purge either with Catholicons, or such as do peculiarly draw out the humors; or a specifick purger. Then use this: *R. fol. Nicotian. opt. ʒ i. Coriic. Sambuc. interior. ʒ ii. Piper. alb. ʒ ii. Sal. Com. ʒ i. Contus. insuantur Sacculo linteo, & f. Nodul. masticat. num. ii. qui in aceto macerentur.* This hath oft cur'd at first or second time, and they are best, as chiefly and quickly temperating the sharp Catarrh falling on the Nerves of the Teeth, and to draw them out after the pain is remov'd, give *pil. Cynogloss.* by which means some have been deliver'd a long time.

Empiricks and Mountebanks have oft cur'd Tooth-ach by Er-rhines or sneezing, if repeated.

Pills that purge the head are also profitable: as, *R. Pil. Aurear. Cochiar. extract. Catholic. an. ʒ ʒ. ol succin. rorism. an. gut. ij. M. f. pil. num. xxv. deaurent. Cap. ʒ. alternis diebus.*

In a cold Distemper purge with *Pblemagogons*, avoid all cold potable things, yea the Air, *V. S.* The next is good in all cases. *R. Aq. Plantag. ʒ i. ʒ. Ros. Menth. an. ʒ i. Alexiphar. ʒ ʒ. Cinam. ʒ ii. Fulep. Ros. vel syr. Pap. err. ʒ i. Laud. Opiat. gr. iii.* 'tis to be taken by spoonfuls. *R. Rad. filic. Pentaphyl. an. ʒ iii. Rad. Bistort. ʒ ii. fol. Rut. Salv. Betonic. flor. Rorismar. an. M. s. coq. in Vin. rub. Astring. & aq.*



*com. q. f. ad tertie part. Consump. pro collutione cris.* 'Tis good in all pains. If they be hollow, they may be stoppt *cum Ol. Caryoph. Camph. Buxi*, commended above all; as also in Pains of the Hemorrhoids, Epilepsie, Vertigo and Palsie. Some stop them *cum Laud. Op. Pil. Matthæi*. Others burn them, some in the Ears; if these or the like prevail not, they must be drawn out with *Piercers, half-Piercers, Pellicans, Panches*: The Gums being first opened with a Flegm. If pain'd from Worms, *R. Alo. ʒ i. Camph. ʒ β. aq. Vit. ʒ β. M.* with which stop them. If they be *scaly*, take them off with the *Scalpra*, after rub them with fine powder of Tile mix'd with Honey and a little Nutmeg into the form of an Electuary. Or wash them with Rose-water made very tart with Spirit of Salt.

## S E C T. II.

### Of drawing out things.

**T**Hose things that are to be drawn out, that happen by external accidents, come next to be considered; of which in order.

1. *Bullets*, if near either to the part where they did enter, or to the opposite part, they may easily be drawn or taken out. If they be hard to find, and not easie to get forth, and be of Lead; cure the Wound, and expect, till by its own weight, and Natures work, it shews it self near the Skin, which oft may be long first. For further directions, see Wounds made by Gunshot.

*Not many Months* since, I was called to one shot in the Leg, which came near thorow. After by feeling I had considered the form, I told him if it was a Bullet, it was either beaten and made rugged before, or else it gras'd before it hit his Leg; and therefore his best way would be to have it out, which I did perform, and found it to be a longish, flattish, and somewhat rugged Stone.

2. *Pieces of Garments*, and other-like-Bodies, carried in with Bullets; as also Arrows (now little in use) especially if barbed, are

are very hard to draw forth, unless they be in sight : pieces of Garments, &c. when once the Wound comes to digest, are many times cast out by Nature, Art being (if need) a little helpful.

One here in *Warwick* yet living, was foolishly shot with small Shot ; with which (being near) was carried in a great deal of his Breeches, Linnen, &c. which in time wrought out, and he did well. If Arrows, and pass above half thorow a Limb (and be barb'd) they may be more safely thrust thorow than drawn out, only take care in doing it. If any of the Apparel, &c. appear, remove them with *Forceps*. The Arrows and Darts with fit Instruments. See *Pareus*. In the use of which, take care of the greater Veins and Arteries.

3. *Fish Bones* sticking in the Throat, if seen, may be taken out with the *Forceps* ; as also Pins and Needles, carelessly swallowed. If not, endeavour with your Finger or Feather to provoke Vomiting.

Whilest I sojourn'd in *Daintry* in *Northamptonshire*, a Servant to Mr. *Rawlins* (then *Apothecary*) was dressing her Head, with her Mouth full of Pins, her Sweet-heart coming unawares behind her, gave her a gentle blow on her Back ; being frighted, she swallowed all her Pins. Her Master presently gave her a Vomit, which brought them up, and so she was delivered from danger of choaking.

4. For pieces of Meat, Bones, or other things, I have several times thrust down with a small Whale-Bone fitly made ; the end to put down is to be thick, and by degrees to be smaller to the other end : and about half a yard long.

5. For pieces of Iron and Knife got into any part, they are to be drawn out with fit Instruments.

For *Extraneous Bodies* in parts not wounded, as *Ears*, *Eyes*, *Nose*, &c. If they get into the *Ears* or *Nose*, drop in or inject some *Ol. Amygd. d. vel Vici*. &c. and after provoke sneezing ; if in the Ear, stop both Nose and Mouth ; and if they cannot be so removed, you may use Nippers, Ear-cleansers, or some *Blunt-Hooks*. If yet it cannot be performed, the passage is to be cut open with an Incision-Knife, so much, as an Instrument may be put in to draw them out. If any creeping things, as *Pismires*, &c. kill them by dropping a little *Oyl* and *Vinegar*. For *Earmwigs*, apply to the Ear a piece of an Apple as a Bait. Those in the Nose, may be removed as the former. Some for both tye Lint to a Probe, and dip the top

of it in Turpentine, or other sticking stuff, and so get them out. For small things that get into the *Eyes*, if they stick not fast, they may be licked out; or wiped out with a fine *Sponge*, tyed to a Probe end. If they stick fast, remove them with a Needle, which I have oft done. Some with their Mouth spurt Milk, Water, &c. into the Eye. If there be great pain, see *Ophthal.* The next got out the Rust of Iron, when all other means fail'd. *R. Rad. Altb. minutif. incis. & centuf. fol. & flor. Betonic. Euphras. Cham. Melilot. an. m. i. sem. Fanugr. centuf. 3 i. incid. minutif. M. q; omnia & f. saccul. intersut.* boil it in Milk, and apply it warm three or four times a day.

## PART IV.

### SECT. I.

#### CHAP. I.

#### *Of Frictions, Baths, Fasting.*

**A** *Pharefis*, to remove things superfluous. These are removed, either more occultly, or more patiently. The first is,  
 1. By *Friction*, which is used either to the whole Body, or some parts, as Head, Arms, &c. 'Tis to be done hard, soft or moderately. Sometimes Shorter, sometimes longer. It may be done at all times, chiefly in the Morning. 'Tis to be done either with a warm hand, Sponge, or coarse Linnen-Cloth warm. At first soft and easie, increasing gradually, till the place become red. Begin at the lower parts, and so ascend. If it be done hard and

and long, it fastens and makes the Flesh hard ; it also extenuates, dissolves and makes Revulsion : If hard and short, it makes the Skin red for a time ; leaves the Flesh moist, and very little hard If soft and long, it evaporateth, diminisheth Flesh, opens the Pores of the Skin ; leaves the Flesh soft, and moistneth it. If soft and short, it makes little alteration. If moderately soft, it makes thick, increaseth and fills with Flesh, yet foggy, soft and moistish. If mean and long, it diminishes, and leaves the Flesh neither hard nor soft. If mean and short, it warms a little. If mean and moderate, it increases Flesh. To conclude, 'tis profitable to disperse Humors, Spirits, Excrements ; warms and excites natural Heat ; looseth and opens the Pores, diverts Fluxes and Rheums, causes free circulation of the Blood, and passage of the Humors to the Fleishy parts ; prevents or removes Scabs, Itch, Tumors, Cramps, cold pains in divers parts, discusses Winds and Crudities, and mollifies and hardens as 'tis used.

2. *Baths* are used either to the whole Body, or its parts ; they are either natural or Artificial. Before their use, prepare the Body by purging. If Artificial, let them not be used too hot, lest they hurt. They are to be used in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon. The first day stay in half an hour, the next an hour or two ; to stay too long is not good, or if too immoderately used, for they dry and weaken the Body. Go not in on a full Stomach, and be sure you dry your Head well. They operate according to their qualities, which are hot and cold : and so they ease pain, resolve, bind, loose, open the Pores, restrain, make thin, evacuate, cleanse, heat, cool, dry, and moisten ; are also good to procure health, and cure Diseases.

The *Natural Baths* in this Nation, are generally, or have been supposed to be from *Sulphur*. Those at *Bath* are most of use, which are thought to participate of Iron, and are now in use to be drank to good advantage in many Diseases ; put into that fame by the *Right Honourable, Robert Lord Brooks*. They heat and mollify the Nerves, and so good in Palsies, Joynts incurvated, or too much extended, assuage *Tenesmus*, cleanse the Skin ; are good in Morpheus, Leprosie, Scabs, Scurf, old Sores, Tumors in the Joynts, Pains of the Liver and Spleen ; all kind of Itch, Freckles, *Diabetes*, &c. Go not in a day or two after you come thither : though no constant Rule. The usual time is from *May* to *September* ; an hour after Sun-Rise, and have a stool, either by Nature or Art : and come

come forth before fainting. After forth, be covered warm, dry water off with Clothes, and going presently to Bed, sweat well if you can, wipe off the Sweat, and so go to sleep. After up, walk a little before dinner; if you can walk, use gentle Frictions.

3. *Fasting* lessens the quantity of Humors, because nothing comes in place of what's dissipated; whilst Aliments are denied, it empties the whole Body equally. 'Tis to be us'd in universal ill Habit; not to be us'd in sudden Evacuations. Aged are better able to bear it than Children; Bilious and spare Men cannot well indure it.

For *Altering, Purging, Pissing, Vomiting, Sweating*, see *Institutions*. Violent Extensions and *Racking* hath cured several of the Gout in Arms and Joynts, see *Hild. Cent. 1. Obs. 97.* it removed what Medicines could not perform.

## CH A P. II.

### Of Leeches, Hemorrhoids, &c.

**L**eeches may be us'd to evacuate the whole Body; being apply'd to the Veins of the Arms, Legs, &c. To the first in Women with Child. They are usually apply'd to the Hemorrhoids, *Vulva*, Gums, Lips, Nose, Ulcers, after scarifying in Gangreens, &c.

Choose those found in clear Water, and Sandy and Gravelly Ponds; whose Heads are little, Bodies small, round, red bellied, and their Backs ray'd like threads of Gold.

Those with great Heads, of greenish colour, with blew rays on the Back and black Bodies, that breed in filthy Ponds, are venomous and dangerous, procure venomous Tumors, Inflammations, Ulcers, and sometimes Death.

Those good, are to be kept twelve or thirteen days before used. They may be kept a year in Water, with a few Bread-crumbs; changing the Water every three, four, or ten days.

When you apply them, make the Place very clean with Milk and Sugar; rubbing it till it grow red. Hold them near the Head in a fine Rag when you apply them, before which, some anoint with Pigeons Blood. If you would have them fall off before they have



have done, cast some *Salt* on them. If you would have them suck longer than full, cut off their Tails. They are *oft used* in Melancholy effects, Morpew, Ringworms, great desperate Diseases, as Pleurifies, Inflammation of the Lungs, *Phagadæna*, *Furunculus*, *Vertigo*, *Epilepsie*, *Apoplexy*, *Ophibalm*. &c. See *Hildan. de Valetud. Tuend*. If set to the Hemorrhoids, they are excellent, both in cure, and preventing many desperate Diseases, as before.

2. *Hemorrhoids* are either *External*, which being opened, diminishes *Pletora*, and are good in affects of the Reins, Womb, Hips, &c. Besides what's writ above. They may be opened by Frictions, Fig-leaves, coarse Clothes, Juice of Onions, &c. Or *Internal*, which are good in *Hypochondriack* affects; as also of the Liver, Spleen, Melentery, and are to be opened with sharp *Clysters*, *Suppositories*; those are usually call'd Blind.

They may be suppressed, and so tumefied and painful.

The *Tumors* are of various magnitude, colour, &c. Whence they have various names. If they swell and inflame, they may *Gangreen*. Which I once saw and cur'd in a *Noble Gentleman*, not far from *Warwick*. If suppurate and open, they may leave a *Fistula*, which is sometimes incurable. *R. Succ. verbas. 3 β. Ol. ros. 3 i. vitel. Ovor. num. i. Conquasf. omnia opt. & reserv. usui.* Apply it on Linnen Cloth.

*Cure*. If pain be great, and they inflame, use *V. S.* in the Arm. If need, also in the Foot. Keep the Belly open with *Lenitives*; as *Cassia* given Morning and Night.

To ease pain, use a Clyster of Linseed-Oyl warm. *Unguent. Popul. cum alb. Camphor.* to which add *Ol. Bux.* a few drops, which is excellent. Sows boy'd in Linseed-Oyl, with a little Saffron is good, *Bals. Sulph. Tereb.* easeth pain, cleanseth their Ulcers, and dissueth their Tumors. *Becabung.* us'd in way of *Fotus* or *Catapl.* helps admirably the *Condylomata*, or blind Hemorrhoids. *Bals. Palmei.* 'tis profitable to keep the Belly open, for which purpose, use the next Pills, which are admirable. *R. Pil. de Bdel. 3 ii. Resin. Falap. 3 i. M. Pil. num. xiv. inawrent. Dos. à 3 i. ad 3 ii. Millefol. infus'd in hot Water, and drank for a Month, hath cured many.*

If they *flow immoderately*; known by weakness, and failing of strength, the continual Flux and casting out abundance of Blood, the colour of the whole Body turning yellowish.

*Cure*, not suddenly, use *V. S.* in the Arm, and repeat it, if there be signs of *Plethora*: otherwise be sparing. Frictions and Cups may be used, and gentle purging, cum *Tamarind.* especially *Jalap.* using Opiats that thicken the Blood, as in Nose-Bleeding. Or, *R. Pil. de Bdel. ʒ i. Troch. de Carab. & Ter. sigil. an. ʒ i. cum mucilag. sem. Cydon. extract. cum aq. Ros. q. s. f. Mas. Dos. ʒ i. bis in die ante Prandium & Canam.* The Tincture or Syrup of Coral is excellent.

Outwardly use a Decoction of Mullen-leaves boyl'd in Smiths Water or Red Wine. *Unguent. Comitif.* is very profitable, anointing therewith the Back and Hemorrhoids.

3. *Bleeding at the Nose*, though not so proper here. In it the Blood flows, not from the Veins, but Arteries; *discovered*, not only from the colour of the Blood, but the great weakness that follows.

*Cure.* Use first, *V. S.* apply in men to the Testicles, and in Women to the *Hypogastrium* a Linnen Cloth, four double, wet in cold Water, or it, and Vinegar mixt. Sprinkle the Face suddenly with cold Water. Small Burnet in Pouder is excellent in Nose-bleeding. To the Nose and Forehead may be apply'd a *Catapl.* fram'd of *Bole-Arm. Alum,* and Whites of Eggs. *Creta* held in the Hand stays Bleeding at the Nose.

Inwardly give the next: *R. Lap. Prunel. ʒ β. aq. Plantag. ʒ vi. M. divid. in 3 Dos.* See more in bleeding when wounded.

4. *The Menses* are to be moved at that time, to which Nature is accustomed; but of this, see the *Marrow of Physick.* To conclude which, might have been before in *V. S.* If Blood be red, 'tis good. If white, yellow, or livid, it shews *Flegm, Bile, Melancholy,* and those to be purged. If it flow out gently, and cleave to your fingers; it shews obstructions, and therefore Sweat. If thin, and long before it thicken, in which the *Fibres* presently vanish; it discovers crudity, and weakness of the Liver. If there be froth, 'tis a sign that Heat predominates in the Humors.

If *Serosity* be much, it argues infirmity of the Liver, and weakness of the Kidnies. If there be *Fat*, it shews the Party *Fat* will be more *Fat.* If *Lean*, it prognosticates colliquation. If it be of bad smell, 'tis a sign of great Putrefaction and Corruption.

## SECT. II.

## CHAP. I.

*Of Affects of the Eyes and Nose.*

**E** *Nanthæ*, is an increase of the Glandule in the great corner of the Eye: Caused either from an afflux of Blood or Humors, or not sufficient drying of Ulcers, or not sufficient removing *Ungula Oculi*.

*Cure.* If small and gentle, it may be removed by drying Medicines, as *Alum*, *vel Vitriol Calcinat.* defending the Eye. If these or the like do not; 'tis to be cut out: in which, take heed you remove not too much thereof, and so cause an Hemorrhage and blindness. Pass through the midst of it a *Needle*, with a Thread, wherewith lift it up, and cut of what is superfluous, with *Scissors*, or *Incision-Knife*. Perfect the *Cure*, as *Ungul. Oculi*, which is the second; of which there are three sorts.

'Tis a Membranous Skin, beginning at the great corner, and by little and little encreasing, passeth over the White, and sometimes covers the Pupil; sometime 'tis fatty; this is round, growing in the same place, called *Adipeus*.

The third is called *Pannicula*, worse than the other, interwoven with small Veins, and is red. Signs are needful. Cause is Blood mixt with thick and tough Humors; flowing from the parts between the *Cranium* and Skin.

*Progn.* 'Tis hard to cure, and requires a long time. If new and not big, it may be removed by Medicines, beginning with those less sharp, passing to those sharper. If old, and extend to the black of the Eye; it must be removed by the Hand. If thick, great, hard and black; 'tis incurable.

*Cure.* For Universals to proceed, see *Cataract*. If in the beginning, *R. aq. Euphras. & Sacch. Cand. alb. M.* which is good. So Juice of Fennel new drawn, and a drop of *Balsam of Peru*. Or,  
C c R. Os

*R. Os sepia*  $\mathfrak{D}$  i. *Sacch. Cand.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Vitriol.*  $\mathfrak{D}$   $\beta$ . *Tut. prap.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\beta$ . *f. pul. subtilis.* let the Web be sprinkled with it. A Powder framed of the Skins of Eggs steeped in Vinegar, and then dried and powdered, is good. so is Oyl of Linnen. If these or the like prevail not, use *manual Operation*, which is warily to be performed. For if you take not all away, it will come again, unless removed by Medicines. If therewith you should offend the Glandule, there will be continual weeping; and if you take not care, the Eye-lid may grow to the Eye. In this Operation there's need of three hands, one to hold the upper Eye-lid with a fit Instrument; the other to hold the *speculum Oculi*; the *Chirurgion* to take up the Membrane in the middle, with a fine *Hook*, and after, pass through a Needle and thread, to hold it up; and then diligently separate it by degrees, with a fine Incision-Knife; taking heed of *Adnata*, and *Cornea*. It being removed, apply a Linnen Cloth dipt in Rose Water and White of Eggs, to ease pain, and hinder inflammation; and lastly, use drying Medicines; as *Collyrium ex Tut. Thur. Alo. Troch. alb. Rhas.* to cicatrize.

3. For the Itch of the Glandules, use *aq. Ros. vel Tut. prap.*

4. For *Rhyas*, which is a continual weeping, the Glandule being diminished, use *Sarcoricks*. As, *R. Alo. Thur. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Sang. Drac.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\beta$ . *Ros. rub. Sumach. an.*  $\mathfrak{D}$  i. *aq. Ros.*  $\mathfrak{t}$  b i. *bul. ad quartæ part. consumpt. f. instar Collyr.*

5. *Staphyloma*, from its several likenesses in its progress it receives several Names; as when the *Uvea* sticks out above the *Cornea*, 'tis called *Proptosis*; if the extuberance be small, 'tis named *Myocephalon*, because like the head of a Fly. If great, 'tis called *Staphyloma*, because like a Grape-Stone. If it thrust out more, that it over-reaches the Eye-lid, 'tis called *Melon*, like an Apple hanging by the Stalk. When it becomes so hard, and the *Cornea* round about being brwnny, presseth it down, 'tis called *Elos*, *Clavus*, i. e. the Nail, being like a Nail-Head. It usually brings with it two dangers, i. e. it either impairs the sight, or deforms the Face. If the first, and sight be lost, there's no recovery of it; if only the latter, it may be amended, chiefly by Chirurgery.

*Cure.* If small; it may be cured by Medicines, asswaging Pain and Inflammation, as in *Ophthalmia*. For *Myocephalon*, *R. Squamaris Cadm. Croc. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Opis*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\beta$ . *Miscas. ust. Myrrb. Acac. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\beta$ . *cum aq. Ros. rub. f. Col.*

*Staphyloma* hath sometimes a large bottom, deep and full of Blood, which is hardly cured. If they change their colour, stir up vehement pain, even to the Temples, content your selves with *Anodynes*. When the Bottom is narrow, and not malign, it may be removed; of which there are several ways, of which see *Scacchi. subsid. Medic. p. 107, 108, 109, &c.* If narrow at the bottom, and the right Eye, place the Party at the Chirurgions Foot, and his Head on his Knee: If on the left, place him over against the Chirurgeon. In either, first thrust through a Needle with a double thread in the midst of the Root of the Tumor, beginning at the great corner of the Eye, piercing it to the less; the thread passed thorow, cut off the Needle, and there will be two ends of the thread in the same place: take both the ends of one thread, tying them with a common Knot, and after with a draw-Knot, carrying it upwards. The other tyes so also, which must fall downwards. You may loosen and straiten them at pleasure, till the Tumor fall. If the Tumor be big, you may cut off the top. Some will have four threads. After this is done, apply daily whites of Eggs and Rose-water, or Milk, or Pigeons Blood beat together; when removed, take care the threads do not stick to the Medicines as to be drawn out: therefore first foment with Milk. After 'tis fallen, cure as in Ulcers, *S. A.* For that with the broad bottom, use the same method, though others follow another way.

*Polypus.* Its Medicinal Cure you have *P. 1. S. 2. Ch. 17.* The *Manual* is this,

First, draw it out with a pair of *Forceps*, and cut it out. What remains may be removed as in the Medicinal Cure. Others remove it by tying, and some by pricking; and so it decays. Some by Cauteries, and others divide the outside of the Nose, and so seeing it, cut it out. After all which cure it *S. A.* See *Glandorp. de Polypo, Scultet. and Fabricius ab Aq.*

In Ulition take heed of Vicine parts, and apply Cauteries through a Pipe.

*Lamzweerd* tells us that he cur'd two *Polypus's* after extirpation, only with spirit of Wine and Hony of Roses. *Obs. 70.*

The *Hare-lip*, forgot in its proper place. There's to be a steady Hand, a good Sight, an undaunted Resolution, and right ordering of the Stitches, that they may exactly fit together.

The Lip is sometimes much cleft, shewing two or three Teeth of the upper Jaw, sometimes less, and sometimes 'tis double cleft,



there remaining only a piece between both, which unless it be callous, it need not be taken away. Sometimes with these. Sometimes not only the upper Jaw, but also the roof of the Mouth is parted in two, one side of the upper Jaw-bone standing out with a Tooth or two more than the other without the Lip.

They are usually caus'd by some Frights and strong Fancies, which are usually the cause of monstrous Births.

'Tis more dangerous to perform upon a grown than young person, though happily perform'd on some of 28 years of age. The younger Children are when cut, 'tis the better, yea while Infants, unless they be sick or weak. It's more fitly done in Summer than Winter, in Spring than Fall.

Be sure to observe the Patient's Health and Constitution, whether there be any Scorbutick or other Diseases, especially if in a full grown person: also whether it be curable or not, *i. e.* whether the loss of the part of the Lip can be help'd by re-union; otherwise meddle not.

To operate in, choose a very clear place, and put the Child in the Lap of a discreet person, and let one stand behind to hold the Head, the Child's Hands being ty'd down, and if possible keep it from Sleep for 10 or 12 hours before the Operation, that it may be dispos'd to sleep presently after. For it have ready a glass of Wine or Cordial, in case of fainting upon the loss of Blood. Let there be also at hand a Basin of lukewarm Water, a couple of Sponges, Pledgers, Boulders and Bands, Incision Knife, sharp Scissors, cutting Pincers, five or six Needles three angled, threaded with crimson Silk. *Observe*, if there be great deformity, consider what to do, lest you make it worse than it was. If it stick unto the Gums, which sometimes it doth, 'tis to be divided from them, putting Lint, &c. betwixt: after when fit, cut both sides of the Hair-Lip with Scissors, so much as is needful; after pass through a Needle or two as there may be occasion, leaving them in, winding the thread about, as Taylors do when they stick them on their Skirts: anoint the Lips first, and wound, with Spanish Balsam, or any other. This may be strengthen'd with a dry stitch. Of this see *Pareus, Sculter. &c.*

*Cure* of one whose upper Lip gaped in the middle a Fingers breadth up to the Nose. The left side of the Nose and Lip being with great deformity drawn in and awry, and the Bones of the upper Jaw and Palat divided in two, the great Teeth and the upper  
Lip

Lip stood out to the horror of all Beholders. The Child being put into a fit posture, the Nose and Lips were separated from the parts to which they were unfitly joyn'd. After the prominent part of the Bones were taken away with the cutting Pincers, the Lips were pressed together as much as could be from the Cheeks by him that held the Head; then were the callous Edges cut off with the Scissors from each side the Lip, and presently was passed as near the Nose as could be a Needle, the 2<sup>d</sup>. within a Straws breadth from the Lip, and the 3<sup>d</sup>. in the middle; the Lips and Silk being anointed with Balsam, the Silk being cast about the Needles to inclose it; On them was laid a Pledget with the Balsam. After secure all with Plasters, yet so, that there may be breathing for the Mouth. After giving the Child a Cordial and some nourishing Meats, also *Syr. Viol.* to anoint the Wound within, this Dress was let alone to the 3<sup>d</sup>. day, when the Needle in the middle was remov'd, and the part dress'd as before. The 5<sup>th</sup>. day the lowermost Needle was taken away, and the 6<sup>th</sup>. the uppermost. The 10<sup>th</sup>. day all was removed, and the Child was well. Remember, the Needles are to be nipt off so much as fitting with cutting Pincers. Another of 14 weeks of age so cur'd, and went away the 10<sup>th</sup>. day.

## C H A P. II.

*Of Bronchocele, Atheroma, Steatoma, Meliceris, &c.*

**T**HE first of these, its Medicinal Cure you have *P. 1. S. 2. Ch. 7.* It ariseth in the Neck, in several parts of the Body, both External and Internal; receiving several Names according to the parts they afflict. If in the Joynts, they are called *Ganglions*. If in the Glandules of the Neck, *Struma's*. If in the Arms, Legs and Head, *Tuberculum*. If from *Lues Venerea*, *Tiphus*. They have several matters in them.

*Bronchocele* hath in it Preternatural Flegm, mixed with Wind.

*Atheroma* hath in it matter like Pap, without pain, a Skin-colour, doth not easily yield to the Finger, and if removed, doth not easily return.

*Steatoma* hath matter like Sewet, soft, its beginning is small, increasing by degrees, yields difficultly to the Finger; but when turned, it easily returns to its first greatness.

*Meliceris* hath in it a Hony-like Humor, without pain, round, easily yielding to the Finger, which being removed, easily returns. They all are inclosed in their proper *Cystis* or bag.

*Signs* are in the differences.

*Cause* of all is Flegm receding from its natural temper, but more in one, than in another; and sometimes, though seldom, mixt with Melancholy.

*Progn.* They are scarce ever cured, but by Manual Operation. If their coats be broke, or not all removed, there remains a *Fistula* or foul Ulcer, scarce curable.

*Cure.* Use strong Resolvers, *Bals. Peru* hath cured. *Empl. Crocat. Minch. vel Galban. Coct. ejusdem* are good. If they break, which is seldom, use Corrosives to eat away the Bag, only take heed of *Arsenic. & Orpiment.* Yet to the Skin, and to Fleshy Excrescences they may be used with less danger; but the best way is by Incision, as *P. 1. S. 2. Ch. 1.* 'Tis true, some use Causticks, but they are worst.

*Those in the Head*, which may be ranked with the former, are called *Testudo, Talpa, Natta.* They are scarcely curable, where the Bone is foul much, otherwise they may be taken away by Incision, as before: being removed from the *Cranium*, scrape it with a *Raspatory*, till you come to the sound part, then sprinkle on it some Astringent powder, and let the Skin be forthwith healed. If it hath been much extended, cut off what's fit, but this is seldom needful.

*Steatoma's* are oft generated in the Cawl, from its great quantity of Fat and Glandules, which are hardly cured.

*Ganglions*, if small, may be discussed with a Plate of Lead smeared with Quick-silver. Others having with their Hand broke the *Cystis*, and rubb'd them well every day, have cured them: the Lead is to be fixt to a Plaister, and so laid on; or anoint them with the next, which also removes the stiffness of the Joynts from tough Flegm. *R. Pingued. Vulp. Arietis, Butyr. rec. an. ʒ ii. Ol. Lumbric. Terr. ʒ i. ʒ. Cham. ʒ i. spir. Vin. rectif. ʒ iv. Coq. ad spir. consumpt. add. Ol. Rorism. Succin. an. ʒ iii. Philosoph. ʒ ii. M. f. Unguent. Bals. Peru* is also admirable. The former oft possessing the Glandules, take these.

To remove *Fungus* growing in Wounds, and to cure Ganglions, a Secret.

R.

R. *Butyr. illosi* lb i. *Lumbric. terr. num.* xxx. *frigantur* & *exprime dum calent* : tum *add. Picis depurat.* lb i. ( *aq. flo. Querc. & Linar. an. quart. i.* ) *Bol. Arm.* ʒ β. *coq. in olla nov. per hor. duas semper agitand.* f. *Unguent.* If there be *Ol. Bol.* ʒ iii. or ʒ iv. it may be better : the Waters signifie little or nothing. *Velschius Obs.* 63.

*Obs.* If the great Glandules of the Neck, from whence the *Salival Ductus* take their rise, be inflamed, forbear the use of *Mercury* ; for from thence may be raised a dangerous Salivation very easily.

2. The Glandules being of a cold temper, require hot Medicines, and can ill suffer cold.

3. That the Tunicles being eroded or divided, the Skin cannot be healed before the whole Glandule together with its Tunicle be consumed, with the Ulcer.

4. If Corrosives cure not the Ulcers in few weeks, there's no hope of a sound Cure, because of the continual Flux of Humors : hence 'tis that there's a necessity of removing them by Incision.

The *Tophus* and *Nodes* usually are in the Bones, and are for most part the Symptoms of the Pox. For External Medicines take these, R. *Ol. Terebin.* *Euphor. Guaiac. distil. an.* ʒ ii. *Opii crud.* ʒ iii. *q. s.* ʒ β. *M. f. Liniment.* Or, R. *Mastic. Oliban. an.* ʒ ii. *Ladan.* ʒ β. *Mercur. Viv. Tereb. extinct. an.* ʒ i. *Antimon. crud.* ʒ iii. *Tereb. Ven. q. s. f. Empl.* Or, R. *Succ. Semperv. Hyoscarn. Chelidon. maj. an.* ʒ i. *Ol. Lilior. alb. Cham. an.* ʒ ii. *Axung. human.* ʒ iii. *coq. ad Succor. consump. post add. Mercur. Sublimat.* ʒ iv. *Sap. Venet.* ʒ ii. *Antimon. crud.* ʒ iii. *Mum. Opii an.* ʒ i. *Labdan. & Cer. q. s. f. Empl.*

### CHAP. III.

#### Of Wens, Warts, Corns, Caruncles, &c.

**L** *Upia*, or Wen, is seldom included in its proper *Cystis*, except *Flegm* be its greatest cause, and then they are generally in the Neck. Their cause may be this; the Mouths of the Arteries appointed to carry nourishment to the Muscles, are sometimes more open than they ought to be: by falls, blows or internal causes, especially in Plethorick people, or in parts disorderly moved, the

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Native heat turning the extravasated Blood into Flesh, it increaseth into a *Preternatural* Tumor, if the Blood be impure; Bile produceth pain; Flegm, Viscousness; Melancholy, a gristly hardness: and usually answerable to these Humors is the colour, Yellow, White or Livid. As it increases, the Veins grow big, so that they appear under the Skin as thick as ones Thumb. It is not in it self malign, yet may be easily made so, by ill Applications. To expose the Tumor to the Air, is very hurtful.

*Cure.* The best Remedies seldom answer expectation. If the Tumor still increase, the best Cure is a Thread, Knife, or both. In the beginning apply such Remedies as Astringe and Repel much. Roul the part gently, having apply'd to it a Plate of Lead, *Empl. Diapalm. d. or de Ran. cum Mercur.* Or, *R. Cortic. Granat. rad. Bisfort. an. 3 i. Scor. Ferr. Mercur. Viv. Plumb. ust. an. 3 ii. Bol. Arm. Lap. Hæmat. an. 3 i. β. Tereb. & Cer. q. s. M. f. Empl.* In the interim *V. S.* Purging, Scarifications, Leeches are not to be neglected. Sweatings, Watchings and Abstinence profit very much. Sorrel-leaves roasted under the Embers, and applied, have cured, being first mixed with sifted Ashes, and made into a Poultis. Some have rubb'd them though great, with such a piece of Wood as Painters rub their colours withal, for half an hour, after applying a ripening Plaister hot; being ripe, open it, and cure it *S. A.* *Empl. Croc.* or *Galb. Cost.* is very good; if these prevail not in few days, apply an Actual Cautery; for by it, its increase may be staid a long time, yea sometime it may be wholly removed. But if it increase again, either remove it with a thread, small and strong, which cast twice about the Neck of the Tumor, and tye it with a double Knot, which must be daily straitned till the Tumor be depraved of its colour, feeling and life, which is in seven or eight days; then take it off with a crooked Knife, which is easily performed, seeing neither any great pain nor Flux of Blood is to be feared.

In this Operation a Flegmatick Body is required; in others pain and inflammation do so afflict, that it will scarcely be endured; however, the thread and part is to be anointed with some cooling Anodyne, and perswade the Patient to bear it. Some use this course in *Atheroma*, &c. Have ready a restrictive powder to stay Bleeding; others with success remove it by Incision altogether, and presently stay the Blood with an Actual Cautery, and after cure *S. A.*



*Warts* known to all, as also *Corns*, though there be various sorts of both, as also that callous hardness, especially, in the soles of the Feet, are from Melancholy or pituitous matter, or from that Juice appointed for the nourishment of *Cutis* and *Cuticula*. Of the Warts, some have small Roots, some broad.

*Cure*. Those with small Roots may easily be removed, be they in any part; either by tying them with a thread, or by pinching, after which they fall, or may be cut off. There are various Medicines used, as Juice of Marigold-leaves, Purslain bruised and applied, spirit of *Vitriol* or *Sulphur* discreetly used for several days. The Water that runs from *Ash sticks* burnt, or that which stands in the Roots of Oak-Trees, after cut down; or first prick them, and after cast on them brass filings, on which lay a Plaster to keep them on.

*Corns* are to be cut as near as you can, and then apply *Empl. de Vig. cum Mercur.* which hath cured both those in the Feet and Ears. Cut them in the *Wane* of the Moon. Also after may be applied red soft-Wax, the Leaves of Ivy bruised, every Night and Morning, which hath cured in fifteen days; the Juice of Spurge, or Seladine, Bean-leaves have cured.

The best way to cut them, is first to cut them round with the point of your Knife, after tie them with a strong thread, with it turning them every way as you cut them, by degrees, winding the thread about them; and so separate them from the Skin and Flesh, till they be removed: after which, if the place bleed, apply *Luca-tella's Balsam*, and *Diachylon Simpl.* Or if the part be hard about, use this: *R. Galb. in Aceto dissolut. ʒ i. pic. Naval. ʒ β. Empl. Diach. sm. ʒ ii. Sal. Arm. n. ʒ i. M. f. Empl.* This removes both *Corns* and *Warts*. 'Tis to be renewed every third or fourth day.

The *Callous* hardness of the Feet or Hands, after soaked well in hot Water, may be scraped off with a Knife.

*Caruncles* have been treated of already; only observe that some by putting in an Instrument, and rubbing, remove them.

A *Fungus*, besides what is elsewhere said, may be tied, and so let it drop off, or else being tied it may be cut off with Scissors.

Those *Fingers* which are joyned together, are to be divided and cured as in Burns.

*Putrid Stones* may be taken off with Scissors or cutting Pincers, which may also be used, when there are Fingers and Toes more than there ought to be. After cured *S. A.*

## CHAP. IV.

## Of Amputation.

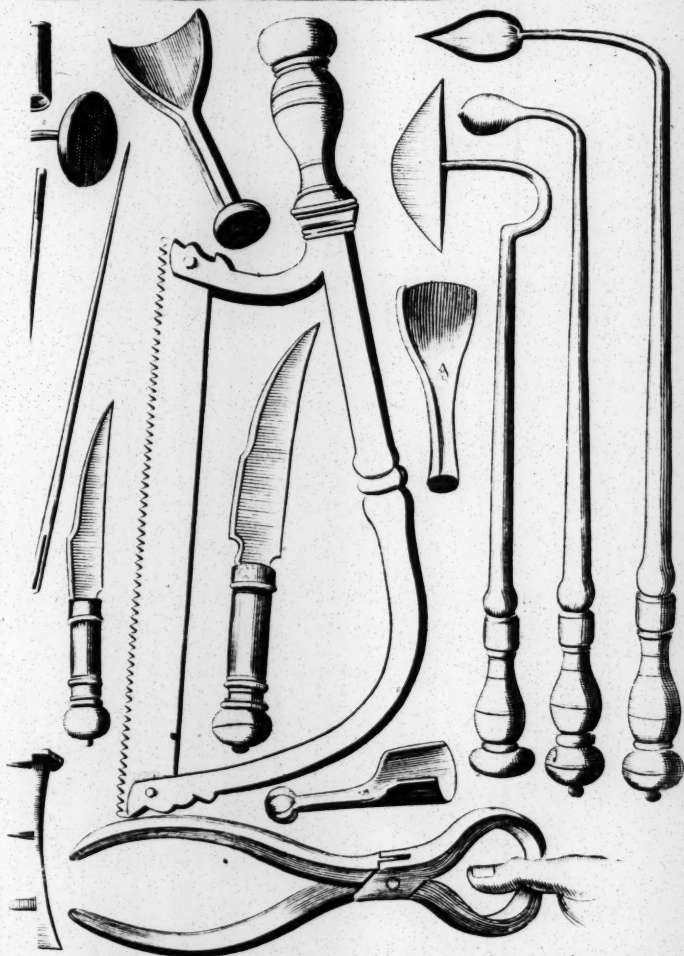
**D**is-membring is a dreadful Operation ; yet necessary, that the dead part may not injure the living, nor procure death.

*Sphacelus* is the perfect Mortification of any part, invading not only the soft parts, but also the Bones.

*Signs.* The part is senseless, though cut, if unseen by the Party : the Flesh is cold, flaggy, black, smells like a dead Carcass, the Skin may be separated from the flesh, and there flows therefrom viscid, green, and blackish matter. There may be motion, the Head's of the Muscles being not affected, yet the work is not to be delayed. It may be taken off, either in the sound or corrupt part. The first is of most use, and more secure.

'Tis to be down a *Hands-breadth* if possible above the *Sphacelus*, unless it be only above the Foot, and then it may be cut four or five Fingers-breadth below the Knee. But before, if there be time, prepare the Body with good Diet : as Yelks of Eggs, Toast dipt in Muscadine. Purge, but especially use *Cordials* twice or thrice a day. As *R. aq. Melis. Ceras. nigr. Stephan. an. ʒ iii. Confect. Alker ʒ i. ʒ. Syr. Caryophyl. ʒ x. M. Cap. Cochl. vi. in languicibus, & ad placitum.* Have in readiness two *Saws*, lest one should break ; a dis-membring Knife ; a *Catlin* ; three or four *Flanel* or other *Roulers*, five or six Yards long ; three great Needles, seldom in use ; Large and lesser Boulsters, great and less *Pledgets* of Tow ; *Dorsels and Buttrons* of several sizes, a large *Bowl* with *Ashes*, Water and Vinegar, *Bladders*, *Satchel*, for the Member, which prohibits Blood, draws up the Flesh, and keeps the *Saw* from it. These ready, draw up all the soft parts with a strong hand ; after make your *Ligature hard*, which assist with a strong Mans Hands, to ingirt the part, pressing hard, especially on the place of the great Vessels, which also keeps the Party steady. This done, with the *dis-membring-Knife* ( which some use red-hot ) speedily cut the Flesh round about to the Bone. If it be in the Leg, or below the Elbow, divide the Flesh betwixt the *Fossils* with the *Incision-Knife* ; after with its back, remove the *Periosteum*, and then with the *Saw* take off the Bone as near the  
Flesh

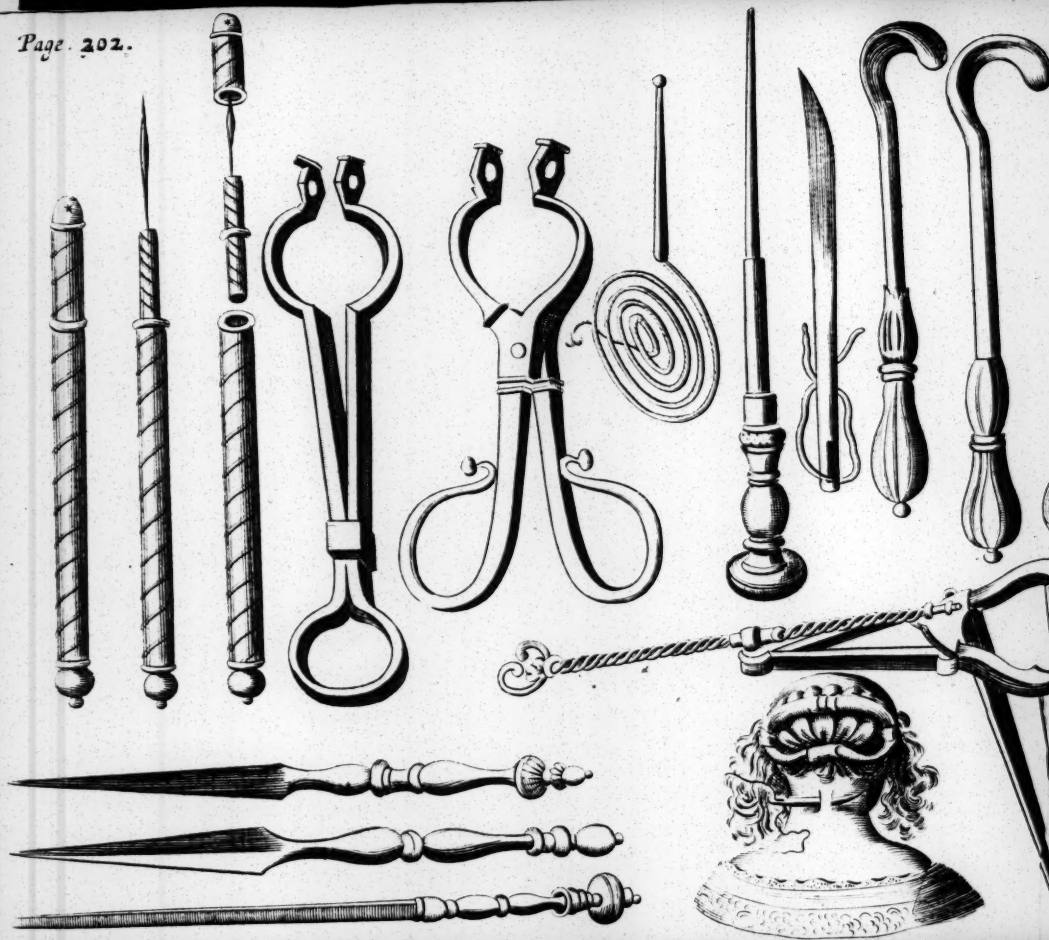
First, as you can. If the Part be Blackish and Granular, lead

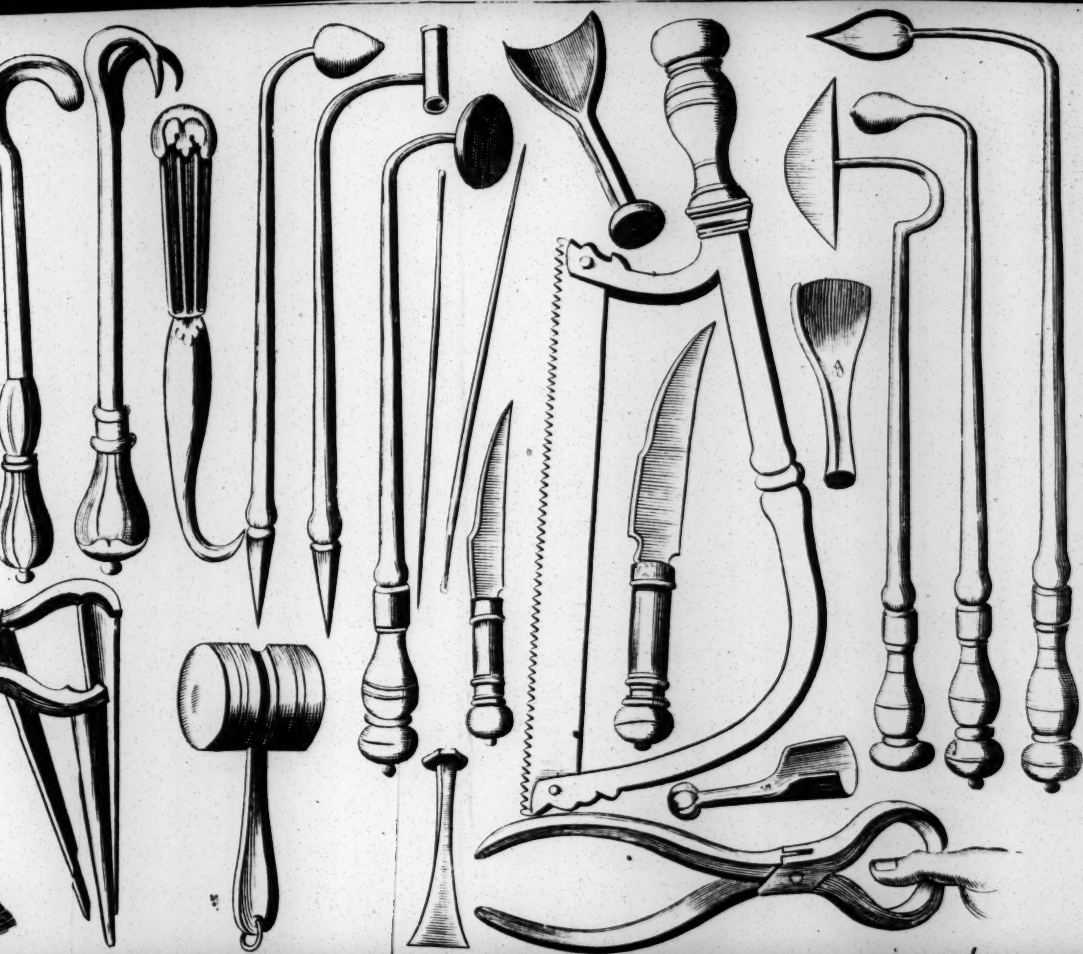


*Ol. Amygd. dul. Ros. an. ʒi. Gum. Elett. majus. rectif. with ...*  
*lat. ʒ β. Croc. ʒ i. M. f. Unguent.*

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THE ELBOW, divide the Flesh betwixt  
the *triceps* with the Incision-Knife; after with its back, remove the  
*Periosteum*, and then with the *Saw* take off the Bone as near the  
Flesh

Flesh as you can. If the Party be *Pletborick* and strong, let it bleed a little; after stay it, which is done eight ways. 1. By *Pouders*, causing an *Eſchar*, as equal parts of *Umber*, and unſlakt Lime; the first is to be filed; after both being in Powder, reduce them into an Oyntment, with Whites of Eggs, and Hair cut small. Or, R. *Farin. volat.* ʒ vi. *Sang. Drac. Thur. an.* ʒ i. *Bol. Arm. Terr. ſigil. an.* ʒ β. *Gypſ.* ʒ i. β. *Ranar. aquat. præp.* ʒ ii. *Musc. Cran. hum.* ʒ i. *Pil. Lepor. minut. incif.* ʒ ii. *pul. alb. Ov. ſole Canicul. exſiccāt. Spong. marin. Spong. nov. torref. an.* ʒ i. *M. f. pul. ſubtiliſ.* To use this or others, take four of your greatest Buttons made of Tow, moistned well in *Posca*, and arm them with the Powder, and apply them to the great Vessels, on which speedily apply a thick bed made of Tow and dipt in *Posca*, and spread with the Powder: 'tis to fit the diſmembred part. Another also made so much larger, as to reach an inch or two over every side round, and so arm'd, is to be laid on the former. On these draw a *Bladder*, and on it make a *Ligature* an Inch broad, near the top; over all these, lay a four double Linnen-Cloth.

*Observe.* Have ready Buttons to apply to those places where the Blood appears, as you roul up the part, especially if you use not the Bladder. Having loosed the Ligature, roul up the Members dipt in *Oxyerat*. Some apply a defenſative to the next Joynt above the place cut off: R. *Bol. Arm. alb. Sang. Drac. Maſtic. Gypſ. an.* ʒ i. *Ol. Roſ. Myrtil. an.* ʒ i. β. *alb. Ov. num.* 2. *Acet. q. ſ. f. Unguent.* But this may be ſometime ſpared. Remove not the first dressing, till the second or third day. The second way is by the *Actual Cauteries*, which are to be in readineſs; they are to be applied to the Mouth of the Vessels, being cleaned from clotted Blood once or twice at most. The *Third way* is by stitching, which is almost wholly rejected. See *Pareus* for the manner.

The second dressing, have in readineſs *Stuphs*, and good *Roulers*; the first may be dipt in White-wine, &c. to lay on the Applications to be removed, that they may more easily come off. Which done, beſprinkle the Vessels with the *Reſtrictive Powder*, on which apply three or four Pledgets, with Whites of Eggs dipt in the Powder; on these, and the rest of the Wound, apply *Unguent. digeſtiv.* See Wounds by Gun-shot. Or, R. *Terebin. in aq. Plantag. lot.* ʒ iii. *Ol. Amygd. dul. Roſ. an.* ʒ i. *Gum. Elem. diſſol. cum prædict. Ol. & Colat.* ʒ β. *Croc.* ʒ i. *M. f. Unguent.*

Observe *First*, Unless pain be much, dress not till the third day. *Secondly*, Be sure to remove things gently. *Thirdly*, If the Bed next the Wound stick, remove it not till the third dressing. *Fourthly*, Remove the defensive, and anoint the whole part every day cum *Ol. Ros. & Lilior.* mixt. *Fifthly*, Use the former Unguents till there be digestion. *Sixthly*, Besprinkle the Vessels, to prevent Bleeding. After Digestion, mundify with this: *R. Tereb. lot. in Vin. ʒ iii. Aristol. rot. Irid. Flor. farin. Hord. an. ʒ ʒ. Mel. Ros. ʒ i. aq. Vit. ʒ ʒ. Theriac. ʒ ii. M. f. Mund.* Or, *R. Succ. Apii, Scord. Arnoglos. maj. Rutæ, an. ʒ iv. Mel. Ros. ʒ i. coq. ad consisten. syr. tum admisc. Farin. Lupin. pul. rad. Aristol. rot. Angelic. Vincetox. Theriac. an. ʒ i. Aq. Vitæ ʒ ii. M. f. Unguent.* At every dressing endeavour to draw the Skin and Muscles together by degrees, that the Bones may be covered. 'Tis best done with the dry stitch, which is to be applied a Fingers-breadth from the lips of the Wound, round about the Member; which after you may stitch. Instead of *Empl. glutin.* some use *Empl. de Pel. Ariet.* If the matter be so much as to loosen the Plaster, *R. Rad. Aristol. rot. Peucedan. Irid. Florent. Cortic. Pin. Lign. Guaiac. an. ʒ ʒ. M. f. pul. subtilis.* Strew it on the Ulcer, once or twice a day. It dries without biting, and will procure the scalling of the Bone, which will be within thirty or forty days. If proud Flesh arise, use *Unguent. Egypt.* laid on hot, (which I have tryed) on which lay another Pledget, and so dress it up for forty eight hours. The next dressing, use only dry Lint or Flax: This also takes away the great sensibility of the Ulcer. Or, *R. Alum. Calcin. ʒ ii. Lap. Calam. Plumb. ust. Cerus. an. ʒ i. Vitriol. Calcin. ʒ ʒ. M. f. pul.* When ready, Cicatrize *S. A.* Fingers and Toes, yea Hands and Feet, also superfluous Fingers, &c. may be removed, either by fit Chizels, or cutting-Mullets. See *Scultetus Tab. 27,* and 28.

The *next way* is to cut off in the part near the living. This may be performed when the *Sphacelus* hath taken up its limits, and is very slow in Motion. Here Purging and other preparations may be admitted, having all things ready as before, save the Restrictive Poudre, especially *Cauteries*, both broad and round: let two strong men hold both the parts of the Member very steady. *Amputate* not too near the sound part. The Member being taken off, remove all the dead Flesh you can, over the rest run with the *Cauteries* superficially, and therewith heat the end of the Bone; after for half an hour, make Fomentations with a good *Lixivium*, as in

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*Gangrene*, not too hot; which being done, apply *Flaming Stupps* warm to the part, and so bind it up. The *second dressing*, do the like, cutting off the dead Flesh with *Scissors*, forget not to heat the Bone; this do till the putrid Flesh fall; after dress it *S. A.* In this you are to be watchful, lest an Hemorrhage steal upon you, for which be provided, as in the former part of this Chapter. If you touch the dead Flesh *cum spir. Sulph. &c.* as in *Gangrene*, it may be better, and less dangerous.

The *Symptoms* that arise in this Operation, are either from the disobedience of the Patient, as *Flux of Blood* and *Humors*, magnitude of the Member, or carelessness of the *Chirurgion*; for *Swooning*, or dejection of strength, use the former or last *Cordials*, with fit *Aliments* of easie digestion. *Bleeding* is to be staid as before. *Pain*, *Inflammation*, *Tumor*, are provided for in other places. *Watching*, *Phrenzy*, *Convulsion*, *Gangrene*, *Sphacelus*, a-new, have been all handled. If a *Fever* should assault, Purge, use *V. S.* apply *defensatives*, and anoint the whole Member with this: *R. Ol. Ros. Myrtin. Aneth. Lumbric. an. ʒ i. M.* Let this and all Applications be hot, for it procures *Pus*, mollifies the Skin, easeth pain, and mitigates rigor. *Clysters* are to be used when needful. The preparation of *Succ. Lumbric. terr. & Ranar.* you have in *Hildanus*; of these there's more care in their keeping, than profit in using. They may occur in other places, if needful, for present use.

## C H A P. V.

## Of Extirpation of Cancers.

**T**O Prepare the Body for this Work, as Purging, &c. What's set down in *Cure of Cancers* may serve here. They are removed either by Medicines or Incision. The *first* are prepared *Arsenic. Mercur. Sublimat.* Or this, *R. Aq. Fortis ʒ i. Sublim. Crud. ʒ iv. Sal. Ammon. ʒ ii. Arsenic. ʒ i. Ponantur in Alembic. & distil. ad siccitat. add. Acet. distil. iterum donec materia ad pastæ consist. redeat.* Use it thus. First, wash the Cancer with *Linnen* Clothes dipt in hot Wine, rubbing it hard, after apply a *Plaster* of the *Paste* spread on a double Cloth, not so broad as the Cancer, for twenty four hours: It causeth an *Eschar* bigger than the Medicine, which removes

removes the Cancer. After cure it *S. A.* The Author confesseth, it produceth Fever, Vomiting, Flux of the Belly, and Urine, for two or three days, yet all beneficial. *Essent. Arsenic. mixt cum Unguent. Basilic. vel digestiv.* is commended. See *Barb. P. 2. Lib. 1. Ch. 13.* Incision is used both in Cancers ulcerated, or not; especially in the last: and this is used, either with *Cauteries* after Incision, or else both at once; after which use *Astringives*; this is good, but the other are better: For the *Cauteries* do not only bridle the malignity of the matter, but also if any small portion of the Cancer should remain, it may fall with the *Eschar*. *Cauteries* are to be fitted to the part affected, though in want thereof several may be used most where there's more danger of Bleeding, and fear of its not being cut sufficient. If the Cancer be small, and not ulcerated, loose and free from the Flesh on every side, Incision with *astringives* may serve; however, if the party be strong, let it bleed, some first squeeze out that about it. But if great and more fixt, the Body being prepared with repeated Purging, and *V. S.* Sweating, Leeches, &c. having ready *Pledgers, Bolsters, Roulers, Needles, Astringent Powders, or Cauteries*; as you resolve to Operate: either take hold of the Cancer (as some do) with the left Hand, or with a pair of round *Forceps*, and immediately cut it off, and then apply the *Cauteries* or *Astringives*. Others use to cut it off with *Cauterizing Knives* red hot. After both dress it up with *Anodynes*, and such as cause the fall of the *Eschar*. As, *R. Sal. Com. 3 β. præp. 3 i. Caricar. Ping. num. 4. fol. Rut. virid. m. i. Ferment. veter. acid. 3 i. M. omnia in mortario quàm diligentif. in form. Catapl. quod bis in die renovetur.* Lay *Anodynes* on this.

Others first pass a Needle through the Cancer, twice a-cross, and holding it up by the Threads, cut it off. In all, let the part after be anointed *cum Ol. Ros. & Myrti.* You may know the Cancer is eradicated, if after the *Eschar* is fallen, quitter be laudable, pain and Symptoms be allayed, and the Flesh grow like *Pomgranat Seeds*. Then cure *S. A.* Thus *Cancers* may be removed from *Lips, Breasts, &c.* Only if they be fixt to the Bone, or pass any way through to the internal parts, the Cure will be hard, if at all. Those removed from the *Lips*, are to be cured after, as a *Hare-Lip*.

At *Barford* near *Warwick*, a poor man of near eighty, came to me with an ulcerated Cancer on the inside of the Calve of his Leg. After several applications, and all fruitless, I resolved on *Extirpation*, being pressed thereto by himself;

to



to which end I gave him for four days  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. of the following in Mace-Ale, which wrought easily and effectually. *Rx. Fol. Sen. Alex.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iii.  $\beta$ . *Rhab. cpt.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Herm. d. Turb. Gum. Jalap. Mastic. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Scam. cum Sulph. præp.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  x. *flor. Antimon. Gum. Gett. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Crem. Tart.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\beta$ . *Z. Z. Cinam. cpt. Galang. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Ol. Vitriol. Caryoph. Origan. Anis. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\beta$ . *M. f. pul. subtilis. Dos. à*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *ad*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. 'Tis grateful both to Taste and Smell. After I removed it with Needle and Thread, &c. as before, and cur'd it *S. A.* After, I heard it broke forth in the Small of the Leg, of which he dyed, being under the Hands of a Woman, which might have been prevented, if he had followed advice with due purging. See *Sculdet. Page 146, 173, 268, 274, 275, 284, and 292.* in that Edition in large Octavo.

## CHAP. VI.

## Of Sarcocoele.

**H**ernia Carnosa, or Fleshy Rupture. If great, it cannot be cured without *Cautick* or *Incision*.

*Signs.* 'Tis a Tumor, hard, slowly increasing, unequal, rough, heavy, without Tumor, in the Groins, more troublesome than painful, except joyn'd with sharp Humors.

*Cause* is pure, as well as impure Blood, for most part abounding in quantity, cast out of the Capillary Vessels; the Membranes that close them being either eroded, broke or dilated, so that the nutritious Blood flowing more into the part than is needful for nourishment, Nature changeth it (which otherwise would putrefy) into a fleshy substance: This Flesh sometimes grows to the second of the common Coats of the *Scrotum*, and not to the Testicles, in which case it may be removed, without either hurting or cutting the Stone out.

*Progn.* 'Tis hardly cured by Medicines, and seldom without Manual Operation, without removing the Stone; if it extend it self to the Groins, 'tis for most part incurable.

*Cure.* In the beginning use *V. S.* also repelling and Astringent Medicines profit much. Some have been cured with the Pouder of Rest-harrow Roots;  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. in Wormwood-Wine, taken for four Months, in a Morning: Apply to the part this: *Rx. Gum. Ammoniac.*

*niac. Bdel. Galb. an. ʒ ʒ. dissol. in Acet. add. Adip. Anat. liquat. & colat. ʒ i. ʒ. Cer. Citrin. ʒ ii. Ol. Lilior. alb. Medul. Crur. Bev. an. ʒ x. M. f. Empl.* which spread and apply every fourth day. An Issue was also made on the inside of the Thigh four Fingers breadth above the Knee. The Pouder it self hath cured several, see *Sculter. p. 292.* If by these means its increase remove not, nor is hindred; then come to Incision thus: First make a little Orifice in the *Scrotum's* upper part, through which, by the help of Pledgets, let suppurating Medicines be applyed, and so if possible waste the Flesh, every dressing wiping away the matter, but not all, that the Flesh may be the better consumed. If this prevail not, others advise a Caustick to be applyed, not only there, but also to several parts of the *Scrotum*, and waste it that way. If this do not, and the Flesh seem only to adhere to the Stone, or rather to the Cod; open it, and remove so much as is fit, and put up the Testicle, and cure *S. A.* If these prevail not (the string of the Stone being small) draw out the Testicle as far as you may, then fasten a silk string or thread above the Tumor strait, by the process of the *Peritoneum*, once or twice about, then pass both ends of the Silk through the Orifice it self; so that that which was on the right side, may be on the left, and on the contrary; and having tied it with a double Knot, cut off the Stone: let both the ends of the Silk hang out of the *Scrotum*, and so after, cure it *S. A.* Some Cauterize after cutting, but before you go about your work, be sure it be a Fleshy Rupture, for sometimes the *Parastates* are so swell'd, especially the Stone being *Scirrhus*, that they may easily deceive the best. Secondly, make the Ligature as near the Tumor as possible, otherwise many inconveniences may follow, for the higher the process of the *Peritoneum* is perforated, the thicker it is, so that suppuration is retarded; in the mean time Convulsions coming on threaten Death. Thirdly, the *Spermatick* Vessels detain'd in the *Scrotum*, oft-times by Natures variety, exceed the Testicles themselves in greatness; which may cause rather fear than inconvenience. If *Inflammation* and pain be much, use *V. S.* let the party rest five or six days.

## C H A P. VII.

## Of Cutting for Ruptures.

**T**His Operation is seldom used, because hazardous and dreadful. 'Tis performed, either when what is fallen into *Scrotum* cannot be reduc'd, or to hinder their falling, and so to cure: in both which, the party is to be tyed fast to a Form or Table. In the *First*, When the Guts cannot be reduced, either from the hardened *Faces* there, or the narrowness of the passage; make the Incision in the upper part of *Scrotum*, not touching the Guts, then with the *Directory* put in at the Incision, and under the production of the *Peritonæum*, with your Knife, cut so much as is necessary towards the Belly; after Reduction Stitch up so much of the *Peritonæum* as may suffice to hinder the fall of any thing into *Scrotum* after 'tis cicatriz'd. But perform not this, unless strength be sufficient, much less what follows, if the party will run the hazard of the Operation; which is done, either with, or without the Extraction of the Testicle. The latter is either with, or without the hurt of the Seed-Vessels. The latter of these also is either by Incision or *Cantury*. The first of which shall be set down. The Incision is to be made about the Share-Bone, into which the *Directory* is to be thrust, conveying it longways under the process of the *Peritonæum*, and by lifting it up, separate it from the adjoining *Fibres* and Nervous Bodies, to which it adheres; then presently draw aside the Seed-Vessels, with the *Cremaster* or hanging Muscles of the Stones, which being done, draw the Process aside alone, and take so much from it as is too loose, with a small *Mullet* perforated in the midst, and with a Needle, having five or six threads, thrust it through as near as you can to the Seed-Vessels and *Cremaster*; after draw the Needle again through the midst of the remnant of the Process, taking up therewith the Lips of the Wound, then tie the Thread with a strait Knot; cut off the Needle, leaving so much of the Thread as may hang forth of the Wound, which is not to be drawn forth, till there be sufficient Concoction (lest labour prove fruitless) then cure *S. A.* How to perform it with the Extraction of the Stone, &c. See *Sculpt. Tabul.* 40. Fig. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14. Also *Pagens*, where you may see the Cuts, and so be more fully satisfied.

## C H A P. VIII.

## Of Scabs and their kinds, Itch, &amp;c.

THESE are *Superfluities* to be removed, though not much of *Manual Operation* be used about them. They are Tumors arising from corrupt Blood, mixt with black Bile, and salt Humors, sometimes Flegm, vexing the party with distemper and exulceration. Some are *Symptomatical*, which most agree to the definition. Others *Critical*, which break forth after Acute or Chronick Diseases. They are sometimes moist, dry, spreading, eating, crusty, malign.

Their differences are of so little consideration, that 'tis not difficult to proceed aright in particulars.

*Diet*, is to be Meat boyl'd, use often Purging, Sweating Vomiting, *V. S.* Scarifick Leeches, Natural and Artificial Baths; also cooling and drying Medicines, and those that temper the Bloods sharpness, and reduce the Liver to a right temper.

*Externals* are Lotions, Unguents, &c. The Juice of Crabs mix'd with Yeast, is excellent in Scabs, *ignis Sacer & inflam.* Those moist, out of which much Sanies and Bloody matter issues, are more easily cured than the dry. First evacuate, thus: *R. Rad. Polypod. Gram. Asparag. an. 3 vi. Liquirit. 3 iii. fol. Fumar. Cicbor. an. m. i. Sen. opt. 3 i. β. Rhabarb. opt. 3 β. Tamarind. 3 i. sem. Anis. 3 ii. Crem. Tart. 3 iii. infus. hor. 24. in f. q. ser. Lact. coq. & colat. lb i. β. add. syr. Diacnic. 3 iii. M. f. Apoz. Dos. 3 iii. Decoct. contra Scab. Sennert. in institut. is excellent, if there be added Sacch. Saturn. & merc. dulc.* Or, *R. rad. Helen. polypod. Rhab. Monach. an. 3 i. fol. Fumar. m. ii. Scabios. Agrimon. an. m. i. flor Centaur. minor. Borag. an. p. ii. Genist. p. i. Sem. 4. frig. maj. an. 3 i. Coq. in aq. Fumar. ad tertiam partem vase clauso. R. Col. lb i. Succ. Fumar. Scabios. an. 3 ii. Sacch. 3 i. Clarific. & aromat. Spec. diarrhod. 3 i. M. pro aliquot dosibus.* For a Vomit, *R. Oxy-Sacch. Vomit. syr. Ros. Sol. cum Sen. an. 3 i. aq. Fumar. q. f. M. f. Haust.* For a Sudorifick, *R. flor. Sulph. Antimon. Diaphor. Sal. Card. Ben. Lap. Prunel. an. 3 i. M. f. pul. dividend. in sex Dos. equal.* A Bath: *R. Rad. Lapatb. Acut. Brion. an. 3 vi. fol. Fumar. m. vi. flor. Cham. m. iii. Furfur. lb i. Sulphur. Crud. 3 ii. Nitr. 3 i.*

3 i. Alum. 3 i. β. Sal. Com. 3 ii. M. In grievous and obstinate Scabs, the powder of Snakes is excellent, R. *Serpent. (Mense Martio, & ante ovorum, si haberi possit, exclusionem) cumq; capite & cauda amputatis, pelle detractâ, visceribûsq; interioribus omnibus (exceptis linguâ, corde & jecore) abjectis, in fornace moderatè calidâ in pulverem exsiccare permitte. Dos. à gr. iv. ad xiv.* Dried Vipers in the same manner, far excel and are good in Leprosie it self. For a Fomentation. R. *Gyps. ust. 3 i. β. Calc. viv. 3 ii. Litharg. Aur. 3 β. Bol. Arm. 3 i. fol. Nicotian. sicc. 3 iii. Vini alb. Gallic. lb i. aq. pur. lb ii. coq. & colat. detur usui.* A Liniment. R. *Sulph. Crud. 3 ii. capil. Ven. 3 i. β. Nitr. præp. 3 β. Litharg. Aur. 3 ii. Mercur. dul. 3 i. β. Unguent. alb. Campb. 3 i. Ol. Lig. Rhod. gut. viii. M. f. Unguent.*

The dry Scab, caus'd from Adult Humors, wherein there's none, or little thick matter, the Ulcer being Lead-colour'd. The running Scab which afflicts all the Skin in one night, as also *Malum mortuum*, which comes from a Melancholy and Scorbutick Juice without sense or pain, afflicting chiefly the Legs, being of a Lead-y black colour and dry, receive the same cure. The next hath been tryed. R. *Unguent. Basilic. 3 iv. Tereb. 3 ii. Ol. Ros. 3 iii. β. vitel. Ovir. Num. iii. Cer. parum, f. Unguent.*

The Greek-Leprosie, differing only in degrees. It eats deeper into the Skin, and if scratched, they fall off like Fish-Scales, there's stinking Sweat. This may also receive the like dispatch, only receive *Unguent. Hild. pro Scab.* which is excellent. R. *cortic. Rad. Frangul. rec. Rad. Lapath. acut. Scrophul. maj. Enul Campan. an. 3 vi. incid. & contund. omnia in Mortar. deind. project. Rad. in vas vitreat. super affund. Acet. opt. lb i. Axung. Porcin. lb iii. M. stent super lento igne donec Axung. sit resolut. postea insolentur per mens. integrum.* After boyl them in a Vessel till the moisture be almost wasted, after strain it strongly, add *syr. Styrac. liquid. 3 ii.* and reserve it for use to 3 iv. To this may be added *Alum. ust. Tart. Sulph. an. 3 ii.* stir it long in a Mortar, and so it is very effectual in all inveterate affects of the Skin.

The Itch, commonly so called, may be cured by the same Medicines, only take what follows, which hath been oft proved: first purge, in some use *V. S.* To anoint, R. *Unguent. Enul. f. Mercur. 3 ii. Sulph. viv. 3 i. β. Alum. ust. Campbur. an. 3 i. Ol. Ros. 3 ii. Ol. Saffa'r. gut. viii. M.* use it in Bed, where it itcherh most.

*Phlyctena* are Blisters stir'd up in the Skin from very sharp Humors, which being broke, there issues yellowish matter; to these



besides universals, if needful, may be used a Decoction of Duck-Weed, or a strong *Lixivium* of Bean-Ashes with Oyl of Line and Nuts, equal quantities, often applied; or hot Water wherein Chamomel hath been boyld. If they break not of themselves, and are very painful, open them with a Needle, press out the matter, and apply this: *R. Favin. Fabar. Hord. Lent. pul. cortic. gran. Citr. an. 3 i. cum Ol. Ref. f. Catapl.* These are also called *Hydri*, or *Papulæ*, which is a general Name; they sometimes afflict Women, in want of their Terms, also Children.

*Sudamina* afflict the Skin like Miller Seeds, with ulceration; they *arise* from too much Sweat, in an hot and moist Summer. To cure, wash them with *Aq. Querci*, to which add a grain or two of *Campbir*.

*Sirones* are Pustles in the Palm of the Hands, or Soals of the Feet, having little Worms in them; they may arise in other parts of the Body: the Worms being pickt out with a Needle, wash the part with the Decoction of Oak-leaves, and Alum, or Sulphur with Tartar.

*Vari* are hard and small Tumors of the Skin of the Face, from a thick Juice, of the bigness of Hemp-Seed, infesting Youth fit for Venery, but continent; they *arise* very oft from an Alimentary Humor, insinuating it self into the Pores of the Skin: sometimes there's mixt therewith Atrabilious Blood, and then 'tis deep and passeth into Ulcers.

Cure is difficult, if there be intense redness, with Pustles joyn'd with Inflammation of the Face, and hoarseness: Such things as purify the Blood premised, use such things as discuss and mollify. *Ol. Sulph. Tart.* are good, if anointed therewith at night, in the morning wash the Face with hot Water, in which Bean-flower hath been steeped.

*Epinyctides* are little Ulcers breaking forth of their own accord, especially in the night, in eminent parts of the Body, like Bubbles, which broke, there flows from them a Bloody Sanies: they are *known* by their leadish or blackish colour, with vehement Inflammation, and bitter pain in the Night, from the motion of sharp Humors, and cold of the Night astringing the Pores of the Skin. They arise from the same Humor as a Carbuncle, save Malignity and greatness of the Tumor.

Cure consists in Evacuation, and applying such Topicks as bridle the greatness of the cause. Coleworts bruised and apply'd

crude

*crude* have cured. Of all Pustles, these are accounted worst.

*Epbelides* are by some said to be red Pustles, rough, also hot, infesting the Skin with gentle Pain (by others, any spots, as after) which being broke, there's found in them a Humor like Milk; after which follow Scabs; they seldom require cure; *Ungent. Alb.* may be used morning and night.

*Pydracia* are Pustles, a little harder, whitish, from which, if pressed, there comes moisture, which is the same with *Lactea Crust.* If in the Head, they are called *Achor.* They are known from a sharp, salt and biting Humor, contracted from the impurity and fault of the Milk. Here care is to be taken of the Nurses Diet, that it may correct the Blood, Purge also gently; to the Crusts, if dry, apply fresh Butter. In the Morning they may be washed with the Decoction of Pease: some anoint the Face and Head *cum Unguent. Ros. Mel. Alb. refriger. Gal. an. 3 β. f. Unguent.* do it at Bed-time, and in the Morning wash *cum aq. Plantag. & Cham. an. 3 iv.* And so do till they be well. If they be more moist, use first a Decoction of *Cicers*, and apply this: *R. Melilot. m. iii. Farin. Fennigr. 3 i. coq. in Vino ad Catapl.* which put on the affected part. If the *Crust* be on the Eyes, so as to hinder the sight, *R. Lact. Mulier. aq. Ros. an. 3 i. M.* with which wash the Eyes.

## CHAP. IX.

### Of the Small-Pox, Measels, &c.

**A**lthough these two first are usually ranked with Fevers, and those Malign, being Epidemical, killing many Children, yet being cutaneous eruptions, we place them here.

*Custom* tells us, that those large Pustles, like to Warts, on the top of the Skin, and parts that hold proportion therewith, with Inflammation, by reason of a peculiar Effervescency of Blood and its Ebullition, from the expulsive faculty, with a continual Fever; are called the Small-Pox. To these, some refer a kind of Pustle common to Children, being like the former in fashion and size, white, without Inflammation, and usually without Fever, filled with a shining wheyish Humor, which in three days break and dry up, and usually procure no danger.

These

These they call Cryftals, but Country people call them Swine-Pox, Hen-Pox, &c. Men are subject to these. Those little Pustles in the Skin, with a deep redness, discussed in five or six days without suppuration, best perceived by feeling, are called Measles; with these is also a Fever, and are caused as before. To these some refer *Tubercula*, little risings, not thick together, with little moisture in them, being without Fever, and soon cured. *Rubeola*, small red Pimples among the Small-Pox and Measles, which sometimes happen to persons in health.

*Rossalia*, red fiery spots, which break out at the beginning of Diseases all over the Body, as if it were a small *Erysipelas*, though the Tumor is hardly discernable. They sometimes break not forth till the fourth or fifth day: in the progress of the Disease, they possess the whole Body, so that it looks as if it were all on a red fire, which colour is again changed into spots as at the beginning, which vanish upon the seventh or eighth day, the *Cuticula* falling off in Scales or great Fleaks. The first and last of these were in *Warwick* at the writing hercof; the last going under the name of the Scarlet Fever. In the cure of these, there's little singular, besides what comes after.

*Signs.* Those present, are needles. Those threatening, are pain of the Head, Neck and Back, with heaviness of the Eyes, itch of the Nose, diminution of Breath, dry Cough, trembling of Feet, when the party turns, frequent sneezing, trembling of the Heart, Urin sometimes like healthful, sometimes troubled from the great Ebullition of the Humors, Tears flowing without cause, a Fever, Spots breaking forth, Convulsions, &c.

*Cause* is the impurity of the Mothers Blood received, or rather its ill quality imprinted. Of the thicker part comes the Small-Pox, of the thinner the Measles. Some reckon a double order of time in the Disease. 1. The time of Ebullition, then the first day is counted the beginning, the second the increase, the third the state, and the fourth the declination; for then the Fever and other Symptoms begin to remit. The second is from the Eruption, which is the fourth day it self; the encrease reaches to the seventh day, the state to the eleventh, the declination to the fourteenth; at which time the Pox dry, though they are oft not dry till the twentieth.

*Progn.* Hopeful, if they break out quickly, are high, great, separate, white or red; if after they are broke forth, Heat abate; if there

There hath preceded large Bleeding at the Nose, and if no grievous Symptoms afflict. Doubtful, if they either come slowly out, or go in again; if of Violet colour, Green, Leadish, be hard, touch one another; if the Fever abate not after they are broke forth, the party breath not freely, faints away, and other ill Symptoms be present; if Urine be Bloody, there be also a looseness, and the Tumor of the part falls, expect Death.

*Cure.* Respects either the Ebullition of the Blood, and here if necessary, use *V. S.* gentle Purges, or Clysters, sometimes Vomiting; but let them be only before the Eruption of the Pox (unless extream necessity call, after they are broke forth) let *Diet* be thin and cooling, as Oatmeal-Caudle, Barly Broth, and the like, shunning Flesh, and Broth thereof. For Cordials, let them rather be cooling than hot: *Clysters* may be only of Milk and brown Sugar. When they appear, help Nature to expel; some only use Posset-Drink, wherein is boyld Marigold Flowers, Figs, and shaved Harts-Horn. For a Cordial take this or the like: *R. Aq. Card. Bened. Drac. Theriacal, an. ʒ ii. Frigid. Sax. ʒ i. β. Margar. præp. ʒ i. Sacchar. Crystal. ʒ i. β. f. Julap. Cord.* This may be taken at any time, especially if there be light faintings. The defending of the parts are necessary. As for the Throat, a Saffron-Stay, or *Millepedes* sow'd up in a Stay, which is reputed excellent. *Inwardly*, if there be great Heat and Inflammation, use this Gargarism. *R. Aq. è germinibus Querc. vel aq. Plantag. ʒ iv. Ros. Rub. ʒ ii. alb. Oror. num. ʒ. in aq. agit. Sacch. alb. ʒ vi. M. cap. cochl. sæpius, & aliquandiu in gutture detentum expuat, & subinde deglutiat.* If therewith be a Cough or Catarrh, *R. Loboch san. & expert. syr. Rub. Idæi, an. ʒ i. M. f. Leboch cap. cum bacul. Liquir.* For the Eyes, use either Womens Milk, and Saffron, Or, *R. Aq. Plantag. Ros. an. ʒ i. Camphor. gr. iv. Croc. gr. iii. M. f. Cel.* Their Drink all the time until the Pox begin to dye, and after, unless there be a considerable looseness, may be small-Beer warm at pleasure. For Symptoms, if there be looseness, *R. Bol. Arm. Confec. de Hyac. an. ʒ i. Coral. rub. præp. ʒ β. syr. Coral. q. f. M. f. Opiat. Dos. q. Nuc. Mosch.* But if withal, the Pox flatten, and there be a retreat of the Matter, add to the *Opiat. Theriac. Ven. ʒ i.* Take after either, three or four spoonfuls of the former Julep. The Pox being dry, and beginning to fall, Meats of easie concoction, if sparing, may be allowed, and three or five days after, leaving their Bed. At first rising after the Pox, to prevent fainting, may be given *aq. Citri, vel Mirab. cum perlar.*

A week after their dying, take a Purge in the morning betimes, two hours after, take thin Broth or Gruel; let Dinner be light; the next day save one, Purge again, five days after again, only if bound, first give a Clyster of Milk and Sugar.

Eat not Meat-Broth till out of Bed, nor then, unless there hath been had a Stool.

Some use to the Face, Oyntments, to procure their fall, as *Ol. Amygd. dulc. &c.* After Purging, Diet may be more plentiful. At first eat sparingly once a day. For to prevent Scars, the Pox being fallen, use this: *R. Borac. Ven. ʒ iii. Camphor. ʒ i. fel. Bov. ʒ i. Axung. Capon. ʒ β. M. f. Liniment.* Or, *R. Pul. rad. Serpentar. Ireos, an. ʒ iii. sem. Melon. excortic. Raphan. an. ʒ i. Testar. Ovor. combust. ʒ β. Creta alb. Vulg. ʒ i. β. Thur. ʒ i. Sacch. Cand. ʒ iii. Gum. Trag. aq. Ros. dissol. ʒ i. Axung. Anser. q. s. M. f. Liniment.* These may also serve, if Scars be after Burns or Wounds. Only if great and deep, use first Exedents, and then *Sarcoticks*.

*Gutta Rosacea* is a Pustulous, and sometimes a *Tuberos* redness of the Face representing Rose-coloured Spots. 'Tis known by sight; and is from thick Blood and hor, bred from default of the Liver, or bad Diet, and being carried up to the Face, there sticks from its thickness.

Cure is by reducing the Liver to its right temper, *cum syr. de Cichor. Fragor. & Coral. &c. Rob. Cynosbati.* Whey decocted *cum Cichor. &c.* as in Inflammation of the Liver, are good. Outwardly, anoint with an Unguent framed, *cum Scrophul. tot. & Butyr. Majal. R. Unguent. pomat. opt. ʒ i. β. Ol. Campher. gr. iii. & precip. ʒ β. Berco. ʒ i. aq. vitæ ʒ i. M. omn. & f. mixt. in Mortar. plumb. cum Cer. f. Unguent.* Hares Blood is good; anoint with it at night, and wash it off in the Morning with the Water of *Mullen Flowers.* Or, *R. Alum. ʒ vi. Succ. Plantag. Brumel. Acetof. an. ʒ xii. alb. Ovor. num. x. Omnia probe concutiantur ac in Alembic. distillentur.* With it wash the Face with a Cloth dipt in it. Or, *R. Z. Z. alb. gran. Paradis. an. ʒ ii. Sulph. viv. ʒ i. Axung. Colat. ʒ β. M. f. Unguent.* In the morning wash it off with a Decoction of Bran.

A Red Face.

*R. Piper. Z. Z. an. ʒ i. Sulphur viv. ʒ β. Unguent. pomat. q. s. pro Unguent.* Some use Posset-Drinks made of *Aiq. Vit. or Brandy.*

To close this Chapter with what should have been before, is to tell you, I could give you several *Observations* of persons, to whom, after the Pox broke forth, I gave Vomits, and in some used *V. S.* and succeeded well; but be wary.

CHAP.



CHAP. X.

Of Alpha, Leuce, Impetigines, &c.

**A** *Alpha*, called *Morphew*, are great spots in the Skin, changing its colour, joyned with a certain roughness. They arise from ill Blood, and infest Men more than Women or Children. They are *either* black from Melancholy Blood, by default of the Spleen; *Cur'd*, (Universals premised) with good Diet, Bathing, anointing with Mustard-Seed powder'd, mixt with Water: Or White, yet not exactly, as the Neighbour parts; if pricked, the Blood comes; without Hair. 'Tis from Flegm, by default of the Liver, more easily cured than the former. Use not *V. S.* but Vomit, anoint them *cum Succ. Absinth. & Mel. coq. simul.* After strew on the next, which serves in all *Morphews*. *R. Thur. Mastich. Amyl. Litbarg. Sarcocol. an. 3 β. M. f. pul.* Or anoint with Hares Blood.

*Leuce* are great spots, changing the colour of the Skin, and the fleshy substance: in this the Hairs fall, in place whereof comes soft down; the Skin is more deprest; 'tis from pituitous Blood.

*Cure* none, if the Skin being rubbed, wax not red, if prickt, bleed not. *Difficult* if little, if red in rubbing, or be in the Hands or Feet. First, prepare the Humor by heating and inciding. Secondly, Evacuate *cum Phlegmagogis*. Thirdly, apply *Topicks* (the part being first rubb'd with a coarse Cloth) as *cum. Ol. Tart.* Or, *R. Tartar. fulig. oris Furn. an. 3 i. sal. Nitr. Sulph. an. 3 β. Auripigm. Alum. sciss. Ellebor. alb. an. 3 ii. omnia ista pul. incorpor. cum succ. Fumar. & Lapath. acut. f. Unguent.* Let it be of a moderate consistence.

*Impetigo seu Lichen*, are hard Pustles in the Skin, creeping to the Vicine parts, being dry, joyned with roughness and great Itch. It riseth from thin, sharp serous Humors, mixed with an earthy Juice, which proceeds from a like Diet. It flows or is thrust to the outward parts, sometimes at Spring, sometimes at the Fall.

*Cure.* Shun Diet salt and biting, use that which is good, alter and evacuate the Humors, if they too much offend. To the part apply *Ol. vel Bals. Sulph. Ruand.* The Asies of burnt Wool mixt

with Rose-Water is excellent. Some use Tar, Ink. If gentle, fast-ing-Spittle, or Roots of sharp Dock, beaten with Vinegar, are good. If fierce, Purge with *pul. Cornach.* after use this, *R. Litharg. Aur.* ʒ i. β. *Alum. Vitriol. alb. an.* ʒ ii. *contus. affund. sensim Acet. Ros.* ʒ iv. *Mis.* with which wash them; it hath cured in short time. *Unguent. de Litharg. aq. Ros. lot.* hath done the-like, as also having *Alum* added thereto. *Scoria regul. Antimon. cum Eutyrr. & f. Lini-ment.* is admirable. Or, *R. Unguent. Litharg. Diapomph. an.* ʒ ii. *Ol. Tart.* ʒ ii. β. *M.* These are called also *Darts*, and *Ring-worms*.

*Lentigines*, are spots of the bigness of Lentils, especially in the Face, also in the Hands, Arms, and Breast; for most part brown, familiar to those that are yellow hair'd, without pain, pass away in Winter, and come again in Summer, sometimes remain constant-ly. They arise from adust Blood poured out into the Skin.

*Cure.* With *Aq. fter. Sambuc. Fabar. Scrophul. cui aliquid Camphor. in spir. Vin. dissol. addatur.* Goats and Cows Milk mixed with the powder of Glass, Gum of Cherry-tree dissolved in Wine-Vinegar, with a little Oat-Meal, are good; also *Ol. Tart.* An Infusion of Bean-flowers, infused in Goats Milk, repeated five times, each time standing twenty four hours, after strain'd and made Pap with White-Bread crums, and adding more Goats-Milk; after distil it, and wash therewith Morning and Evening, is excellent.

*Ephelides*, of which a little before, are brown spots; in breeding-Women they possess the Temples, Cheeks, especially the Fore-head; sometimes are very long. Arise from suppression of the *Menses* in Virgins, sometimes from eating Beets; for these a Poultis framed of Powder of Bay-Berries, and Water of Toadsfools, is good.

*Nevi Materni*, are brown spots, sometimes vanishing, and presently returning, with a certain kind of roughness of the Skin, with Scales. They arise from the thicker part of the Blood, which when it cannot be assimilated, the Excrements thereof pass to the Skin: if they continue longer, they have a Quartane for their *As-fociate*.

*Cure.* Use a good Diet, after Universals use Baths, both before and after give Treacle. Anoint after with green Mustard, framed into a Pap with Water, which wash off as soon as heat is procured. Mans Blood distill'd with Breast-Milk is good.

*Phthiriasis.* Lice, superfluities to be removed, are usually bred in the Head not well look'd to; they may be in various parts, and are  
of.

of various kinds. Those ordinary, breed in unclean Bodies, filthy Garments, for want of combing the Head. Those call'd Crab-lice that are flat and broad, grow under the Arm-pits, Eye-brows, near and on the privy Parts. Others are between the Skin, and Scarf-Skin, to these may be added Nits.

*Cause*, Besides putrid Heat, are Meats of thin Juice, variety of Meats, eating Figs, want of shifting Apparel, lying in unclean Beds with Lousie persons.

*Cure*. Use good Diet, shift often, look all parts well, and use quick Fingers, and good Nails, and comb the Head often, wash the Body oft, Purge, Sweat, and in some use V. S. and if need, let them be repeated. *R. Lupin. amar. p. iii. sem. Staphisagr. p. ii. f. Decoct. in acet. acerrimo.* With this wash the parts where they are, yea from Head to Foot; after anoint with this: *R. Sem. Staphisagr. part. ii. Sandarac. Græc. part. i. Nitr. 3 β. in acet. acer. cum Ol. Rapan. M. exactis. f. Unguent.* For Crab-lice, *Unguent. Enul. cum Mercur. & Sulph. viv.* is excellent. Some sew in their Garments *Rad. Colocynth.* Some advise to rub the parts with a Goldsmiths Cloth, because of the *Mercur. viv.* For Lice in Children, *Ol. Spic.* is good.

*Elephantiasis Arab*, which is the worst of Leprosies: 'tis a Tumor in the Feet, arising from Melancholy, pituitous Blood, with *varices* in the Legs, which are tumid, livid, black with Ulcers.

*Cure* can scarcely be perform'd; and being it seldom falls out in these Regions, we shall wave it, only remind you of the Method in Cancers: see also *Sculpt. Obs.* the last.

*Ill-smell*, is sometimes from the whole Body, sometimes from the Arm-pits, Privities, Feet. From the whole Body, either because of some propriety of Temper, or by reason of the Blood and Seed corrupted in the Womb, or through some accident in Breeding from the parts, by an afflux of excrementitious Humors in moist Bodies, which being thrust thither, because they cannot freely exhale, they conceive Putrefaction and stink.

*Cure*. Have respect to Universals, let Diet be dryish, and resist putrefaction. Let the parts by oft washed with a Decoction of *Scabious, Myrrh, Guaiacum*; and anoint with an Ointment *ex Rad. Ireos, Lign. Alo. Bals. Citri, & Nuc. Mosch.* mixt together, or let them be sprinkled with the Powder.

## P A R T V.

## S E C T. I.

## C H A P. I.

*Of Supply of Eyes, Nose, &c.*

**P***rosthesis*, is to supply things deficient or things lost ; which is done either from the Body it self, or else from some other matter artificially made. The first of these ways hath been practised amongst the *Bomonians*, &c. But being so difficult and painful, besides the necessary preparation for the Work, the Symptoms that fall out, the danger that follows the least neglect, 'tis almost altogether unattempted ; yet to satisfy the curious, take somewhat of it here, and then if any have lost a part, and like the Operation, let them take their Penance.

*The Nose lost*, may be restored both the former ways. To restore it from the Body, it may either be from their own Body, or the Body of others. If the last, let them be sure if they can, that such be longer-liv'd than themselves, lest they lose what they have got before they die. To perform this work, remove the Callous Edges of what's remaining of the *Nose* ; after make Incision into the *Biceps* Muscle of the Arm, as large as there's need, into which put the Parties *Nose*, binding the Head to the Arm for forty days, or till they be agglutinated, after cut out as much as will make the *Nose*, which is after to be duly fashioned in all things. The Patient is to be fed only with Panado's and liquid Aliments. The Lips and Ears may be taken from the same part, the last are more dangerous

gerous, there usually following an Hemorrhage, the quantity of the Flesh to be cut out being greater. He that undergoes this work, may be truly called a Patient. To know more of these, peruse *Gasspar Talcotius*, where they may satisfy themselves. Thus much for parts restored from their own or other Bodies. We come next to supply parts Artificially, beginning with the Nose; oft lost by the Pox. The matter may be Gold, Silver, Paper, or linnen Cloth glued, after Artificially coloured, it may be stay'd on with little threads ty'd in the hinder part of the Head, or to the Hat, or rather fixed with some sticking Plaster annexed to the part remaining. If there be any of the upper Lip wanting, it may be added in the making of the Nose, which may also be made of it self if wanting.

*The Eyes* may be fram'd, as of the two first matters in the former, so also of Glass, which may be inamelled or painted; two or three are needful, which may be put in, and taken out at pleasure.

*The Ears* may be lost in part, or in whole. If the first, then in that which remains, make holes, which cicatrize by putting Lead in them; then that wanting, being fitly fram'd of Paper, &c. fasten it to the holes with Silver-wire, but if totally gone, another is to be made and coloured, and with laces fastned to the top or hinder part of the Cap, or else by a Wire fitted to go from it to the hinder part of the Neck, like the Ear-Wires worn by Women, to fix their Head-Clothes to, to keep them on.

*The Teeth* if broke, struck out of their place, or drawn, and so procure Deformity, withal hindering pronounciation; Then put into their place Teeth made of Ivory, fastning them to the other with Silver-wire, &c.

Some make them thus, *R. Cer. alb. Gum. Elem. an. part. equal.* Or, with Mastich, a little white Coral prepared and made into Paste, of which Teeth may be framed: it may also be useful to stop Teeth that are hollow, to keep the Air out.

I have known wrong Teeth pull'd out, and being immediately put into their place again, have fixed and become as useful as others.



## C H A P. II.

*Of the Palate, Tongue, &c.*

**I**T oft happens that with the *Palate*, part of the Bone is remov'd either by Gun-shot, or *Lues Vener.* so that the Patient cannot pronounce his words distinctly, but obscurely, and snaffing. To amend this, make a Gold or Silver Plate the thickness of a French Crown, a little bigger than the Cavity it self, in form of a Dish ; in the inner part of which, must a little Sponge be fastned, which is to be put into the Cavity of the lost Palate, and so it will adhere thereto of it self.

*Part* of the *Tongue* may be cut off, and so cause dumbness.

To help this, *Pareus* would have an instrument framed of Wood, the upper part to be the thickness of nine-pence, the lower as thick as six-pence : the thicker part is to be held between the cutting Teeth, so that it may neither come out of the Mouth, nor be seen; the other part is to be put hard to the Tongue close to the membranous Ligament, and by this means they may speak Artificially, as he affirms.

*Arms, Hands*, also *Fingers* may be made ; these had need have many Wheels and Screws to make some kind of Motion, that they may be more useful when they are set on work. They are formed of strong Plates of Latten, &c. so that they may be fitly fixed to the Wrist, Elbow, or Shoulder, and be ty'd on with strings.

*Legs, Feet, and Toes*, are more frequent in use, especially the first. Some are made in form of natural Legs, others all small downwards with a seat, wherein are to be put small Pillows and Boulders for the Knee to rest on, which are to be fastned to the Thigh.

*The Yard* if cut off to the Belly, a Pipe may be framed of Wood, Lead, Latten, &c. of a competent thickness, with a wide Brim to place next the Belly, which when there's need, is to be put to the part for which 'tis fitted. For the Figures of these, See *Pareus, Scultet.* &c. Now because several of these are lost by *Lues Vener.*

par.

pardon, although it may seem to be improper in this Part, though it be fixed in the next Section.

## C H A P. III.

*Of Falling of the Hair, &c.*

**T**He *Shedding of the Hair*, or if not fallen, the Mode is now to supply it with a Perriwig; although where it is necessary it may be fit, yet the wanton wearing of them cannot be pleasing. I should undertake to set down the making of them, were I as well skill'd as others are. Therefore I shall only set down here what may restore Hair being lost. 'Tis divided into several sorts, viz. *Defluvium, Calvities, Area, & Tinea.*

1. *Defluvium* is such a falling of the Hairs, that either all or most fall off, here or there, in several places: 'tis easily known, and ariseth from divers Causes.

*First*, from defect of nourishment, as in persons in Consumptions, and such as are sick of Malign Fevers. In the first there's no remedy. In the other, the Head must be oft rubbed with a Decoction of Capillary Herbs.

*Secondly*, from the pravity of Humors, which eat and corrode the Roots of the Hairs; in which case Universals premised, things moderately discussing, are to be used. *Labdanum* is to be mixt with fit Unguents.

*Thirdly*, from the rarity of the Skin, for which, use things thickening of the Skin, as *Ol. Mastich. Myrt. Laudanum*, a Decoction of Burdock-Roots, made in *Lixivium*.

2. *Calvities, Baldness*, is when the Hair falls off wholly from the fore-part of the Head; known by sight, *Caus'd* from defect of Aliment, dryness of the Brain, either through Age, or some violent Causes, as too much use of Coition. There's no Cure of Baldness, yet it may be prevented and deferred, 1. By good Diet, in which biting, salt and astringent things, strong Wine, and too much Venery is to be shunn'd. 2. By supplying Nutriment to the Hairs by such things as correct the dryness of the Brain. 3. By drawing Aliment to the Roots of the Hairs, in which case moderate Frictions are good. Also Drawers joyned with things moderately Astring-

stringent, as *Labda*. dissolved in *Mastic* Oyl, washing the Head with a Decoction of Fenugreek, &c.

3. *Area* is the falling off the Hair from certain parts of the Head, so as to leave bare and bald patches here and there, arising from a bad and corrupt Humor, fretting the Roots of the Hair. There's a twofold difference thereof. 1. *Alopecia*, which keeps in its spreading any kind of Figure, and happens in the Head, and Hair of the Beard in any Age. 2. *Ophiasis*, which begins on the hinder part of the Head, exceeding not the length of two Fingers, and creeps towards the Head, with two Heads, and in some as far as the Forehead, till the two Heads meet together before, it chiefly afflicts Infants: herein the Skin is also superficially excoriated, the colour thereof changed, and if pricked, wheyish Blood issues forth. 3. That from *Lues Ven.* Leprosie, the last is incurable. If the rest be new, the place rubbed, quickly grows red; if the extremity of the bald patches that border on the Hairy parts, begin to shew forth Hair a-fresh, *easily cured*. If the Skin be thick, fat-tish, and wholly void of Hair, and the Disease old, hard. If the place rubb'd grows not red, there's no hope.

*Cure*. 1. *Evacuate* the vitious Humors, by Purging, and Apoplegmatisms. 2. *Deriving* the said Humors whilst flowing. 3. By digesting the same when fastned into the Skin, by Medicines hot, and of thin parts, not very dry, lest the Aliment be discussed. R. *Abrotan. Capil. Ven. Malv. major. an. m. i. rad. Petrosel. Rapban. Storac. liquid. Calamint. & Myrrb. rub. an. 3 v. Euphorb. Cantharid. an. 3 i. Gum. Ladan. 3 iii. Ol. Lilior. alb. 3 i. sem. Urtic. Roman. 3 β. infund. bor. 36. in aq. pur. lb vi. distil. in B. M.* Or, R. *Alo. 3 i. Agariē. Colocynth. an. 3 ii. sem. Erucae 3 β. sal. Cham. 3 ii. infund. bor. 24. in Vin. alb. Gallic. 3 xv. & colat. detur usui.* Or, R. *Abinth. vulg. cortic. Pineae, fol. Myrt. Capil. Ven. cortic. Arund. an. m. β. Thur. Mastic. an. 3 ii. Myrrb. 3 i. β. Gallar. 3 ii. comburentia omnia, butique cineri add: Ladan. trit. 3 ii. Ol. Lentisc. & Vin. veter. an. q. s. & cum Axung. Ursin. f. Liniment.* Note, this Fat hath a peculiar property to beget Hair. 'Tis also very safe, the Head being shav'd and rubb'd, daily to wash with the former Waters, or with a Decoction of Wormwood, Maiden-Hair, and Southern-wood.

*Tnea* is when the Hair falls off, one by one, being eaten and consumed by certain Worms, known by the Hair being shorter one than another, and uneven, small Worms sticking in their ends; the colour of the Hair becomes like that of Ashes. It *arise* from excre-

excrementitious Humors, penetrating into the Hairs with their nourishment, and therein by heat chang'd into Worms.

*Cure.* (Universals premised) use Absterfion with a Decoction of great Nettles, Centaury, &c. Or, R. *Succ. Fumar. Scabios. Lappath. acut. Enul. an. ʒ iv. Litharg. ʒ i. M. cum Axung. Porcin. antiquæ & Ol. Nuc. q. s. Cer. adject.* This may serve in all Ages.

*Perrigo*, Dandriff is when a Man scratching or combing his Head, there falls out somewhat like Bran: it *ariseb* from serous, Bilious and Flegmatick Humors, carried to the Head with the nourishment of the Hairs, the more thin part being discuss'd, the thicker sticks about the Hairs, and goes into Dandriff. They are attract-ed by an over-hot Brain.

*Cure.* Evacuate the peccant matter, use Discussives and Absterfives, with some Astringents. A Decoction of Vetches and Mal-lows are good; or Urin, wherein is boyld Bran and Featherfew; which helps, although it be over the whole Body.

## SECT. II.

### CHAP. I.

#### Of Default of the Nails.

**T**He Nails are oft subject to various affects, as Clefts, Thick-ness, Roughness, unequal, hooked, as in Leprous persons; to be of ill colour, to fall, &c.

*Cause*, are vicious Humors, or like Aliments, or some external accidents. These deformities are subject to the sight; they may be cur'd by oft paring away the superfluities, and applying this set down by *Sennertus*. R. *Resin. ʒ β. Tereb. ʒ ii. Cer. Nov. seb. Hircin. an. ʒ v. Mastic. ʒ i. β. Thur. ʒ ii. M. f. Empl.* Or this of *Barbetti's*. R. *Resin. ʒ β. Tereb. Thur. Mastich. an. ʒ ii. seb. Hircin. Cer. virid. an. ʒ v. M. f. Empl.*

Sometimes their colour is vitiated, so that the Nails are Livid, Yellow, Black, which sometimes begins at the Roots, but after

grows on to their ends, and then they may be cut out, otherwise the first Plaster may serve. If from Bruises, and so congeal'd matter be under the Nail, use this: *R. Rad. Ranuncul. sigil. Salom. Myrrh. rub. an. 3 ii. Gum. Sagap. 3 ii. Ol. Nuc. 3 ii. M. f. Empl.* If it come to suppurate it must be open'd, and the matter let out, and heal'd *S. A.*

*Fissura's* in the Nails may be from vitious Humors, sometimes *Lues Ven.* and Leprosie, Wounds. If from the former Diseases, they must be removed, and then the former Plaster apply'd. If from Wounds, care is to be taken that the Nail grow not to the Skin next to it, for then the Nail will never close.

*The turning in* of the Nails, like Birds Claws; which is most frequent in the Toes, caused not only from their dryness, but vitious matter. These are cured with cutting, &c. But which are worst, those turning in at the side, usually of the great-Toes, and growing into the very Flesh, are exceeding troublesome. These must be cut sometimes from the very end of the Nail to the Root, and separated from the Flesh, and pull'd out with a pair of Pliers, such as are used by Watch-makers to set their Wheels together. If it bleed, put in dry Lint, and over it *Diapal.* If there be spongyous Flesh, remove it with *calcin'd Alum*; and after this is done, let the Party be constantly putting in dry Lint under the Nail left, to keep it from growing in again.

## CHAP. II.

### *Of Lues Venerea,*

**C**OMMONLY call'd the *French-Pox*. It entred *Europe* about the year 1493. at the Siege of *Naples*, brought thither (as is said) by the followers of *Christoph. Columbus*, from the *West-Indies*, and by them communicated to the *Italian-Women*, and from them to the *French* by Coition; so that this is the product of that sin, for which God hath pronounced, *Heb. 13. 4. Whoremongers and Adulterers God will judge.* Amongst Venomous Diseases, this is not the least. 'Tis a Virulent and Contagious Cachexy of the whole Body, for most part raging with a hot distemper, falling of the Hair, Spots, Swellings, stubborn Ulcers, and cruel pain, especially at Night; an Enemy



my to the Liver and Nutritive Faculty ; arising from an Excrement infected with a Malignant and poysonous quality, transferr'd by Contagion, but especially by Coition ; and tyrannizing with many Symptoms. The Adequate *Subject* is the whole Body, but the Liver is its special residence, from which polluted, a Crude and corrupt Blood is dispers'd into the whole habit of the Body, vitiating the nutrition of every part.

*Signs.* ( Besides what's before ) In the beginning is a Lassitude of all the Members, with dulness of the whole Body ; the colour of the Face is chang'd, and under the Eyes appear livid Circles, as in Menstruas ; notable heat in the Palms of the Hands, and Soals of the Feet, yea in Winter ; Sleep is interrupted, moderate putridness about the Privities ; small Buboës, not painful, nor much increasing, and running of the Reins. If confirmed, there are hard Pustles in the whole Body, especially in the Head and Beard ; arising about the fourth or sixth Month ; sometimes with Crufts, sometimes not ; sometimes with matter, sometimes not ; Callous Ulcers in the Privities, a softness and hanging of the *Uvula*, with Ulceration, which procures Hoarseness, Tumors in the Glandules of the Throat ; corruption of the Palat and Teeth, which discovers the most intense degree of the Disease ; Corruption of the Bones of the Head and Arms, before Ulcers arise ; Malign Ulcers of the whole Body, Crufts, Callosities and Clifts in the Palms of the Hands and Soals of the Feet, noise in the Ears. Observe, pain is between the Joynts in the Night intolerable.

*Cause* is an Excrement polluted with a poysonous Malignity possessing the whole Body, or some parts of it, corrupting the Blood contained in the Veins, making it unfit for good nourishment. 'Tis communicated by Contagion ; either Immediately, *i. e.* by a contact between Bodies infecting and infected, (by which understand, carnal use of Venereous persons, sucking like Milk, or Hereditary disposition from the Seed of Venereous Parents ) or Mediate, *i. e.* when some other Body comes between, which receiveth the infected Vapor, and conveyeth it unto the Body, as Air, Kissing, &c. although the last are stily affirm'd by some, yet are they obstinately deny'd by others.

*Pregn.* At first 'tis easie, if by Coition, if in those, whose Lochies, Courses and Hemorrhoids flow well ; if there also be proneness to Sweat, and falling of the Hair. Difficult, some say, after six Months (if at all then) much more if Hereditary, if there be a

relapse, joyn'd with a hot and dry Distemper, a Fever, a Phthisis, &c. If by Sucking, especially in an Infant, if in the Joynts, and there be callous, scirrhus and hard Tumors:

*Cure* Respects first *Preservation*, which with a good Conscience should not be taught, lest it should invite to Lust, and so procure sinning with the more wretched freedom: Unless it be for prevention, which may, when received, hinder its Progress in those Innocent.

Secondly, Curation best done, Spring and Fall; if necessary, at other Seasons. 'Tis harder to cure when joyn'd with an Acute, than long Disease.

*Diet* is to correct putrefaction; waste excrementitious Humidity, and fortify the debilitated faculties: let it be of easie Concoction and distribution, rather roasted than boil'd, new-laid Eggs, Cocks Livers, Raisons, Almonds toasted, Bisket, &c. Yet in this, as also in Preparation and Purging, we are to have respect to the constitution of the Body, banish Venery, and order all other of the six *Non-naturals*. If there be Buboes, and tend to suppuration, a Flegmatick Constitution, use not *V. S.* If there be Plethora, or force accident, use it; or if the matter be not moved to a peculiar part. If the matter tend to the Head, open *Cephalica*; if to no part, the *Basilica*. If there be a *Caries* in the Yard, or *Gonorrhæa*, open them in the lower parts, if Buboes, tend not to Suppuration. Purging is to be ordered in the beginning (with preparation) according to the Humor, with *Phlegmagogs*, &c. lest the Body being impure, other Medicines do hurt, leave the Disease half cured, and there be a relapse the next Spring. In those Sanguine, you may use *V. S.* on the right Arm; in those Melancholy, on the left. And after *Purging*, if need, you may take away more Blood. The general cure observ'd, come to the more peculiar, in which *Observe*, 1. That there be used that particular way of curing, which is most appropriated to the Temper, Age, Season, Place, the duration of the Disease, &c. 2. After cure, do not suddenly return to a full Diet, lest any reliques of the Disease being left, Nature be diverted from her encounter with the Disease. There are various ways of curing, some propound fewer, some more; besides the cure of those Symptoms that fall not with the Disease. The first way is *Sweating*, its appropriates are, *Guaiac. Sarsapar. Sassa. Chin. Lign. Buxi. Rad. Scabios. &c.* As, *R. Lign. Vit. Sarsap. an. lb β. Cortic. Guaiac. Sassa. an. 3 i. β. aq. Pluvial. lb iv.*

℞ iv. *Decoct. vase ad consump. tertie part.* If there need more inciding, add. *Rad. Enul. Camp. ʒ vi. Bacc. Junip. Liquir. an. ʒ β. Colatur.* Dose ʒ v. *mane & vespere*, two hours before Meat; to which Dose you may add, *Antimon. Diaphor. ʒ β.* well prepared. After three days forbear Sweating, and use this: *R. Mercur. Dulc. ʒ i. sal. Armen. gr. iv. Diagrid. gr. viii. cum Conser. Ros. f. Bel. Or, R. Pil. Catbel. ʒ i. Mercur. dul. ʒ β. M. f. Pil.* After once taken, sweat seven days more, and again omit a day or two to Purge. This do for forty days, or till the cure be perfect. Make a second Decoction of the former Ingredients for ordinary Drink. The time of their sweating may be two hours, if able to bear it; after dry them with Cloths, rubbing the well side hard; the pain'd side softly. Two hours after, let them dine sparingly: after six hours Sweat again. Observe, if it be done with the Decoction of *Guaiacum* alone, save the Froth or Scum, which is excellent in curing Ulcers and Pustles. Some procure Sweating in a dry Bath, with Vapor of Spirit of Wine. This Cure may agree best with those more Aged, Rheumatick and Flegmatick tempers. 'Tis also good in Dropsies, Gout, Scurvy, Quartan Agues, Convulsions, Epilepsies, all manner of Head-Ach, *Struma's*, Palsies, if honest *Bumworth* may be credited, as also partly my own Experience. Others Sweat the Patient in Bed, four, five, or six days, and sweat him constantly; in the mean time let him drink now and then a draught of hot Posset-Drink, not taking any thing else whatsoever. This is much used in the Low-Countries, especially for those that have sharp and eroding Humors in their Bodies, and thereby are afraid of losing their Uvula's, Gristles of their Nose, and have holes in their Head or any other part; this is accounted another way, little differing from the former, unless as to continuance. *The third way*, is for the Party to swallow a Pill of ʒ β. every Night, for forty days, and so compos'd to a moderate Sweat, by laying on good store of Clothes; in the mean time drinking nothing but Spring-Water at Meals and other times. The Pill may be fram'd *ex Gum. Guaiac. ʒ ii. Antimon. Diaphor. fter. Sulph. Diagrid. Off. hum. calcin. Mercur. d. an. ʒ i. Opii ʒ β. Croc. ʒ i. cum Succ. Cham. q. s. f. Mass.* This course is most fit for them that have extream and intollerable Night-pains, and have scarce any other Symptoms. This is still Sweating. *A fourth way* is by giving the quantity of a Nutmeg, of the following Electuary every Morning fasting; and as much at four in the Afternoon, as long as it lasts. *R. Conser. Bugul. & Berber. an. ʒ iii. Coral.*

*Coral. rub. præp.* 3 ii. *Ocul. Cancr. sal. Chalyb. Tart. Vitriol. an.* 3 i.  $\beta$ . *Succin.* 3 ii. *cum Syr. è Coral. q. f. f. Elect.* In the interim, every fifth day Purge with this, *R. Vin. alb.* 3 iii. *syr. Ros. sol.* 3 i.  $\beta$ . *Lac. Sulph.* 3 ii. *M.* yet you must once a week procure a Sweat in a hot-House, or in Bed, with hot Bricks or Bottles, omitting the Electuary, when they Purge and Sweat. This is a good way for those that lead sedentary lives, and have Obstructions in the inward parts, as the Liver, Spleen, Mesentery, &c. *The fifth way,* Let the party drink every morning, for twenty days fasting, the next Potion, not eating nor drinking for three hours after. *R. Vin. alb.* 3 iii. *Theriac. Ven.* 3 ii. *Bals. sulph. gr.* vii. *M. f. Pot.* This is accounted a great secret be the French and Italian Doctors. It cures the Disease without any inconvenience, though the party go about his business all the day (if I might add instead thereof, to take from fifteen to thirty drops of *Tinct. Gum. Guaiac.* in a Glass of Sack, it may be more effectual. A Medicine much used, I shall not say where.) 'Tis safe for all sorts, but may agree best with cold tempers, and such as are inclinable to shortness of Breath, and distillation of Rheum on the Lungs. There may be us'd *Bals. Sulph.* alone with good success. This by way of Antidote: yet this is supposed to be more securely done, if with Venereal Antidotes, there be mixed gentle evacuating Medicines, which by degrees may cast out the ill Humor both by Belly and Sweat, and such as peculiarly strengthen the Bowels, and defend and preserve them from the malignity of the Pox. For which, take this, proved in several persons. *R. Sassa.* 3 ii. *Sarsapar.* 3 iii. *Guaiac.* 3 iv. *Cortic. ejusd.* 3 ii. *Liquir.* 3 iii. *passul. major.* lb i. *sem. Anis.* 3 iv. *Hermod.* 3 iii. *Epirhy.* 3 ii. *Stæchad.* 3 i. *Sen. opt.* 3 iv. *Rhabarb.* 3 i. *contund. contundantur, incid. incidantur, fiatq;* *Saccul. pro tribus Gal. Zyth.* When you have put the Ale in a clean Vessel, put in the Bag, and whilst it works, receive it in a Dish, and put it into the Barrel again; after it hath done working, stop it close, and after five or six days drink of it half a pint every Morning. If the Body be strong, take more, keeping warm after it. If it work too much, 3 iv. may serve, taking the same quantity at four in the Afternoon. If these serve not, see *Zacutus.* To strengthen the Faculty, *R. Confer. Ros. Borag. Buglos. an.* 3 i. *Mistbrid.* 3 iv. *Confect. Alker. de Hyacinth. an.* 3 v. *Diarrhod. Abbat. Santal. an.* 3 i. *pul. Sarsap.* 3 ii. *M. f. Confect. cum syr. cortic. Citr. an.* 3 i. may be taken at Bed-time. Observe, if the Head, Joynts, &c. be affected, their appropriates are to be added.

The

The sixth way is by giving half a spoonful of the following Balsam in every draught of Beer, drunk three or four weeks together, in the interim, to purge every fifth day, *cum extract. Rud. ʒ ii. Mercur. d. ʒ β. f. pil. num. 5. inaurant.* The Balsam is this, *R. Sarzap. incis. ʒ i. β. infund. cum spir. Vin. opt. in vase vitreo bene obturat.* till the Spirit of Wine become of a perfect Gold colour; then strain it, and add *Gum. Guaiaci pulveriz. ʒ i.* Natural Balsam ʒ i. stop them very close, and shake the Glals once or twice every day, till the Gum be dissolved. This is an excellent way for all effeminate persons, and such as are of weak Tempers. Or the next, which goes under the Name of *Ranula's Balsam*, which is also good in the Scurvy and Chronick Diseases. *R. spir. Vin. Hispan. opt. lb i. Rad. Sarapar. ʒ iii. Chin. ʒ ii. gros. contund. & infund. donec. Tinct. Aureo fulgens maneat. R. Spir. Vin. ut prius lb ii. Gum. Guaiac. opt. ʒ x. infund. continuè agita per tres dies, tum filtr. & ponatur in vas aliud. R. spir. Vin. ut prius lb ii. Bals. Peruv. ʒ i. infund. vase bene clauso cum agitatur frequenter per hor. 24. & deinde add. Opobals. ʒ β. & infund. ut alterum Balsa. demum pone omnia simul. Dos. à gut. iii. ad 30.* The seventh way is to make the party an Issue in his right Arm, and left Leg, giving nine spoonfuls of the next Apozem every Morning fasting, and as much at four in the Afternoon, as long as it lasts. Take *Tin shavings ʒ ii. Juice of Rue ʒ vi. Juice of Garlic ʒ iv. Venice Treacle ʒ i. β.* boil them all together at a gentle Fire, till half be wasted. This course is most fit for those much extenuated and weakned by long duration of the Disease. The eighth way is by Salivation. This is either, 1. by *Outward means*, as Plasters, especially Oyntments. By some used to all the Joynts, but now found more securely done, only to the Palms of the Hands, and Soals of the Feet, every Morning and Evening till the party begin to Flux; 'tis to be chafed in very well, otherwise it will not Salivate. After anointing is left, keep warm. He is to keep spitting, till it leave its brackish taste, and become either tasteless or sweetish, which is commonly in fourteen or fifteen days; during which time let him drink three or four times a day a draught of warm Posset-drink, The Oyntments are these, *R. Adip. Gallin. Porcin. Vaccin. an. ʒ iv. Ol. Laur. ʒ ii. Ol. Lilior. alb. ʒ iii. Mercur. viro. extinct. Saliv. human. ʒ v. pingued. non liquentur ad ignem. sed extract. pellicul. diligenter in Mortario contund. deind. paulatim add. Mercur. viro. & agitentur per duas hor. deinde infund. Ol. & opt. agitentur: postea add. Mithrid. ʒ i. pul. Thor. Mastic. Myrtin. Litharg. Cerus. an. ʒ iv. Styrac. liquid. ʒ v. M. f.*

Unguent.



*Unguent.* Of this there need be us'd no more than  $\text{ʒi.}\beta.$  or  $\text{ʒii.}$  at most. The next hath succeeded: *R. Axung. Percin. rec. lbj. pingued. human. ʒ iv. Ol. ex. flor. ſctam. ʒ ii. Syrac. Calamint. Benzoin. Mastic. an. ʒ ii. Theriac. & Mithrid. an. ʒ β. Mercur. viv. ʒ vi. agitentur diu in Mortario, add. Ol. Spic. Salv. & gran. Juniper. an. ʒ i. M. f. Liniment. quod ſervetur in vaſe vitr. ad uſum.* For Plaſters, ſeldom us'd, unleſs to the particular parts, take *Empl. de Vigo cum Mercur.* which is fitteſt. Obſerve, that Apoſtemes and Ulcers are to be cleanſed, and carious Bones removed, before the Cure can be perfected. The Diet need not be ſo thin in this, as in ſweating Courſes. Yet the Supper is always to be leſs than the Dinner. 2. The inward means are ſeveral, as *Turbith. Miner. Mercur. d. &c.* as *R. Alo. Colocynth. Diagrid. an. ʒ ii. Turbith Min. ʒ vi. cum ſyr. Scabioſ. q. ſ. f. Maſſ. Doſ. ʒ i.* but *Mercur. dul.* well prepar'd, is ſafeſt, taken in *Theriac.* or *Conſerv. Roſ.* or *Conſerv. of Sloes*, as *R. Mercur. d. ʒ i. Theriac. ʒ i. f. Bol.* give it every day, increaſing daily, *gr. v. ex Mercur. d.* till the fourth day. In the interim, uſe inſtead of Beer, Poſſet-drink, eating Mutton or Veal ſparingly; the like quantity of Conſerve of Roſes may ſerve, or *Mercur. d. ʒ β.* with Conſerve of Sloes  $\text{ʒ ii.}$  Though this be a ſafe way, yet if the *Mercur. d.* be not well prepared, it oft procures dangerous Symptoms, whilſt in this courſe 'tis more ſafe to take Milk than Poſſet-drink, it better corrects the virulency of the *Mercur. d.* if not ſo exactly prepared as it ought. If you would abate ſpitting, it not ceaſing of it ſelf, in both, eſpecially in the fiſt, give every Afternoon at three or four a Clock, a Clyſter of a Wine Pint of new Milk, three ſpoonfuls of coarſe Sugar, and half a ſpoonful of Salt. At Bed-time give this: *R. Diaſcord. ʒ i. Gum. Guaiac. ʒ i. Diacod. parum, f. Bol.* This way is ſuppoſed to ſurpaſs all other manner of cure, if us'd to Bodies extream hot, and ſuch as are not obnoxious to Head-Ach: but very bad for thoſe that have moiſt Brains, or are inclin'd to cold Diſeaſes. In Hoſpitals, 'tis us'd to all, but then they give this Decoction; *R. Lig. Guaiac. lb β. Cortic. ejuſd. ʒ iv. Saſſafr. ʒ i. coq. parum in aq. font. Gal. iii. in olla Martis, & infund. tot. noct. coq. mane, tunc add. Paſſul. lb β. Chin. Sarpap. & Liquir. an. ʒ ii. ad Conſump. β. deind. frig. Col. & reſerv. pro uſu.* Put it up in ſtone Bottles and keep it in a cool place. (To the former Ingredients put a gallon and half of Water, and boyl them a little, and keep the Liquor together with the Ingredients, in an earthen Veſſel two or three days. In the interim, drink it inſtead of ordinary drink.) Then put away the

the ingredients from the Liquor, and keep it by it self. These two may also serve in the Cure of the first way. These ways may serve for what they are appointed; yet if there be a Complication of Symptoms, there may be chosen a way out of all, which may be serviceable, e. g. If a Patient be of a strong constitution, and have intolerable Nocturnal pains, both in Head and other parts, then use the Decoction a little above, and instead of its night taking, use the Pills in the third way, *ex Gum. Guaiac. &c.* and besides use this Water for the Pustles: *R. Salu. Rut. Selan. Ros. rub. an. m. i. Guaiac. ʒ ii. Auripigm. ʒ β. Mercur. viv. ʒ ii. coq. omnia in aq. font. lb iv. in vase vitreo obturat. lent. ign. ad Consump. β. Colat.* After put the Liquor into a stone Bottle, and put thereto *Vitriol. Rom. ʒ ii.* wash the Pustles with this, which heals and dries them up. Ulcers of the Mouth, Tongue, Gums, Tumor of the Face, &c. that sometimes follow salivating, are provided for already in other places, therefore we pass to other Symptoms.

## C H A P. III.

## Of Symptoms, as Gonorrhœa, &amp;c.

**G**onorrhœa, is either virulent, or not. The last may also be said to be a Disease or not, for it is not always a Disease, but sometimes is from abundance of Seed well elaborated; as in night-pollutions.

The best remedy for this, being more pernicious to the Mind than Body, is honest Marriage: in the interim, abstain from Meats and Drinks, and Idleness; exercise Chastity, and take *aq. Castitatis Minsicht. Dos. à ʒ i. ad ʒ iii.* Morning and Evening, and when needful. That which is a Disease and not virulent, Universals premised, which must be also in the former; *R. Gum. Arab. Tragac. Succin. Mum. Bol. Arm. Mandibul. Luc. an. q. v. M. f. pul. Dos. ʒ β. quotidie.* It may also be made into Pills, *cum syr. è Ros. sicc.* If there be hotness and sharpness of the Seed, purge Bile, and anoint the Back and Loins with cooling Ointments, as *Unguent. Ros. lot. in aq. Plantag. Tereb. eccl. & pul. ʒ i.* given in Milk for sixteen days, is excellent, *Conser. fruct. Bruise. à ʒ ii. ad ʒ β.* given for many days, hath cur'd; as also the Water of the same Fruit. That

courſe in Womens Whites is not to be condemn'd. *Pil. Palmar.* are good. If inveterate, tho not virulent, *R. Pil. Coch. min. Mercur. an. ʒ i. M. f. Pil. num. 4. inaurant. cap. cum regimine.* After the Pills, if needful, uſe *V. S.* After give a Bole *ex Rhab. pul. ʒ i. cum Tereb. ʒ iii. f. Bol.* for five days. After which, for ſeven or eight days take two ſpoonfuls *ex aq. Gonorrhææ Querc.* in a Morning two hours before Meat : if neceſſary, repeat all again in the aforeſaid Order.

*Gonorrhæa virulenta*, although a *Præſidium* to the Pox, is oft ſo pertinacious, that no means will conquer it ; beſides it alſo draws on with it grievous Symptoms ; as hotneſs of Urine, intenſe pain, Caruncles, &c.

*Signs.* In the beginning there comes out a white or yellowiſh matter, without ſenſe, as well ſleeping as waking, which after putrefies, and grows ſharp, eroding and ulcerating the paſſage in the Yard, where pain ariſing, heat of Urine afflicts.

*Progn.* In aged, and in all who have it ſuppreſſed without cauſe, 'tis hard to cure, for within thereby Abſceſſes are oft gather'd.

*Cure* is not to be neglected, neither is it raſhly to be ſtaid ; for if it be, the virulency by degrees deſiles the whole Body. If needful, open a Vein in the Arm, after in the Foot ; then purge with this : *R. Conſect. Hamech ʒ vi. Sarſapar. ʒ i. Tereb. ʒ ii. Mercur. d. ʒ ʒ. M. f. Bol.* Or, *R. Turbith. Hermod. an. ʒ v. Sarſap ʒ i. Maſtic. ʒ v. Gum. Guaiac. ʒ vi. Tereb. lot. ʒ vi. Benzo. & Labd. an. ʒ iii. ſen. mund. ʒ ʒ. cum ſyr. Fumar. q. ſ. f. Elect.* To every doſe of this may be added *Mercur. d. ʒ i.* after which, to ſweat give one Doſe of the next, *R. Mercur. Diaphor. gr. xxiv. Theriac. Ven. q. ſ. f. Pil. num. 8.* Take it every Morning at five a Clock. If there be need, inject this, *R. Conſolid. medi. ʒ ii. Lign. Vit. ʒ i. f. Decoct. in aq. add. Mercur. d. ʒ ʒ. Colat.* The next Pills are admirable, eſpecially in *Gonorrhæa virul.* *R. Tereb. Ven. Maſtic. Oliban. an. ʒ ʒ. Gum. Juniper. & Succin. alb. an. ʒ i. gran. Alkekeng. ʒ vi. Gum. Ammoniac. ʒ i. ʒ. ſem. Malv. ʒ ʒ. Liquir. ʒ i. ʒ. Caſſ. recent. extract. ʒ ii. Rhab. ʒ i. Agaric. ʒ ʒ. Diagrid. ʒ i. Nuc. Moſch. ʒ iii. Mercur. d. ʒ xvi. ſyr. Roſ. ſol. q. ſ. f. Maſſ. Doſ. ʒ ii. vel ʒ i. at Bed-time.* The next courſe is excellent. *R. Mercur. d. gr. viii. extract. Rud. gr. xiv. f. Pil. encrease the Mercur. d. every day gr. ii. and leave out ſo much of the Extract till its quantity comes to gr. 8.* You are firſt to purge. To inject, *R. Aq. ſper. Ran. ʒ iv. Mel. Roſ. ʒ i. ʒ. Troch. Rhaſ. Alb. ʒ ʒ. ſlor Unguent. Egypt. gut. vi. M.* If this ſtay it not, fall to ſome courſe in the

*Lues.*

*Lues*. Only take the following, approv'd : R. *Bol. Arm. Mum. Carab. Gum. Trag. & Arab. an.* ʒ i. *cum syr. è Ros. sicc. f. Pil. S. A. Dos.* ʒ i. every Morning two hours before Meat.

*Nodes, Caruncles, &c.* are elsewhere dispatch'd, and thus we have done with the *Lues*, and its associates, the very brand of uncleanness. To prevent return, keep an accurate Diet, abstain from Coition, strengthen the Bowels, &c. The next wastes Humidities, purifies the Blood, and helps Concoction. R. *Cinam.* ʒ vi. *Mastic.* ʒ i. *Ros. Rub.* ʒ ʒ. *Santal. Rub.* ʒ i. *Passul.* ʒ v. *Croc.* ʒ i. *Aromat. Ros. Diarrhod. Abbat. an.* ʒ iii. *pul. Sarsapar.* ʒ ʒ. *cum syr. Fumar. f. Elect. Dos.* ʒ iii. every Morning fasting.

A *Fontanel* is good, as also a Decoction of *Guaiac. & Sarsap.* given for many days.

## PART VI.

### SECT. I.

#### CHAP. I.

#### Of Crookedness of the Back, &c.

**D***iarrhosis*, is to rectify ill conformation in reducing of it to its Natural Figure. This is the last part of Chirurgery. If in this be added something not so proper, pardon it. There are several parts of the Body which come under this Operation, as Shoulders, Back, &c. Those of the middle Venter, most car'd for in Females by tender Mothers, whose too much curiosity doth too oft bring them into *Crookedness* and *Gibbosity* in this part. *There's a fulness* of one Shoulder, which oft tends

that way if not prevented; which may be by swinging. A near Neighbour had three or four Daughters crooked, the youngest was tending the same way, to whom I advis'd swinging; and she became very straight, and so remains. *That Gibbosity* in the Back is from the Spine, the *Vertebra's* thereof being contorted, seldom if ever inward, most oft outwards, as also to each side; 'tis most usual in young Girls; there's usually a debility of the Leg of the same side.

*Signs* are needles.

*Causes* are either ill conformation in the Womb, or some Flegmatick Humor collected about the *Vertebra's*. External (and then 'tis usually presently observ'd) are Falls, Bruises, undue posture of the Body (when young and tender) in sitting, standing, carrying, and especially when taught to go too soon. Also bowing, writing, sowing, &c. and the fault of the Mother, who covers to have them small in the Wast, plucks and draws their Bodies aside, especially if any thing in either side of the Clothes hurt them, or they be too strait; which if it bring not crookedness on them, as oft it doth, yet it stores them with other Diseases.

*Cure.* There must be used Discussives both Oyls and Plaisters, and such as also mollify; before what's bunched out, may by a Steel Compress fitted to the Body, be reduced. 'Tis to be full of holes, that it may be lighter and cooler, and lined with Bumbast, that it may not hurt. 'Tis to bunch inward, fit for the bunching out of the Back. This Compress is to be gentle and gradually us'd, without the use of which, other Medicines will be ineffectual, and with it Cure hath been done in six Months; see *Hildanus Cent. 5. Obs. 67.* These Steel or Iron Bodice are to be alter'd every third Month, for those that are not arrived at their full growth, otherwise they may do injury; and to those of full growth they are of little or no use. 'Tis suppos'd that the Reduction is not so much perform'd by the Compress, as by the *mollifying quality* of the Iron. In which I submit to better Judgements. 'Tis necessary the Patient, though cured, should for above a year after use other bandage, that the lost Bones do not start out again.

*Observe,* About the seventh *Vertebra* of the Back may be open'd an issue, which admirably intercepts Rheums flowing to the Hips, Kidnies, Feet, &c. for the distortion of the Hip and its *Elongation*; see in Luxations; also *Hildan. Cent. 5. Obs. 86. Scultet. p. 76.* and *Hildan. Cent. 6. Obs. ult.* where you have also the Instruments. In those



those very young the Bodice may be of Whale-Bone, so fitted, as to keep the Back-bones upright, repress the bunching, and defend them.

## C H A P. II.

*Of Crookedness of Arms, &c.*

**T**He *Joynts* of the Arms and Fingers may become crooked and distorted, from *Defluxions*, *Dislocations*, *Tumors* hard to cure, call'd by *Hippoc. Galangenes*. If caus'd by contraction of the *Tendons* and *Muscles*, 'tis more easily cur'd, than if it come from repletion of the Cavities, by a thick, clammy, condens'd and dry Humor, which may not only fall out here, but in other *Joynts*, after *defluxions* being caus'd by great pain, weakness, &c. I have seen both the *Ulna* and *Radius* bow'd by a fall, without any Fracture. The *Wrists* and *Fingers* especially by *Burns*, if not well looked to, may be contracted.

*Signs* are needless.

*Causes* are before.

*Cure* of those that come after Birth, as also before, is by restoring the *Joynts* and *Bones* into their natural Figure, which in general is performed by fit Instruments: in which *Observe*, 1. That they are somewhat to crush the prominent, and convex part. 2. That they scarce touch the hollow, but rather defend it from compression. 3. That they be well fitted to the parts, and do as little as may be hinder motion. With these for the most part are to be used Medicines that mollify and strengthen.

The *Instruments* us'd are various, according to the part affected; yet those that serve the Elbow, may serve the Wrist and Knee.

'Tis a *Casket* made of Wood, or Iron, in fashion of a Ring; of such breadth as may compass the whole *Joynt*. In that for the *Knees*, there must be a hollow for the *Rotula*. In the midst of the *Casket* must be a *Screw*, which is to pass into the Ring, the Ring having also Hinges by which it may open and shut, and the *Casket* is to have straps of Leather to fasten it, both above and below the *Joynt*. The *Screw* is by degrees to draw the *Joynt* into Form.

Their

Their Figures, see in *Hildan. Libel. de combust. Ch. 15. Scultet. Tab. 18. Fig. 1. Tab. 43. Lit. C.*

The *Fingers* may be crooked, from *Ulcers, Burns, &c.* For these, some first use *Emollients*, and after reduce them with fit *Instruments*: others cut the *Scars* which may be a cause, and then put the *Fingers* into due form, with fitting *Splints*, and dressing them, so keep them. For those coming by *Burns*, you have an excellent Observation, *Hildan. Cent. 1. Obs. 83. So de Combust. Ch. 15.* where you have the *Instruments* by which it was performed. The *Indurated Tendons and Nerves* may be mollified with this or the like, *R. Ol. Cham. Oliv. Vulp. an. 3 β. Unguent. Dialth. compos. 3 i. Pingued. Cap. 3 i. β. M. Fabr. ab Aq. Pend.* which he highly commends. *Cerrat. Citrin.* mixt with *Capons Grease* to the form of an *Unguent.* *Hildan* first us'd this, *R. Rad. Alth. cum toto, rad. Brion. Lilior. alb. an. 3 i. flor. Cham. Melilot. Hyperic. Chamæp. Chamædr. an. m. i. sem. Fœnugr. Lin. an. 3 i. coq. in juscul. ex Capit. Verveç & Vitul. pro fot.* After anoint the whole *Hand and Arm* with this; *R. Unguent. Dialth. 3 i. Axung. human. Gallin. Anser. Urs. an. 3 ii. Succ. Lumbic. 3 β. M.* After was apply'd *Empl. de Mucilag.* The same course may be taken for *Knees and Toes.*

*Crookedness of the Legs and Feet*, may be either before, in, or after *Birth*, which may be as from former causes, so *Rickets, Carelessness* in *Nurses*, or others that tend them, putting them into undue postures, want of good *Swaddling, Slips, Falls.* The ill conformation in the *Womb* is better ghest at than certainly known. In the *Birth* it may be occasioned by hard *Labour*, and partly by the great rashness of the *Midwife*, *Childrens Bones* being almost like *Wax.*

*Cure.* The *Instruments* here, are *Boots, Splints, Boulsters, &c.* fitted to the part. He that has this *distortion* of the *Feet*, if they be turned inward, is call'd *Varus.* If this be by an *External Cause*, which may be call'd an imperfect *Luxation*, it may easily be reduced: the other must be done gradually. If outward, he is call'd *Valgus.* In the former in *Infants*, if not much, 'tis almost *Natural*; in it bind the *Ankles* together, and put *Boulsters* between the great-*Toes.* In the latter bind them up close at the *Toes*, and put in thick *Boulsters* between the *Ankles* and the *Heels.* If they be of longer standing, and in *Children* or others, then they are to have as it were half-cases from above the *Knees* to the *Toes* made of *Iron, or Wood, or Leather*; to which there must be fit *Straps* and *Buckles*

Buckles to fasten them, one at the Gartering-place, one a little above the Ankle, and another where the Shoos are tyed. With these the former Remedies may serve.

The *Crookedness* between the Joynts, may be rectified with the like Instruments if young, which oft happens from the Rickets, &c. of which after. There's sometimes from Wounds, &c. in the Tendons procur'd a debility in some Joynts, so that the Member cannot be lifted up. In this fit Instruments are to be made, which may keep them up; and so they may become serviceable, and not so troublesome. The Figures of the former Cases, see *Hildan. Cent. 6. Obs. 89, 90.* For the last, see *Pareus Lib. 23. Chap. 10.* Stiffness in Joynts falls out, so that they cannot be bow'd; this may happen, after Fractures, Luxations, Inflammations, Tumors, &c. For this are to be us'd Emollients, with such things which warm, also fit Instruments to bring them into a fit form by degrees, for which see *Part 1. Sect. 1. Chap. 4.* the latter end. For depression of the Skull, it hath already been handled; the *Levatory* is here proper: of which there are several sorts. See *Sculptetus.*

## S E C T. II.

### C H A P. I.

#### *Of Rickets.*

**T**HIS being oft the cause of Crookedness, 'tis to be remov'd before the other can be well rectified, hence 'tis fixed here. It hath acquir'd various Names. That of the *Colledge-Doctors* in their excellent Tract of that Subject comes nearest to that in the Title of this Chapter. Theirs being *Rachitis*, i. e. the Spinal Disease. As 'tis new, so 'tis peculiar to Children. Its *Essence* consists in the natural constitution, as similar; labouring under a cold moist distemper, with penury and paucity of the Spirits, they being stupefy'd. The *Subject* is the Marrow issuing out of the Skull, after it all the Nerves produced from it, as also all the Membranes  
and

and fibrous parts, in which those Nerves are carry'd along. The Bones also may secondarily bear a share. The secondary *Effence* is the Tone of the parts, which is vitiated with looseness, witheredness and feebleness, as also an inward Slipperiness. By what hath been already set down, and what comes after, all the faculties bear a share in the Disease.

*Signs* are various and many, and not so evident in the beginning as afterwards, neither do they appear together, but some after others. There's a certain Laxity and softness, if not flaccidity of all the first affected parts; a debility and languidness of all parts subservient to motion: this begins from the first rudiments of the disease, so that if they be infested in their first year, they come to go later, or for most part speak before they walk. But if it insinuat after, they begin to walk by degrees, they stand more and more feebly, stagger as they go, and stumble on light occasions. If it vehemently increase; they do not only totally lose their going, but can scarce sit in an erect posture, and their weak and feeble Neck can hardly sustain the burden of their Head. From the very beginning there invades the Joynts, a slowness and numbness, about which there are in time certain Swellings and knotty Excreescences chiefly in the Wrist, less in the Ancles, so also in the Ribs. There's unusual bigness of the Head, the fleshy parts beneath the Head wear away, the Bones wax crooked, especially of the Legs and Arms below the Elbow; Teeth come forth slowly, and with trouble, the Breast in the progress of the Disease becomes narrow, the Belly swells, there's oft Cough and short breathing, Pulse is weak and small, they have an aversness to sweet things.

*Causes.* We shall not insist on those in Parents, which may dispose their Children to it; nor much on the error in the use of things Nonnatural as to or by Children; vehement passions of the Mind and Coition they are not engaged in. For Air, beware of the cold and moist, most frequent in the Spring; as also if cloudy, thick, rainy, and full of Vaporous Exhalations; and cold and moist Linnen; the soft not well dried, is not good, the courser is better. Meat and Drink cold and moist, also if too thick, tough, and obstructive, or of an extream hot and biting quality, with like Medicines. Motion and Rest, Sleeping and Waking, if exceed in excess or defect, things Preternatural cast out or retain'd, as also Bile, Melancholy, especially Flegm, if abound, may be Causes: so undue transpiration of the said Humors, as also Sweat too much, or

want

wanting. Diseases preceding, that may be the cause of this Disease, are many. As, 1. Such as are from cold and moist distempers, or both, as Cachexie and Dropsie. 2. Such as make lean, as long Diseases, *especially* Heetick, Phthisis, Pleurisie, Peripneumonie, small-Pox, Fluxes of Blood, Diseases of the Stomach, Guts, Worms, Teeth, &c. Luxations, Fractures, Tumors, Pains, &c. that hinder walking, playing, standing, &c.

*Progn.* This Disease in its kind is not mortal. If gentle, 'tis worn off by age. If vehement, it rejects all means, and ends in Death. If the Back-bone be weak, and the Neck cannot support the Head, if there be joynd Hydrocephalos (especially if the sutures gape) Asthma, Phthisis, Dropsie, *Lues Ven.* Struma's internal or external, and they breed their Teeth painfully, deadly; or at least little hopes. If it afflict early after Birth, the first affected parts extenuate, the Head be great, they unwillingly suffer their Knees to be drawn upward, or extended: if it depend on the Natural inclination, or proceed from Diseases, 'tis very dangerous and difficult. As also if the Teeth wax black, and fall out by pieces, the Bones of the Arms and Legs be crooked, and there be great bending of the Joynts. But if they easily endure Agitation, have Scabs, Wheals, Pimples, or Itch; if attain to the consistence of the Disease, and be well looked to, and the Symptoms decline, there's hopes. Girls are more easily cured than Boys. If the swellings in the Wrist-Bones and Ribs be great, it will be of long continuance. If the Disease endure long, it easily procures a Phthisis, unless some other affect, &c. intervene; as Convulsions, great Cough, swelling of the Lungs, Fever, Pleurisie, and so it kills. It chiefly invades the Children of the Gentry, and those that suck Red-hair'd Nurses. Those whose Thigh and Shin-Bones increase in thickness, and those not cur'd in five years, for most part become Dwarfs, or live miserably, and sickly for most part: and being either Asthmatick, Cachectick, or Phthisical, they die before they come to the consistency of their Age, or else grow deformed and crooked.

*Cure.* Diet is to be good, and of easie Concoction; Medicines temperately hot and dry; and given oft by degrees, as Purges, &c.

*Chirurgical* means are, cutting on the Ridg, in the inside of the Ear, above the hole which is to be stoppt, that the Blood pass not in, to be repeated twice or thrice, yea if need more; once a week, or once a Month, which I have found successful in many when



other remedies have been ineffectual. 'Tis true, some have been recover'd without it ; so have I known some also without Medicines, only let me tell you, that about 1640, or 41. being sent for from Northampton into Lincolnshire, within six miles of Grantham, to a Child that had had the *Rachitis* for above a year : other means having been us'd with little success, I cut it in the Ears, and prescribed for it what's after. After cutting, in two or three days it did so well, that a Doctor of Physick usual at the House hearing of it, as also seeing what effect it had, sent for me to cut a Son of his of about five years old, who also found advantage thereby ; I could instance in more. Universals are to precede, as also before Issues be made, which is rather to be done by Incision than Caustick : either in the Neck, which is very troublesome, or between the *Scapula's* on both sides the Spine. To these may be added Frictions, Roulers and Bolsters, and sometimes Cups and Vescatories. Incision in the Ear is to be performed with a Blunt Knife, yet sharp at point.

*Physical means.* 1. Be sure the first ways be cleansed from their impurities, either by Clysters, Vomit, or Lenitive Purgers : the *Clysters* chiefly if they be bound, the Excrements hardned, windy Humors torment the Guts, or some violent pain afflict the Bowels, in which cases use them so before preparation, also before Vomits and Lenitive Purgers. Inject them after long abstinence from Meat : As, R. New Milk, ʒ iii. iv. v. or vi. Coriander-Seeds bruised à ʒ β. ad ʒ i. vel ii. Course Sugar ʒ i. Syr. Viol. ʒ vi. make a Clyster S. A. The quantity of them increased, I used successfully for the Wind in many. The Doctors used instead of the Coriander Seed Aniseeds, the *Powder* of which being new, and finely sieved and mixed with Pap, &c. and given by the Mouth to a Child, a day, two, or more after born, yea till half a year old, purgeth gallantly, casting out a green matter impacted in the Guts, which torments Children. Emeticks, if prudently given, may yield great advantage, otherwise are dangerous. They may be given where the *Tumor* tends upward of it self. Or if Children be naturally or customarily apt to Vomit, or can easily indure it. They are either to be gentle in their own Nature, or if vehement, to be given in a less Dose and corrected. *Sal Vitriol.* à gr. vi. ad ʒ i. vel ii. I have known white Coperas of it self given for the Worms, which hath wrought well and securely. *Sal Emetic.* N. à gr. β. ad gr. i. is excellent. The Infusion of *Vitr. Antimon.* or rather of *Cro. Metal.* à ʒ i.

3 i. ad 3 ii. cum syr. de quinq; Rad. 3 i. aq. Cinam. gut. x. or if Con-  
vulsions be fear'd, aq. Antepilep. Lang. in Posset-drink is good. Or  
R. Tops of Groundsel M. f. Raisins 3 i. Ale a pint, boyl them till  
half be wasted to 3 iii. of the strain'd Liquor, add Syrup of Vinegar  
simple, 3 β. mix them, and drink it lukewarm. Some give of the  
next from half a spoonful to two spoonfuls. R. Vin Scillit. Oxymel.  
eju/d. an. 3 i. β. syr. de Peto 3 vi. M. Others give Juice of *Asa-  
rabacca*, but 'ts churlish. Forbear Vomiting, if there be no incli-  
nation, they cannot easily endure it, if there be Phthysick, spitting  
of Blood, or they use to bleed at Nose, or if the Vomits be violent.  
*Lenitives* work gently, only let them not be nauseous, lest they  
procure loathing of all other Medicines; nor oppress the Stomach,  
by too great quantity, and lest they be Vomitted presently, wash  
the Mouth with some pleasant Liquor, or use preserv'd Cherries, Bar-  
berries, or Orange Juice. The Simples you have in the Institutions,  
with which must be mixed some Catharticks, otherwise they will not  
fit the intention. *Compounds* are, *Cassia Extract. cum Sen. Diacassia, Elect.*  
*Lenit. Passul. decoct. Purg. Com. syr. & Mel Violar. syr. Ros. Sol. &c.* Or, R. Po-  
lypody of the Oak 3 ii. Cream of Tartar 3 ii. Pipins num. 12. Raisins  
of the Sun ston'd 3 ii. boyl them in a quart of Water to half; in the  
Decoction strain'd, infuse all Night of the best Sena 3 i. β. Rubarb  
3 ii. Cassia new drawn 3 β. Tamarinds 3 i. Liquorish, Aniseeds, Co-  
riander Seeds, of each 3 i. β. strain it next Morning through a Linnen  
Cloth, and to eight ounces of the straining, add 3 vi. of white Sugar,  
boyl it a little, after add to it Manna dissolv'd in Syrup of Roses,  
3 ii. and make a Lenitive Syrup. *Dos.* 3 i. in aq. Cicbor. vel *Parie-  
tar. cum succ. Limon.* 3 i. Or, R. *Man. opt.* 3 vi. *Crem. Tart.* 3 β. *dis-  
sol. in Sero Cerevis. in quo coq. sem. Anis.* 3 i. β. *M. Cap. mane.* For  
Pills *Alo. Ros.* given at Bed-time, in a preserved Cherry, the Skin  
pull'd off, is excellent. Or, R. *Syr. Ros. sol.* 3 i. in *Sero Cerevis.*  
*mane.* These remove those impurities, which do not only infect  
the nourishment, but also hinder the appropriate Medicines. Pre-  
parers us'd before Purging, seldom before Vomiting, are to be  
moderately hot (unless a Fever be present) also thinning, opening,  
and inciding, having also a peculiar respect to the parts affected,  
as Lungs, Liver, Head, &c. with which are to be mix'd such  
things as are appropriated to the affect. The Simples are *Herb. Ca-  
pillar.* especially, *Rut. Murar. Rad. seu potius Spic. rad. Q. mand. Regal.*  
*Rad. filic. Mar. item Turiones vel Gemma ejusd. vix dum e terr. prorup-  
tentes, Rad. Gram. Cicbor. Asparag. rub. Timcter. Eringii, Herb. Cete-*

*rach, Lingu. Cerv. Hepatic. Agrimon. Cuscut. Betonic. Veronic. Mas, fol. & Cortic. Tamaris. Cortic. rad. Cappar. flor. & fol. Lamii, Borag. Salv. Rorism. Abrotan. Absinth. Chelidon. maj. Croc. Rad. Curcu. Sarsapar. Sassafr. Chin. Trium. Santal. Guaiac. Cortic. ejusdem, flor. Sulph. Chalyb. præp. Croc. & sal Chalyb. Vin. Chalyb. syr. Chalyb. Vin. Alb. Gallic. Rhen. sper. Cet. Mosch. Ambr. Grif. Castor. Jecur. Ran. & Pullor. Corvi, Milleped. Vin. alb. lot. & in Cliban. siccant. & pul. &c.* Of these may be fram'd compound Medicines. As, R. the Barks of Ash, Tamarisk and Ivy, each 3 ii. Infuse them in a quart of midling Ale for twenty four hours. This is excellent to drink. Some instead of Ivy, use Caper-Bark. Five little Buds of Male-Fernbrake, boild in half a pint of Milk, to 3 iii. is good; drink it fasting, 'tis good for those us'd to Milk. R. *Gem. filic. maj. Betonic. Scolopend. Hepat. an. m. β. flor. Tamaris. p. i. Passul. Corinth. 3 i.* with these, a Chicken and Oatmeal make some Broth. *Dos. 3 iv.* in the Morning, and so much at four in the Afternoon, add *Crem. Tart. 3 β.* others may be made. If with the Rickets be joyn'd Obstructions of the Mesentery, Liver or Lungs; or if there be any suspicion of the Scurvy or French-Pox, you have very good ones in the *Doctors Tract.* For Elective Purgers, see they respect the part, and Humors as they are faulty: the chief of which is Rubarb, of which I could give you various *Observations*, especially with the next; R. Rubarb thin slic'd 3 ii. hang it in a Tiffany Bag, in a quart of Beer in a Bottle, into which put twenty Raisins of the Sun stoned. After twenty four hours begin to drink of it. After 'tis out, put another quart of midling Ale to it, and drink it. Against the last is done, make fresh, as there's need. With this I have cured some, given over by no mean Physicians. Where the Worms, Struma's and *Lues Ven.* are fear'd, *Mercur. dul. cum Resin. Falap.* is excellent, as you may see in those affects. For specific Remedies, that more immediately incounter the Disease, you have the Simples before, only remember those more hot, as Saffron, Castor, &c. are to be temperated with those more cool; so on the contrary: also those most proper are to be mixed with those most appropriate to the parts, as Head, &c. as need requires: and let all, as much as may, be made grateful to the Patient. Take one, with which I cur'd (by Gods blessing) many in several Counties. R. *Ceterach, Capil. Ven. an. m. ii. Cochle. Tamaris. an. m. i. Scolopend. Hepatic. an. m. i. β. Chin. incis. Cochle. ii. sem. Anis. Liquir. an. 3 i. Ras. C. C. & Ebor. an. 3 vi. coq. omn. in Cerevis. rec. non. lupul Gal. iii. ad.*

*consump. tertie part.* After strain and barm it. Having stood six or eight days, drink as at the three Medicinal hours, so at all times when drink is desired. If therewith be joyned a Phthisis, R. *Herb. Hepat. Tussilag. Pulmen. macul. an. m. i. β. Capil. Ven. Agrim. Scab. an. m. i. Hord. mund. 3 iv. Limac. num. 30. Pomor. redol. num. xx. Liquir. ras. 3 ii. Ras. C. C. & Ebor. an. 3 iii. coq. in aq. fontan. lb xii. in Vaf. obturat. ad consump. β. eclat. dissol. Mel. vel Sacch. Cand. q. s. drink of it as before. If there be the French-Pox or Struma's joyn'd, use this of the Doctors. R. *Sarsap. incif. & contus. 3 iii. Chin. in taleol. cencif. 3 i. insund. & coq. in aq. lb vii. ad. lb iv. β. tum add. Rad. Sassafr. 3 ii. Osmund. regal. Lingu. Cerv. Ceterach. Capil. Ven. Lami; an. m. β. Liquir. 3 ii. Mac. 3 i. coq. ad lb iii. Col. add. Mel. vel Sacch. 3 iii. M. pro potu ordinar.* There are also *Elect Syr. &c.* us'd, but I have found Children very averse to them, and better pleas'd with Drinks, therefore we pass them by. The Doctors Tract will furnish you.*

We come now to the *Symptoms*; which if eminent and great, leave the true method of Cure to resist them.

These are, 1. *Flux of the Belly*, which falls out oft; if it continue and be violent, easily wastes the spirits and solid parts. A Bloody Flux seldom happens, a Lientery often: which is casting out of the Aliments as they were received in. This may also be caus'd by Indigestion, Watching, Worms, painful Breeding Teeth, &c. For cure *Rubarb* is most excellent. *2 3 β. ad 3 i.* in powder, with Conserve of Red-Roses. If there be want of *Sleep*, or not, with *Diafcardium*, after which, or before, if the Flux had been of continuance, I gave the next with admirable success. R. *Aq. Theriac. 3 ii. syr. Cydon. Diac d. an. 3 iii. M.* to be taken by Children half a spoonful often; in elder, a greater quantity; sometimes I have added, *aq. Plantag. vel aq. Gem. Quercin.* If *Rubarb* was given with *Diafcard*, it was given at Bed-time.

2. *Profuse Sweating*, which wastes the Spirits, and retards the Cure; be not too hasty to restrain it, especially if a Feverish heat, or that like it, hath preceded, for it may then be advantageous: but if inordinate and causeless, 'tis to be corrected, than which there's nothing more fit than purging, the former drink of *Rubarb* being best, which is also good for the Worms, if therewith be infused *Coralline, Mercur. dul. and burnt Hartshorn.*

3. *Breeding Teeth*, you have before. Or, R. *Butyr. s. f. 3 iii. pingued. Capon. Dam. an. 3 ii. Papav. err. 3 i. coq. in succ. Cancr. contus. & Extract. cum aq. Absinth. marin. Altb. an. 3 ii. ad consump. Succ. colat,*

lat. add. Sacch. Cand. alb.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. Nuc. Mosch.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. vitel. Ovor. num. 1. M. Anoint the Gums oft with it. It mollifies and thins them, easeth pain, procures the Teeth coming out easily: and may oft deliver from Death. To ease Pain of the Teeth, procure Vomiting, by putting the Finger into the Throat, &c. If these prevail not, Opiats are to be warily us'd, as Laud. gr.  $\beta$ . pul. Gascon.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . Confer. Carioph.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. cum syr. Myrtin. f. Bel.

External Remedies, are to follow Purging, and to be us'd with Specificicks. 1. Is Exercise, in this begin with those more gentle: whether swinging them, being held under the Arms, Rockings, Goings, &c. Frictions are excellent, which also go before, and in the use of outward Medicines. In this begin at the Back-Bone, the Child being laid on his Belly, thrusting your Fingers under the short Ribs, and so hinder the Liver growing, a great cause of the Rickets.

Outward Medicines are either universal respecting all the parts, the matter of which are Alterants before, or particular; used to certain parts of the Body, which are Cephalicks, &c. The forms of both are various, of which Oyntments are chief, as R. Cham. Puleg. Heder. terr. Tussilag. Fumar. an.  $\frac{1}{2}$  i. Ros. rub. m. i. Mac.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. incis. minutis. & misc. cum Butyr. f. f.  $\frac{1}{2}$  iv. post tres dies coq. ad consump. Succ. colat. & reserv. pro usu: after 'tis cold, if any Juice remain, let it out, and separate the Oyntment from the Dregs, and it will keep the longer; with this I have cured many. Or, R. Veronica. Hepatic. an. m. i. Rorismar. Laur. an. M. f. incis. & cum Butyr. f. f.  $\frac{1}{2}$  i.  $\beta$ . coq. & f. Unguent. Or, R. Cham. Salvo. Anagallid. flor. Calend. & Thym. an. m. i. Rorism. Laur. Angelic. an. M. S. Butyr. S. S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ii. f. Unguent. ut prius. Or, R. Rad. Osmund. Regal.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. Hermin. Lavend. Hyssop. summit. Mentb. an. m. i. Rorism. Scelopend. flor. Calendul. Betonic. an. M. f. flor. Salvo. Cham. Melilot. an. p. ii. Butyr. majal.  $\frac{1}{2}$  iii. aq. Vit. Vin. alb. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. f. Unguent. ut prius, & reserv. pro u'u. Most of all these have been proved. If you have a mind to the Doctors, see their Tract. For particular parts, if the Region of the Belly be hard and swell'd, as also the sides, R. Unguent. Dialth. Compel. Ol. Lilior. alb. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Ol. Philosoph.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . M. anoint the Belly with it at Bed time. Balsam. Peruv. is excellent to mix with any Plaster to lay to the Back; one of the equal parts of Paracel. & de Minio may do well. In case the Lungs be affected, R. Unguent. Pectoral.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Ol. Mac.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Viol.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . M. In a word I have cur'd very many, and many have been cured by Mr. Montjoy, with an Oyntment and an appropriate Drink, cutting in the Ears, having



having given before *Mercur. dul. cum Diagrid. vel Resin. Jalap. & fol. Aur.*

## CHAP. II.

## Of Gout and Rheumatismus.

These may well be handled together, the latter having been heretofore called the Running or Universal Gout. The Gout receives various Names according to the various places which it afflicts; as *Chiragra, Podagra, dolor Ischiaticus, &c.* The Gout in general hath been minded in the Marrow of Physick amongst the Symptoms of Fevers, as also in Catarrhs; we shall here only briefly set down somewhat for Sciatica. In this give first a Clyster, after use *V. S.* in the Arm, after on the out side of the Foot on the same side; which hath alone cured. Opening the Hemorrhoids are good; strong Purges are excellent, after which sufficiently perform'd, use outward means; as also resolving Clysters oft. If pain be extream, use Narcoticks. An Issue on the outside of the same Leg, below the Knee, is good; for a Plaster, equal parts of *De Minio & Paracels.* is excellent. Or, *R. Picis Burgund. ʒ i. Gum. Caran. ʒ ii. Vin. Hispanic. Cocbl. M. f. a. f. Empl. extend. super alutam.* and apply it. Here Blisters are admirable, after which, for a time, apply a Plaster fram'd *ex Diachyl. simp. Melilot. Sulph. viv. sem. Abe-ridis & Nasturt. pari pond.* which is excellent. One was cured by first giving a Clyster, after it *V. S.* The next day purg'd, and three days after sweat. *Lamsveerd* tells us, that one after six or seven Months intollerable pain was cured in twenty four hours with the next: *R. Resin. pic. Nav. pic. Burgund. an. ʒ i. Cer. q. s. ad consist. add. pul. Cantarid. ʒ i. M. f. Empl.* This was after tryed on many others. *Rad. Caryophil. hort. infus. in cerevis* is admirable to strengthen the Joynts and Bowels.

Mugwort Pouder *ad ʒ iii.* given in Wine, is admirable in *Sciatica.*

Great Comfrey Root beat in a Mortar till it be a Mass, spread on Leather and applied to the Gout, cures; yea, sometimes *Sciatica's*; also pains in the Arms.

*A Genagra* was cur'd with this, *R. Rad. Hyoscy. rec. ʒ vi. vel ʒ i. in Lac. ad mollit.* cast it through a Sieve, add Saffron in pouder, *ʒ i.*  
Ol.

*Ol. Ros. q. s. f. Catapl.* It gave present ease. An *Arthritis* cur'd with this: *R. Mic. Panis lb i. Lac. q. s. decoq. agit. & contund. Cribrat. add. Rad. Hyosc. pul. ʒ i. Croc. Orient. ʒ ii. Ol. Ros. q. s. f. Catapl.* It gave present ease, and cur'd the Patient after seven months intolerable pain; and so it has done several others.

*Rheumatismus.* This not only affects the Joynts, but parts adjacent, yea sometimes the whole Body; the pain is also in the Muscles, Membranes, and *Periosteum*. They are continual, so that they can scarce move themselves, or suffer others, without great trouble and bitter pain. 'Tis seldom deadly, but may endure long.

*Cure.* Give a Clyster every day, or every other, all the time of the Disease. *V. S.* is to be oft repeated. Give Juleps, *ex aq. Papav. err. cum syr. Limon.* which is best; you may use *V. S.* for six, eight, or nine days together. Purge not till the declination of the Disease, and then do it with those that are gentle, as also then Sweat. In the interim, strengthen the whole Body *cum Tinctur. Coral. conf. ser. fruct. Cynosl. spec. Triasantal. quadruplic. Rhab. in Tabul. redact.* after which, drink a draught of ordinary drink. *Tincture* of Roses given twice or thrice a day is good. Lest a relapse come, Purge and Bleed Spring and Fall, use Diet of good Juice, and take oft some of the former Conserve of Hips, which is excellent.

## S E C T. III.

### C H A P. I.

#### Of Febris Militaris, and the Calenture.

**T**His *Section* is reserv'd for these and some other that may be the sole employment of Chirurgery, especially at Sea, if not in Camp, where Physicians are not usually present.

The first call'd a *Camp-Fever*. 'Tis a continual Fever, Malign and Contagious, with plenty of Humors heap'd up in the Stomach  
and

and first ways, and joyn'd with notable pain of the Head.

*Signs* are the same with those in Malign Fevers, as cruel pain in the Head; loss of strength, without evident cause, and therewith sometimes Swooning, and oft Fainting, pain of the Stomach and Joynts, dejection of Appetite, noise in the Ears, sometimes difficulty of breathing, frequent Vomiting, fullness of the Stomach, Pulse sometimes weak, quick, and intermitting, otherwhiles strong. I have observ'd, there appear oft spots of various colours, large and many.

*Cause* is either the Corruption or Putrefaction of the Humors in *Ven. Cava*, or Contagion. The first may be caus'd by ill Diet. The second by Contagious Air, ill Vapors arising from the Earth, unfinished Apparel, all which are usually the Camps Companions. But the chief, is the Finger of God.

*Pregn.* If the matter tend to the Ears, and they become deafish, or be moderately evacuated by the Belly, 'tis hopeful.

*Cure.* In the very beginning *Horstius* adviseth this: *R. Mechoac. opt. ʒ i. Crem. Tart. ʒ β. f. pul. & detur cum brod. Pisor.* Unless there be inclining to Vomit, known by pain and fullness of the Stomach, then provoke it *cum Sal. Emetic. Minsch.* Or *Infus. Emetic.* as *R. Infus. virr. Antimon. ʒ vi. aq. Hord. ʒ ii. Oxym. Scillit. & syr. de quinque Rad. an. ʒ vi. M.* Some use *V. S.* first, which I happily attempted in a Maid, who in few hours after the Disease assaulted, fell into a strong *Delirium*, which remov'd both it and the Fever; it being plentifully performed, with only using a few Cordials and Clysters. There being a great deal of Malignity, fiercely assaulting the Spirits, 'tis best at first to give some good *Alexetaria*, to expel the Malign *Diathefis*, which by sweating hath delivered the Patient in few hours, if given presently on complaint, which may be, as one well saith, by discussing and expelling *Miasma & inquinamentum putredinale*, before it hath fermented or assimilated the whole Mass, by which means was especially cur'd that fatal Disease, the Sweating Sickness. This course I took before privy to others method, on complaint I gave a *Cordial* after. If the Stomach was full, or there was inclination to Vomit, I gave the *Emetic Potion*, if not a *Purge*, and then open'd a Vein, and presently after gave a *Cordial*, and then as before; by these, seven hundred *Souldiers* and above, besides many *Inhabitants of Warwick* were cur'd, there were few dy'd, although few escap'd the Disease: many dying under the Hands of others, although more able. The Cordials were usually

ally fram'd, *ex aq. Card. Bened. Acetofel. Scabios. Angelic. Theriacal. C. C. uft. Mithrid. Theriac. Lond. Diascord.* For the richer sort, *Confect. Alker. Liberant. Hyacinth. Bezoar. Contrayer. syr. Limon. è Succ. Citr. Acetofel. d. rub. idæ. Caryophyl.* To cause sleep if needful, there was added *Diascord. Laud. opiat.* the last I seldom us'd. *R. Aq. Lujul. Papav. errat. an. 3 i. β. Theriac. Lond. C. C. uft. an. 3 ii. Mithrid. 3 i. Diascord. 3 i. aq. Theriac. 3 iii. syr. Limon. 3 i. fulep. Cord. add. spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat. acidit.* To procure sleep when wanting. *R. Aq. Lujul. Papav. err. an. 3 i. β. Diascord. 3 i. syr. Pap. err. & Diascord. an. 3 vi. Misf. cap. bor. somni.* Observe, Cordials are to be oft repeated and given every Night, as *R. Diascord. 3 ii. C. C. uft. 3 i. M.* Dissolve them in Posset-Drink, in which is boy'd Harts-horn, Shavings and Marigold flowers, for a draught. Note that Purges were strong, with which were mixed *Alixipharmicks. V. S.* was usually plentiful, especially if Blood distended the Vessels, and was burdensom to Nature. It may be perform'd to the fourth day, and after apply Leeches. Yea I have done it the sixth, and after, with good success, although full of Spots: this may be done, if there be *Ingens morbus & virium robur.* Only note, where ill-Habit prevails above fulness, the quantity is to be sparing, lessened, and the quality amended. If demanded why *V. S.* was us'd when spots appear'd? 'tis answered, because symptomatical rather than critical, and only putrid Vapors rather than matter it self, it discovered a great deal of putrefaction within, fit in part to be drawn out, for want of which, many of the Town perished, the Physicians being deterr'd from *V. S.* by the spots appearing, which oft fell out, the first, second, or third days, and therefore wondred that I durst do it. From Vomiting I observed these advantages: it freed from the heap of vitious Humors, nauousefulness was removed, also pain, bitterness and saltness. *Vesicatories* apply'd to the Wrists I found very effectual, especially if apply'd in time. As, *R. Cantharid. 3 β. Terreb. 3 ii. Oliban. Myrrh. Musfic. Camphor. an. 3 β. Gl. Ros. & Cer. q. s. M. f. Empl.* Or, *R. Canthar. pul. 3 ii. Empl. Melilot. f. 3 iii. M.* Sweating I found admirable, for which, use *Aur. vit. C. C. uft. & præp. cum Acet. Samb. Antimon. Diaphor. &c.* Or, *R. Diascord. 3 ii. Bezoar. Orient. 3 β. syr. è Succ. Card. Bened. 3 i. β. aq. Papav. err. 3 ii. M. f. haustus.* Diet is to be thin, Meat is not to be allow'd. Broths alter'd with Harts-horn thavings, Sorrel, Borage, and opening Roots, will be sufficient. For change, use Water-Gruel, Panadoes, Caudle, Mace-Ale, made of midling or finall-drink. In hot Fits  
for-

forbear not the moderate use of Beer if warm'd. If Beer be not well boyld, then Posset-drink alter'd, *cum Ras. C. C.* is better, or *Decoct. C. C. ust. cum Confect. Alker. & syr. Acetof. Citri.* For preservatives I never us'd any other than Wormwood-Beer; Common-Souldiers took a less quantity of the former Concoits, or eat Rue and Sage with Bread and Butter, finelling to the said Herbs; an Infusion of the Herbs with Wormwood in White-Wine Vin-gar is a gallant preservative, yea, in the Plague.

*Calenture*, is a contagious Fever, assaulting at Sea; sometimes with, other-whiles without Fits; which are hot and cold, and very violent in some.

*Signs.* The Head is the part chiefly afflicted, the rest of the Body being without manifest distemper. They oft think the Sea a true Meadow, and attempt to go in.

*Cause.* The intemperature of the Climate, causing ill habit of the Body, by contagious Air, ill Diet, and strong Obstructions.

*Cure* consists chiefly in Cordials, us'd either to preserve or cure; which may be given before Evacuations. As, *R. Mithrid. ʒ i. Theriac. Lond. vel Diatesar. ʒ ʒ. syr. Limen. ʒ i. aq. Plantag. vel Ros. ʒ iii. Spir. Vitriol. gut. vi. M.* one or two hours after repeat it. Or, *R. Confect. Alker. vel Liberant. C. C. ust. an. ʒ ii. syr. Limen. vel acetof. Citri. ʒ i. aq. Lujul. & Pap. err. ʒ i. ʒ. ʒ. syr. Vitriol. q. s. ad. grat. acidit.* Let them forthwith take a Suppository or Clyster, and when they have done working, use *V. S.* plentifully. If strength permit, use no Diet for two or three days, but thin Broths, Panado's, &c. If there be need of Purging use *Mercur. dul. ʒ i. Resin. Jalap. gr. iv.* if Vomiting, use *Mercur. vit. vel sal. Emetic.* which may be given in Conserve of Roses; or to Purge, *R. Elect. Lenit. ʒ vi. vel ʒ i. Crem. Tart. ʒ ii. Confect. Alker. ʒ i. M. f. Bol. detur cum Sacch.* To procure Sweat, use *Aur. vitæ.* To get Sleep, *Laud. Opiat.* Or, *R. Diascord. ʒ ii. aq. Papav. err. & spir. ran. an. ʒ i. ʒ. ʒ. Pap. rboad. Diacod. an. ʒ vi. add. aq. Theriac. ʒ iii. M. f. jul. cap. hor. sem.* For ordinary Drink, either take *D. coct. bord. cum Liquir.* Or, *R. C. C. ust. & prap. ʒ i. aq. Font. lb vi. coq. ad consumpt. tertie part. tunc remove ab igne, possea add. syr. Limen. ʒ ii. aq. Rosar. ʒ iv. Sacch. q. s. ad dulcor. & add. spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat. acidit.* This is excellent in all Fevers, and in all sorts of persons. Observe, in all Diseases at Sea, too much Purging, *V. S.* and thin Diet, are dangerous, and will bring the Patient into the Scurvy. For usually every Sea Sicknes ends



in that, and it off-unlades it self by a Flux with Death. For Scurvy and Fluxes see elsewhere.

## CHAP. II.

### Of Encearing and Embalming.

**A** *Living Body* hath been hitherto the Subject of our Discourses. Now we are to deal with it, having paid its last Debt by Death the *King of Terrors*; being not only a sure prognostick of our following after, but also a Monitor to prepare for the like condition, for after Death there's no place for Repentance. Something might be said for its laudableness from Authors, *Jewish, Christian, and Heathenish*; but *Scripture* gives it sufficient warrant. Incearing needs little discoursing. 'Tis thus performed. Let all the *Passages* of the Body be well stop't, either with Hurt's alone, or rather dipt in the composition prepared for the Cerecloth, and on them lay Cloth fitted and dipt in the same. Some before this cast in several Clysters, one after another, made *ex Acet. Vin. vel aq. Marin.* After hanging the Body up by the Arms, that the *Faces* may run out. 2. Lap the Body up in two or three Cerecloths one upon another, made either of new Cloth or old Sheets. If but in one, then you may cord the Body before you lap it up. If in two or three, then cord it on the first. Some cord not at all.

For *Embalming*, having all things in readines, as fit Instruments for dissection, with *Spunges, Stuphs, Linens, Needles, &c.*

1. *Embowel* the Corps, removing all the contain'd parts in the three Venters, save the Heart, which may be Embalm'd with the Body. The rest are speedily buried, unless the Body be far from the place where 'tis to be interr'd, and friends desire they may be laid together. Then follow the next course, which I took with the Bowels of the *Right Honourable Robert Lord Brooks*. I caus'd a Cooper to make a strong tite Barrel fit to contain them, and to pitch it within very well, into which I put all the Bowels, with good store of Bran and some Salt, after the Head being put in it, was pitch'd very well, after which I besmear'd it with the Oyls after prescrib'd, and so it kept for a Month or six weeks, till the Body was interr'd without any offence.

2. After the Velters are freed and dry'd very clean with Spunges and Clothes, they may be washed with either Wine-Vinegar, *Aqua Vita*, or Water and Salt, some use Salt and Vinegar, others *Lixivium* and Quick Lime. If you would have them keep longer, make Incision into the inside of the Thighs, Arms, and other parts, where the greater Vessels lie, that so the Blood may be thrust out. You may, if you please, do so to the whole Body, and wash what you do with *Acet. Vin.* &c. as before, in which may be infus'd, and after boyld, Rue, Wormwood, *Colequintida*, Salt, Alum, and Aloes.

3. Fill the Velters and Incisions with this or the like. *R. Calam. Avom. Irid. Floren. Rad. Aristol. rot. Caryoph. Styrac. Benzo. Labd. Myrrh. Aloes, an. lb. β. Nuc. Mosc. Cinam. Piper. an. ʒ. iv. fol. Majoran. Origan. Calam. Scord. Puleg. Absorb. Salu. Rerism. Lavend. Cham. Botrys an. m. iv. Rosar. Balauft. an. m. ii. Calc. viv. Gyps. an. lb. i. β. f. omnia pul. gross.* If this quantity be too little, it must be increased, or mix therewith a fit quantity of Bran and Salt, in which cast *Ol. Spic. ʒ. i. Rhod. ʒ. β. M.* Or, *R. Myrrh. Elect. lb. iv. Croc. silvest. lb. ii. Styrac. Calam. lb. i. β. Cinam. acuti lb. ii. Caryoph. lb. i. β. Alo. Cabal. lb. v. Rerismar. sicc. lb. ii. Thur. lb. i. fol. Laur. Ros. rub. an. lb. β. incid. f. pul. gross.* Having fill'd all the places, sew them up close, after which anoint the whole Body, either with the former Oyls, or, *R. Ol. Cham. Aneth. an. lb. β. Ol. Tereb. lb. i. Ol. Spic. ʒ. iv. Ol. Caryoph. Thym. an. ʒ. i. Ol. Rhod. ʒ. β. M.* On these strew some of the Powder, and then lap the Body up in two or three Cerecloths; having, if Incision hath been made in Thighs, &c. corded up the parts, and after the Body; yea, the very Fingers, if needful. If the Velters be only open'd, male on the first Cerecloth. The matter for the Cerecloth follows. *R. Cer. flav. lb. xxv. Tereb. Ven. Colopbo. Resin. an. lb. iii. Picis narv. lb. ii. β. Tour. Styrac. liquid. an. lb. ii. Ol. Spic. lb. β. virid. ceris, lb. i. Liquef. & Misc. add. lb. ii. vel q. f. Ol. Ros. Or, R. Picis Burg. lb. x. Resin. Pin. Tour. an. lb. vi. Alo. Myrrh. Com. an. lb. β. Ol. Spic. ʒ. iv. Ol. Caryoph. ʒ. i. Rhod. ʒ. iii. cum pingued. Orzin. q. f. f. Cerat.* One fram'd of Burgundy-Pitch lb. xii. Bees Wax lb. iv. Pitch lb. i. Frankincense, Gum Elemi, of each lb. β. *Virid. ceris ʒ. vi.* may serve. Or the three first only. To which may be added what Oyls you please. In some of these are the Clothes to be dipt, and stript out between two Laths, &c. Whilst thus employ'd, especially whilst removing the Bowels, burn something in the Room which may cause a pleasant savour, for which see amongst Odorificks. Thus ha-

having dispatched the General, as also the special parts belonging to the curative part of *Chirurgery*, we are in the next place to treat of the Medicines that belong thereto, as also their Applications, whether Natural or Artificial, of both which we have dispatch'd some already.

The last general Part of *Chirurgery*, *i. e.* of Medicines, their Forms and Applications.

## SECT. I.

### CHAP. I.

#### *Of Bile-Purgers, Simple and Compound.*

**T**HE Natural Medicines to be applied, as *Leaches* and *actual Canteries*, have been before dispatch'd. We are after to handle Purging and other Medicines, with their Vertues, Dose, &c. After them, Instruments not yet hinted, as to their use; so you have a *Military Chest*, which I cannot tell where better to fix, than here. And though we keep to the same things, and more than elsewhere; yet we shall stray from that Method; which may, I hope, be more useful. We begin with Purgers, that bear the Name of those Humors which they draw forth, as those purging Bile are called *Cholagogons*, &c. The simple Bile-Purgers are either those mild, moderate, or vehement. Of the first sort are,

1. *Cassia*. It gently purges Bile and Flegm, it renders the Blood pure; it respects the Breast, Lungs, Liver, Reins, and Bladder.

Hence

Hence profitably given in Pleurifies, burning Fevers, hot distemper of the Liver, heat of the Reins and Bladder, the stones also in *Gonorrhæa* from a sharp matter and Bilious Seed. 'Tis profitable in all Ages, Sexes, yea, in those breeding. 'Tis temperately hot and moist, to be corrected *cum Cinam. Mastich. sem. Anis. &c.* Dose, in Infants to ʒ i. β. in Adults, to ʒ i. β. in Clysters ʒ ii. That's best which is weighty, fresh, full, that rattles not when shaken; bright and outwardly fat, as in the Pulp. There's many Compositions made of it for several Diseases, of which see Authors.

2. *Manna*. It mollifies the Throat, Wind-Pipe and Breast, keeps the Body loose, and purges Bile and Water. 'Tis good in Hæcticks, quenches Thirst, because it easily turns to Bile; 'tis not good in Fevers, without cold water. 'Tis temperately inclining to Heat. Dose, in Infants a ʒ ii. ad ʒ β. in Men, a ʒ i. β. ad ʒ iii. Choose that White, fresh, not above a year old; the old is Red and dark; 'tis to be corrected *cum Cinam. Anis. vel Z. Z.* It may be acuated with *Diagridium*, &c.

3. *Juice of Damask-Roses* discusseth, cleanseth, deobstructs, purges Bile; chiefly yellow water, and moves the Courses; therefore not good in Child-breeding. It profits the Heart, Liver, also Bilious Fevers; it doth not only purge but strengthens the Bowels; in it there's no malignity; 'tis hot and dry in the first degree, although the Roses are cold in the first, and dry in the second. Dose, a ʒ i. ad ʒ ii. vel iii. in Whey or sugar'd Water.

4. *Tamarinds*, they abate Heat and sharpness of Humors, purge Bile and burnt Humors gently, and quench Thirst; are profitably taken in Vomiting, Madness, Obstructions, Dropsies, Spleen, as also in all Exulcerations of the Skin; as Scabs, &c. they are cold and dry. Those are best which are Fat and of obscure redness, sharp and soft, corrected *cum Mastich. Cinam.* acuated with *Whey*, Juice of Featherfew, &c.

Those moderate are,

1. *Aloes*, of which there are several sorts, that called *Succotrin*. being best, the worst is oftent given to Horses, &c. It Purges, provokes Hemorrhoids and Terms; therefore to be shunn'd of those subject to bleeding from any part. 'Tis best for the Stomach, as also in Head Diseases from consent of the Stomach, also for the Eyes and Liver; 'tis most profitably given in Nauseousness, Crudities, Worms, Jaundice, Ill-Habit, Blear Eyes, troublesome Sleeps without Fevers. 'Tis best for those of cold and moist Temper.

per. It preserves from Putrefaction, binds, heats, cleanseth, and is therefore good in Wounds. 'Tis hot in the third, and dry in the second. The *best*, pure, very bitter, yellow, hard to be broken and dissolved. Its *Dos.*  $\dot{a}$  3 i. *ad* 3 ii. *Cer. cum Mastic. Tragac.* that called *Alees Rosat.* is best given inwardly.

2. *Rhubarb*, of all Purgers this is the safest, and most of use in all Ages, Sexes, Conditions. It peculiarly draws out Bile, after Flegm and clammy Tartar from the Stomach, and first ways; 'tis especially good for the Liver; hence called *Linima Hepatis*. It cures the Jaundice, Dropsie, Spleen, Tumors, putrid Fevers, pain in the sides, stops looseness, as Dysentery, &c. is good in the Rickets, kills Worms, and strengtheneth the Bowels, hot and dry, corrected *cum Spicnard. Cinam. Schzen.* That is best which is new, of a deep brown or yellow.

3. *Myrebal.* are of five sorts, 'tis a kind of an outlandish Prune. The *Yellow* purge Bile, and strengthen the Sight. The *Black* purge burnt Bile, and are good in Quartans, Leprosie, and affects of the Skin. The *Chebulas* purge Flegm, sharpen the Sight, cleanse the Breast, and help in long Fevers.

The *Emblick* draw out Flegm, strengthen the Stomach, stay Vomitting, and help Palsie and Lethargy.

The *Bellerick* remove Purulencies, stay the Hemorrhoids Flux, they are dry in the first, cold in the second. *Dos.*  $\dot{a}$  3 vi. *ad* 3 i.  $\beta$ . They Bind more than Purge, their binding quality is diminished by intution and rubbing them with *Ol. Amygd. d.*

The strongest is *Scammony*, it purgeth Bile effectually, after tough Flegm that adheres to the most remote parts. 'Tis excellent to sharpen other Medicines, purges Serosity, corrected with Quinces, and so called *Diagridium*, and sometimes with *Sulphur*, &c. 'Tis hot and dry in the third degree. *Dos.* *gr.* vi. *ad gr.* x. *vel* xii. *Outwardly*, 'tis good in pains of the Head and Teeth. That's best which is clean, shining like Gum, easily pouders, and toucht with the Tongue, is whitish. There are many preparations of this and the former, for which see *Schroderus*, &c.

Compound Bile-Purgers, of which there are several forms, first, Syrups. As,

1. *Syrup of Roses solutive simple.* 'Tis excellent to quench the heat of the Stomach, and to strengthen it, as also the Heat in Fevers, and violent Thirst thence arising: 'tis admirable in Pestilential Fevers, removes putrid Malignity, resists the Venom and viciousness of the Air, and moderately moves the Belly. That



That *Compound* is used in Melancholy affects, as Leprosie, *Lues Ven.* Ringworms, Cancers, &c.

2. *Syr. de Cicbor. cum Rheo.* 'Tis used in the Livers hot Distempers, Obstructions of the Gall, Suffusions, Jaundice; for those Melancholy and Splenetick, removes ill Habit, all impurities of the Bowels and venomous matter, strengthens the Instruments of Nutrition, and draws out vitious matter by Urine and Stool, admirable in Epilepsie, especially in Children. The *Dose* of both is  $\dot{a}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. To these might be added *Mel Ros. vel Viol. solut. Dia/cr. Andern.*

3. *Syr. Violar.* it gently purges Bile from the first ways, Breast and Ureters. 'Tis Cordial, therefore profits in malign Fevers, Pleurifies, hot Catarrhs, and *Diabetes*; Dose as before, only remember Children, &c. are to take less.

Opiates or Electuaries are, 1. *Catholicon.* 'Tis as profitable, as commonly used. It evacuates all Humors; chiefly Bile, Atrabile, and then Flegm; and may be used in all Ages, States and times, either by it self, or dissolved in some proper Liquor. 'Tis helpful in acute, and peracute Diseases; it mollifies, alters and strengthens; 'tis good in affects of the Liver, Spléén, helps all Gouts, Tertians, Quartans, Quotidians, also pains of the Head. *Dos.*  $\dot{a}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. The same vertues hath *Tryphera Persic.*

2. *Elect Lenitive,* 'tis profitable in humoral Fevers and Pleurifies, easeth Coughs, smoothes the Breast, mollifies the Guts, and purges without trouble. To these may be added *Diacassia, Diaprun. sol. E Succ. Ros. &c.* Pills are,

1. *Pil. Aurea,* they purge without hurt Bilious Humors. They especially draw from the Eyes, Head, Stomach, and wonderfully help the Action of those parts; to which may be added *sine quibus de Rhab. Aloëphang.*

2. *Aloë Rosar.* It excellently purges Bile, frees the Stomach from superfluous Humors, removes Obstructions and other Infirmities of the Body caused by Bile and Flegm, as Yellow Jaundice, &c. and strengthens the Body exceedingly, *Dos.*  $\dot{a}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . at Bed-time.

3. *Pil. Aggregativæ* purge all Humors, though chiefly Bile, then Flegm, and after Melancholy; especially from those parts serving the Natural and Animal faculties. They are profitable in long Fevers, remove faults of the Head, Stomach and Liver, *Dos.*  $\dot{a}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. use them not if Fluxes reign. The Chymical are Extracts

*Rhab. Scam. Mercur. dul. Mercur. vit. Croc. Metal.* and other Antimonial purging Preparations.

## CHAP. II.

### Of Flegm-Purgers, Simple and Compound.

**T**He Mild are, 1. *Wild Saffron*, i. e. *Sem. Carthami, vel Cnici sativ.* It purges Flegm and Water, gently discusseth Wind; hence profitable in Colick and Anasarca. 'Tis good for the Breast and Lungs, but adverse to the Stomach. Correct it *cum sem. Anis. Cinam. &c.* hot 1. dry 2. *Dos. à ʒ ʒ. ad ʒ vi. vel ʒ i.* The best is white, smooth, thick and full, whose inward parts are unctuous and Fatty, and Skin thin. 'Tis seldom given alone.

The Moderate are, 1. *Agarick*, it incides, attenuates, cleanseeth, opens and discusseeth, purges Flegm, especially crass and tough, also Bile, and both from the Brain, Nerves, Muscles, Senses, Spine of the Back, Breast, Lungs, stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Womb and Joynts. It also resists Venome. Hence by *Democritus* said to be Family-Medicine; which hath conformity to all the parts of the Body, and all their Obstructions, and from them removes all inveterate Diseases, it also provokes the Courses, hot 1. dry 2. correct it *cum ZZ. Caryoph. Spic. &c.* quickned *cum sal. Gem. Crystal. Tart. Dos. à ʒ i. ad ʒ ii. infused à ʒ ii. ad v.* The best is white, light, thin, brittle, sweet at first, and then bitter, and binding in taste. The outside is better than the inside.

The vehement are, 1. *Turbitb*, it purges Crass and tough Flegm, and putrid; from Stomach, Breast, and remote parts, as Joynts; hence is profitable in the Gout, pituitous Fevers, preserves from Leprosie, and other pituitous affects of the Skin. 'Tis good for a Flegmatick Stomach, Asthma, *Lues Venerea*, Dropsie. Hot 3. It causes Loathing and Vomiting. Correct it *cum ZZ. Piper. Mastich. Cinam. &c. Dos. à ʒ i. ad ʒ iv. infus'd à ʒ i. ad ʒ iii.* Give it not to Children, or Women with Child. The best is weighty, and whitish or Ash-colour'd, new, and easily broke, and Gummy within.

2. *Hermodactyls* peculiarly purge tough Flegm, and clammy Humors from the Joynts, good in the Gout of Hands and Feet, hot and dry 2. and yet with moistness. *Dof. à ʒi. ad 3 β. vel. 3 ii. infus. à 3 ii. ad 3 β.* Correct it *cum Cinam. ZZ. spic. Cinam.* The best is white without and within, heavy and compact; which with gentle beating turns to a Flower like Wheat, and is pleasant and sweet.

3. *Mecboacan* Purges Flegm and Water from the whole Body, chiefly the Head, Nerves and Breast, good in Catarrhs, and Diseases from them; in Droplics and all Gouts, *Lues Venerea*, also in all cold affects of the Head, opens all Obstructions of the Bowels, as Liver, &c. and strengthens them. Also in the Colick, suppression of Urine, Mother, Diseases of the Skin, difficulty of breathing. 'Tis very good in Children, removing Crudities from the Stomach and Liver. *Dof. for Infants ʒi. for Adults à 3i. ad 3 ii. Infus. 3 β.* The best is white within, outwardly Ash-coloured not rotten. Correct it *cum sem. Anis. Cinam. &c.*

4. *Falap*, More purging than the former, good in the same Diseases; it purges all noxious Humors, especially Watery, without trouble. *Dof. à ʒ β. ad 3 i. infus. à 3 i. β. ad 3 ii.* hot and dry 2. That's best which is outwardly black, and inwardly reddish and Gummy.

5. *Colocynthis*. 'Tis seldom used but in *Troches*, and then call'd *Albandal*. It purges gross glutinous Flegm, from deep and remote parts, as Brain, Nerves, Joynts, Lungs; given successfully in Megrims, Head-ach, Epilepsie, Apoplexies, Scabs, *Lues Venerea*. But because of its violence, and bitterness, and also in that it hurts the Stomach and Guts, and so draws on sad affects, as Dysentery, &c. 'tis not to be given in substance, unless to those very strong; and that with Correctives; also *Dof. à gr. vii. ad ʒ β.* In Clysters to 3 β. ry'd in a Rag. That's best which is whitest, and lightest. Hot and dry 3. Of *Troch. Albandal. 3 i. β. infund. in spir. Vin. 3 x. vel xii.* is framed *spir. Vit. Aur. Rub.* being filtred, which purgeth without danger all viscid Humors, both Biles and Water. *Dof. à 3 ii. ad 3 i.* every third Morning.

To theseave add the Gums; as,

6. *Opopanax*, a Juice: it draws out crass and viscid Flegm from the remote parts and Joynts. Others think it purges not at all. *Dof. à 3 i. ad 3 iii.* hot and dry 3. The best is very bitter, white or yellowish within, fat, of ill smell, and easily liquefied and fryable.

7. *Sagapenum* purges crass Flegm, and other tough Humors. *Dof. à ʒ β. ad ʒ i.* Correct it *cum Mastic. &c.* The best is clear, yellow without, whitish within, sharp in taste, of ill smell, thick in substance, and easily dissolved in Wine. To procure the Courtes, these are very good. *R. Sagapen. cum Acet. præp. Succin. alb. Borac. Ven. an. ʒ i. Myrrb Rub. Castor. an. gr. xv. Croc. ʒ β. Ol. Caryoph. gut. vi. M. f. Pil. num. 40. deaurent. Dof. ix. cap. quotidie cum cubitum itur.*

8. *Euphorbium* purges thick Flegm, and tough, also watery Humors, 'tis a powerful Medicine in the Gout, Colick, Dropsie, hot and dry 4. Correct it *cum Ol. Amygd. d. Succ. Citr. &c.* *Dof. à gr. ii. ad viii. vel. xii.* The best is bright, and of pale colour; being gently tasted, it burns where held.

Compound Flegm-purgers are,

1. *Diaphenicon*. It purges Flegm mixt with Bile, and although Scammoniate, yet it works gently; 'tis good in all cold Diseases, especially in Colick pain, also in long Fevers, as Bastard Tertians, and Quotidians, *Dof. à ʒ β. ad ʒ x.*

2. *Diacarthami*. It marvellously draws out Flegm and Bile, *Dof. à ʒ i. β. ad ʒ vi.* To these may be added *Diacatholic. de Citri. fol. Hier. picr. Diaturb. cum Rhab. syr. de Carth.* For Pills there are,

1. *Pil. Cochiae*, which purge the whole Body, especially the Head, from pituitous Humors, and so good against Asthma's and old Coughs, *Dof. ad ʒ i.*

2. *De Agaric*. cleanse the Breast from putrid Humors, *Dof. ad ʒ i.*

3. *Lucis major*. purge Excrementitious Humors from the Head, strengthen it and the sight. *Dof. ad ʒ i.*

4. *De Euphorb.* purge cold Flegm and crude Humors which descend to the Nerves, are excellent in the Gout, Dropsie, pain in the Loins, Scurvy, Palsie, and removes the cause of Tumors, *Dof. à ʒ i. ad ʒ β.*

To these may be added *Cochiae maj. sine quibus Stomac. fatid. maj. Arthritic. de Hermodact. Agaric. Troch. Dof. à ʒ i. ad ʒ iv. Extract. Agaric. Colocynth. Resin. Jalap.*

## C H A P. III.

## Of Melancholy-Purgers, Simple and Compound.

**T**He 1. Is *Senna*, 'tis the most usual Purge against Aduſt and ſerous Humors, Bile and Flegm, from the Head, Spleen, Liver and Lungs; and being continued alſo from the Joynts. 'Tis profitable in long Diſeaſes, from Melancholy and Flegm; ſharpenſ all the Senſes, procures chearfulneſs, and conſerves the Body in Health, and Youthful. 'Tis ſecurely given to Women with Child, and at all Ages, hot and dry 1. Correct it *cum ſlor. Borag. Cinam.* &c. Doſe in Pouder à ʒ i. ad ʒ ii. *Infuſ.* à ʒ iii. ad ʒ ʒ. *vel* ʒ vi in White-wine, or Whey. 'Tis the moſt profitable Cathartick. 'Tis excellent in Itch and Scabs. Of ʒ i. ʒ. of this and *Sarſapar.* ʒ ʒ. with a little Sugar is framed a fine Pouder for Soldiers and others againſt the French-Pox. Doſ. ʒ ii. in ſit Liquor, and given every Morning for continuance. *Zacut.*

2. *Polypody.* It purgeth Aduſt Bile and Flegm, removes the Colick, peculiarly profitable for the Spleen, and therefore good in Hypochondriack affects and Scurvy. Correct it *cum Liquirit.* and to help its working *cum Aniſ. Fœnic.* Doſ. à ʒ ii. ad iii. *vel* ʒ ʒs. That of Oaks is beſt, if new; that old binds, therefore by ſome given in Ruptures: 'tis good in Whey, and in Quartans, in *aq. Hord.*

3. *Epithymum.* It gently purgeth Melancholy, and Water; uſed chiefly againſt Scabs, Ulcers and Melancholy in Spleen, and Hypochondriacks, and Obſtructions. 'Tis rather opening than Purging.

*Black Hellebore* purges Melancholy ſtrongly, and is good in all Diſeaſes from thence, as Madneſs and Hypochond. Diſeaſes, *Herpes, Elephantiaſis, Cancers, Quartans, Vertigo, Epilepſie, Apoplexy, Scabs;* give it warily, and to ſtrong Bodies. 'Tis leſs dangerous in Decoctions. Correct it *cum Maſtic. Cinam. ſem. Aniſ. Fœnicul.* Doſ. à ʒ i. ad ʒ ii. *infuſ.* à ʒ i. ad ʒ ʒs. That's beſt which is true, and thin flower'd.

5. *Lapis Arm.* Purges Melancholy, and cures thoſe Diſeaſes that *Hellebore* doth. 'Tis hot and dry 2. Corrected by being finely poudered and waſhed, *cum aq. Roſ. Bugloſ.* &c. very well. Doſ. à ʒ ʒs.



à 3 fs. ad 3 i. vel i. fs. The best is light, of a bluish green colour.

6. *Lapis Lazuli*. It hath the same vertue with the former, but more weak; corrected as it is, and the same *Dose*. 'Tis hot 2. dry 2.

Compounds are, 1. *Confect. Hamceb*, which purges Melancholy, black Bile, and salt Flegm: is good in all affects of the Skin; as Scabs, Itch: 'tis of admirable Vertue in Melancholy Diseases. *Dose*. à 3 β. ad 3 i. To this may be added *Diacathol. Dia'en*.

2. *Pul. Sen. præp.* Purgeth Melancholy, Adust Bile, and salt Flegm, cleanseth the Head, and rest of the Body; and is good in affects of the Skin. *Dose* 3 i. To this may be added, *Pil. Fumar. Ind. Tart. Alfo syr. Epitby. de Fumar. de Pomis Reg. Sapor. de Sen. &c.*

## CHAP. IV.

### Of Water-Purgers, Simple, Compound, and Panchymagogons.

Those more mild are, 1. The *Seeds, middle Rind and Juice of Danewort and Elder*: *Ebulus* the Dwarf Elder being the lesser, the Elder growing into a Tree; yet is the latter less efficacious. All of both draw out Water. *Dose* of the Seeds in the Berries 3 i. Bark 3 ii. Juice 3 β. or 3 vi. yea to 3 x. Corrected *cum Cinam*.

2. *Juice of Orris* purgeth Water powerfully; 'tis not safely given to Children, Aged and Breeding Women, for it moves their Courses. Hot and dry 3. Corrected *cum Cinam. Zz. &c.* *Dose*. 3 β. ad 3 ii. Thats best with purple Flowers.

Moderate are *Mecboacan, Jalap*, both which also purge Water, of which before. The vehement are, 1. *Soldanella*, the best remedy for purging Water, so there be Bile mixed with it. The Leaves and Juice thereof are in use. Hot and dry in the second, by some in the third. Corrected *cum Cinam. Zz. &c.* *Dose* of the Leaves à 3 i. ad 3 i. β. vel iii. The Juice 3 β. The Leaves given as a Saller, with Oyl, Salt and Vinegar, draw out the Dropsie wonderfully.

2. *Elaterium*, it draws out Water in Diseases, or not. Hot and dry 3. Corrected *cum Lac. Tragac. Bdel. &c.* the eldest is best.

3. *Esula*, or Spurge : all the sorts draw out Water, as also Flegm and Bile ; 'tis sharp, fiery and corroding. Bold Beggers use to corrode their Skin therewith. Dose of this and the former, is much alike ; à gr. viii. ad xii. *vel xvi.* Corrected *cum Bdel. &c.* The best is that, the Leaves whereof are like Pine-Leaves, and which is not too young.

4. *Mexerion*, seldom used, purgeth Bile and Bilious Water violently, 'tis extremely fiery. Dose à gr. viii. ad xv. If well corrected, which is done with Wine or Vinegar oft repeated.

5. *Gutta Gambi*, it purges and vomits Water and all Humors. Used in Dropsies, Fevers, Itch, Scabs, Scurvey. It may be given crude, though 'tis better corrected, which it may be done, as *Scammony*. Dose à gr. v. ad. xiv. If corrected, à gr. xv. ad xx. That's best which is pure and yellow.

Compound are *Diaturbith*. Dose ad 3 i. *Diacartham. Pil. de Sagapen.* Dose ad 3 iv. *Resin. Jalap. pul. Cornach.* and various preparation of *Mercur.* and *Antimony*.

*Panchymagogens*. 'Tis very rare one Humor offends alone ; or that one Medicine doth only evacuate one Humor. Hence it hath been that Physicians have studied out *Polychrestens*, which do not only purge out many Humors, but also from many parts ; and although this cannot be expected alike, either from Simples or Compounds, tho' rather from the last ; yet there are some Simples that may reach far. As, *Senna, Rubarb,* and *Agarick*, which have been treated of before.

Compounds are *fyr. de Fumar. compos. Elect. Diacatholic. Diaphenic. Tripher. Persic. Diacarth. Diaturb. cum Rhab. pul. Sen. Pil. sine quibus, de Hier. Comp. Extr. Rud. Panchymag. Crol.* Various preparations of Mercury and Antimony.

*Pil. Ruffi* are preservatives against the Plague, are good to chear the Spirits, and deliver the Stomach from any oppression ; Dose ad 3 i.

*Pul. Arthrit.* purges surely and gently all desfluxions, and may be used (and is, though covertly) in all cases. Dose à 3 β. ad 3 i. in Posset-drink, Mace-Ale, White-wine or Sack. I have used it with admirable effects in form of Pills, for the Tooth-Ach, and desfluxions from the Head ; it may also be fram'd into an Electuary, the Receipt is this, *R. Sen. Turbith, Gum. Hermod. Diagrid. off. Hum. Calcin.*

*cin. an. ʒ β. M. f. pul. Subtilif.* There's one Electuary more, *Benedict. lax.* seldom used but in Clysters, for the removing of pituitous Humors mixed with Bile, although sticking hard in remotest parts. 'Tis good in the Colick, cold affects of the Reins, Womb and Joynts; from which parts it draws out mucous Flegm, and diffuseth Wind. Dose by the Mouth ʒ i. in Clysters ʒ i. β.

*Cream of Tartar* cuts and attenuates thick and tartarous Humors, especially those heaped up in the first Region of the Body, therefore profitably given in Obstructions of the Spleen, Mesentery, Reins, and Hypochondres. 'Tis used as a Catholick digestive, and so given before Catharticks, if a *gr. ii.* or more of *Gum Gott.* be mixed with it, it purgeth. *Dof. à ʒ i. ad ʒ β.*

*Tartar. vitriolat,* is a most excellent Digestive, resolves tartarous Humors most effectually; hence most profitably given in obstructions of the Bowels, Meseraick Veins, good in all Fevers, especially Quartans, and in stoppage of the Courses. *Dof. à ʒ β. ad ʒ i.*

We are at last come to those that procure Vomiting: that of most use hath been *Croc. Metal.* 'Tis useful in pains of the Head, from impurities in the Stomach, which oft falls out also in Epilepsie, Pleurisies, Melancholy effects, Fevers, especially Intermitting Tertians, Plague, Camp-Fever. It preserves from the Gout, excellent in most Breath-Diseases, yea, in Quinsies. It works both by Vomit and Stool. Given in Clysters, 'tis excellent in the Colick. *Dof. à gr. iii. ad vi.* the Infusion is most safe. Some give *Vitr. Antimon.* But 'tis more churlish; an Infusion prepar'd of equal parts of *Crocus Metal.* and it is accounted best. These may be given in proper Waters, and so serve in most Diseases. That *Crocus Metal.* prepared with *Sal. Absinth.* some think best. For other Emeticks see *Institutions,* and before.

## S E C T. II.

## C H A P. I.

## Of Cardiacks.

**Y**OU must here expect only some, which may suffice ; they are, 1. *Bol. Armen.* It greatly binds, dries and strengthens ; therefore excellent in staying Fluxes, thickening Humors, and hindering Putrefaction, and resists Venoms : on which account it cures *Diarrhoea's*, *Dysenteries*, *Menfes*, Bleeding at Nose, Wounds, &c. 'Tis outwardly used by way of Cataplasim, and with astringent Pouders.

2. *Seal d'Earth* dries, binds, resists Venom and Putrefaction, dissolves and dilates the Blood, and so causes Sweat. 'Tis used chiefly in the Plague, Malign Fevers, *Diarrhoea's*, *Dysenteries*, venomous Bites. Outwardly to cleanse malign Wounds.

3. *Camphor* resists Putrefaction and Venom, hence oft used in malign Diseases, as Fevers, &c. It dulls Vener<sup>y</sup>, and if credited, hinders Conception ; ʒ ss. of it made into Powder with ʒ ss. of *Sal. Prunella*, and divided into four parts, and given in cooling Juleps every third hour, is gallant to quench violent heat in Malign Fevers, it also resists Malignity, and quengeth Thirst, 'tis good in *Gonorrhoea*. Outwardly, it easeth pain of the Head (used in Frontals) pain of the Teeth, if stop't with it, Agues, if in a Nodule hang'd about the Neck ; 'tis also good in Inflammations and Gangreens.

4. *Coral.* It binds, cools, dries, and peculiarly strengthens the Heart, then the Stomach and Liver, and purifies the Blood ; is good against the Plague, Venomous and malign Fevers, stays all Belly Fluxes, also of the Womb and Yard, prevents *Gonorrhoea*, also Epilepsie, if given first after born, in the mothers Milk, to gr. x. It fixeth the Spirits, is good in Rickets. The Tincture made of ʒ vi. of it grossly beaten with Juice of Lemons in *B. M.* for four days,  
M m and

and after separated from the *Fæces*, is admirable to cool and strengthen the Liver. *Outwardly*, 'tis good in Ulcers to incarnate and Cicatrize, and in *Collyriums* to recreate the sight, and stay watering of the Eyes.

5. *Pearl* cool's, hath a Cardiack vertue, therefore roborates the Heart and defends it, and the rest of the principal parts, bridles the Bloods heat, and Bile, resists Malignity; hence excellent in malign Fevers, it qualifies the acidness of the Blood. *Dof. à ʒ i. ad ʒ i.*

6. *Bezoar*. It strengthens, moves Sweat, good in the Plague, all malign Fevers, Vertigo, Epilepsie, Heart-beating, Jaundice, Colick, Dysentery, Worms, Stone, obstruction of the Courses, Melancholy, difficulty of Birth, Green-Sickness, Venom. *Dof. à gr. iii. ad ʒ i.* *Zacutus* gave ʒ i. which succeeded, though the Party was left hopeles.

7. *Harts-Horn burnt* resists Putrefaction, stays Belly-Fluxes, kills Worms, moves Sweat, and is a very familiar Medicine to Infants, is excellent in Juleps for Fevers of all sorts, and in all sorts of people, good in Jaundice, pain of the Bladder, Flux of the Womb. The Shavings have the same vertues, being either boyl'd, or in Powder. It also drives out the small-Pox and Measles, and is much used to make Jellies.

8. *Cinamon*. It opens, discusseth, moves Courses, cheers the Parts, refresheth all the Spirits and Bowels, helps Concoction; used oft in Faintings and cold Affects of the Head, Stomach, Womb; procures Urin, speedy Delivery, rejects Poyson; good in defluxion of the Lungs, Dropsies, and Belly-Fluxes.

9. *Cloves*. They have a notable Cardiack, Cephalick, and Stomachick quality, profit in Fainting, Tooth-Ach, Crudities of the Stomach, Vertigo; qualify Malign and Uterin Diseases, stop Loosnesses, help Digestion, provoke Lust, quicken the Sight. Hot and dry 3. For Fainting, *R. Caryophyl. ʒ ʒ. Cinam. ʒ i. Galing. gr. xv. Contund. & coq. in aq. Ros. lb ʒ. in Bal. M. per ʒ. hor.* 'tis excellent.

10. *Nutmegs and Mace*. The latter, the cover of the first, is proper for the Head, Stomach and Womb, discusseth Wind, helps Concoction, mends stinking-Breath, recreates the Birth, helps Fainting, lessens and easeth pain of the Spleen; admirably stays Belly-Fluxes and Vomiting, easeth pain of Head and Joynts, adds strength to the Body, is a good Masticatory, in debility and weakness of the Brain. Mace hath the same vertue.

11. *Saf-*



11. *Saffron*. 'Tis proper for the Heart and Lungs, Womb and rest of the Bowels; it opens, cleanseth, mollifies, easeth pain, procures Sleep, expels the Courfes, Birth, finall-Pox; 'tis oft used in Swooning, Apoplexies, Mother, Jaundice, Plague, and other Venemous Diseases, in *Asthma ad 3 i. cum Ol. Amygd.* 'tis used outwardly in *Collyriums*. Cataplas. to ease pain, in which it excels. Let me add, though not so proper,

12. *Pepper*. Used in Coldness, Wind and Crudities of the Stomach, especially the white; swallowed whole in a Morning, from six to twelve Corns; as also in the Colick, and weakness of Sight. Outwardly, it may be used in Sneezing, Mouth-Medicines, it easeth Tooth-Ach, abates the swelling of the Palat, and gets it up, if from a cold Distillation, if a like quantity of Alum be mixed and made into Pouder.

13. *Ginger*. It powerfully heats, opens, incides, attenuates, helps Digestion, expels Wind, resists Putrefaction and Malignity, clears the Sight, heats the Joyns. The Pouder given in cold Water hath at present removed the Mother.

14. *Roots of Bistort* are very Astringent, Alexipharmick, Sudorifick, used especially in staying Vomiting, preventing Abortion, resist Plague, Poyson, help Ruptures, and Bruises, stay Fluxes and immoderate Flux of *Menses*, 3  $\beta$ . taken at a time. Outwardly, good in drying Catarrhs, staying Wounds, Bleeding, and in injection for Ulcers. Cold and dry 3.

15. *Tormentil* is without signal Heat, astringeth, is Vulnerary, Diaphoretick, Alexipharmick, used especially in the Plague and other malign Diseases; especially when associated with Belly-Fluxes, dries Catarrhs, is good in *Lues Vener.* Venom, Vomiting, Wounds and Ulcers.

16. *Arvens*. 'Tis Cephalick, Cardiack, used peculiarly in Vertigoes, Epilepsies, and other affects of the Head and Nerves, Swooning and beating of the Heart, expels Worms, easeth Birth. Outwardly, it easeth pains in the Head and Teeth, draws forth Bones, good in Head-Wounds, is moderately hot and dry: to be gathered in *March*.

17. *Angelica*. A gallant Bezoartick and Cardiack; opens, attenuates, provokes Sweat, moves the Courfes, is vulnerary, good against the Mother, malign Diseases, Venom, Plague; good in putrid Ulcers and Venemous Bites. *Dos.* 3  $\beta$ . in the Morning; hot and dry 3.

18. *Gentian*. 'Tis Alexipharmick, opens and attenuates, is used especially in the Plague, and other Venomous Affects, in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, &c. hence used in Dropsie, Mother, weakness of the Stomach, Worms, Fever, Biting of Mad-Dogs, and procures *Menfes*. Outwardly used in Wounds and Issues to open them, excellent in intermitting Fevers, given a while before the Fit,  $\dot{a}$  ʒ i. *ad* ʒ iv. If to ʒ ʒ of it you add the like quantities of Bay-Berries, long Pepper and Saffron, infusing them in White-Wine lb ii. you have a gallant Medicine to procure the Courfes, if drunk five days before the accustomed time.

19. *Swallow wort*, heats and dries moderately, attenuates, is a notable Alexipharmick and Sudorifick, used especially in the Plague, and other Venomous affects, in stoppage of *Menfes*, Heart-beating, Fainting and Dropsie. Outwardly, in fœdid and malign Ulcers in the Paps, Venomous Strings. *Dof.* ʒ i. Excellent in curing Ruptures.

20. *Elecampane* cleanseth, discusseth, is proper to the Lungs, Stomach; is Alexipharmick, Sudorifick, peculiar in attenuating and drawing forth tartarous Humors, in the Lungs, Reins; hence used in Coughs, Phthitick and Crudities of the Stomach, frees the Ureters; good in the Plague, Contagious Diseases, also Scabs, Itch, in Oyntments. Helps Ruptures, and provokes Venery. Hot and dry 3.

21. *Eringo*, 'Tis Hepatick, Nephritick, Alexipharmick; opens, discusseth, excellent in *Menfes* stoppt, also Urin, Liver, Bladder, Gall, Spleen; hence good in Jaundice, Colick, increaseth Seed, &c. helps Struma's, temperately hot and dry. To be gathered, the Sun in *Cancer*.

Other Roots not Cardiake; As

1. *Althæa* mollifies, loosens, digesteth, easeth Pain, ripens, mitigates and corrects sharpness; used especially in affects of the Bladder, Breast, as Pleuritis, Stone; helps Dysentery, gripings in the Belly; being bruised and boyl'd in Milk, and drunk. Its use in Pulcises and Clysters is excellent. It is in quality like Mallows, which are good in affects of the Lungs, Bladder, Guts, Womb; as Phthisis, Cough, Stone, erosion of the Bladder and Guts, hardness of the Womb, and resists Poyson. By what's writ, you may see the vertue of the Syrup. 'Tis meanly hot.

2. *White Lillies* cleanse, digest, mollifie and especially ripen, and ease pain in Tumors; are good laid to Corns and Burns.

3. *Birtb-*

3. *Birchwort* both long and round, are proper for the Liver, Head, especially the Lungs and Womb, they attenuate, open, hence resolve and expectorate tough Humors, move *Menses*, break inward Tumors, and discuss Venom. The long is used to dry Scabs, and outwardly in Decoctions, to dry and cleanse Wounds and Ulcers. The round is of thinner parts, and therefore more effectual in moving speedily the *Menses*, dead-Birth, and after-Birth, good also in Ruptures, Convulsions, Spleen, Hardness: hot and dry 3.

4. *Briony* purgeth strongly watery and pituitous Humors; is proper for the Spleen, Womb, Liver, opening their obstructions, draws forth Dropsies by Vomit and Stool, moves *Menses*, the Birth; admirably bridles the Mother, frees from Asthma's, Gout, outwardly or inwardly used, excellent in *Struma's*, for which, R. of the Root well washed, cleansed and beaten, lb  $\beta$ . Cut it small, and boyl it in Oyl lb iii. till it be wasted to the straining, add Turpentine lb  $\beta$ . Wax  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. and remove it from the Fire, being dissolved, make an Unguent.

5. *Onions* open, incise, cleanse, of thick parts, and therefore are windy: used peculiarly in tartarous Humors of the Lungs, to cut and expel them, if boyl'd in Honey and eat. Being infused, they move Urin, the Courses, and expel Worms: outwardly they ripen and break Tumors, being roasted and applied; if thereto be added Mithridate or Treacle; are excellent in Plague Tumors, Mad-dog-Bites, if a little Salt be added.

6. *Succory*. Proper for the Liver, attenuates and provokes Urin, and cleanses: Its special use is in Obstruction of the Liver and Fevers. Cold and dry 2.

7. *Comfrey*, 'tis vulnerary, obtunds the Humor, sharpens, incises, good in all Belly and Womb-Fluxes, Erosion of the Lungs, Ruptures, broken Veins and Bones, outwardly heals Wounds and stays their bleeding, good in Fractures. Cold yet temperate.

8. *Squills* attenuate, cleanse, discuss, resist Putrefaction. For more see the Vinegar and Oxymel. Outwardly good in all Head-Ulcers, and Kibes, being infus'd in Oyl. Hot and dry 2.

9. *Swbread* powerfully incises, cleanses, opens, us'd properly in moving *Menses*, expelling dead-Birth, Jaundice, Stone, discusseth *Struma's* and Tubercles. Use them not inwardly. Hot and dry 3. gather them in the Fall.

10. *Fennel* opens, resolves, diffuses; is diuretick, carminative, and bechical, roborates the Stomach, increases Milk, comforts the Sight, smoothes the Windpipe, provokes *Menses*, strengthens the Liver, good against Dropsies, Wind and Humors, diffusing them speedily. The Juice  $\S$  iv. drunk with Sugar fasting, for ten days, being in Bed cover'd, cures long Agues, as Quotidians and Quartans, &c. Hot and dry.

11. *Orris*. It incides, attenuates, mollifies, cleanses, us'd especially in tough Humors in the Lungs, Cough, Asthma, stoppage of *Menses*, pain in Infants Bellies, resists Poyson, and is good in Dropsies. Outwardly, cleanseth the Skin from Spots, mends stinking Mouths, and is good in Ulcers. To  $\S$   $\beta$ . add Storax and Benjamin, of each  $\S$  ii. and make them into Powder. 'Tis delightful to the Smell, and dries and strengthens the Brain. Hot and dry 2.

12. *Parsley* heats and dries, attenuates, cleanseth; is Diuretick, Hepatick, &c. us'd especially in Obstructions of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Reins, Bladder: hence good in Coughs, Jaundice, Stone, Courses, Asthma, &c. Outwardly, it resolves hot Humors, hinders Hair falling, and lessens Milk.

13. *Pimpernel*. It's Sudorifick, attenuates, opens, cleanses; good against the Stone, Strangury, Colick, Cough, Asthma, Peripneumonia, Crudities, and weakness of the Stomach, *Lue Venerea*, prevents and cures Venomous Diseases, opens stoppings of Liver, Lungs, Kidnies, Womb: Outwardly, good in Tooth-Ach, ripens Buboës, increases Milk, cleanseth Face-Spots, and Cancerous Ulcers. 'Tis a good Vulnerary, consolidating Wounds both new and old.

14. *Plantane*. 'Tis Hepatick and Vulnerary, us'd especially in all Belly and Womb-Fluxes, spitting Blood, Gonorrhœa, Pissing-Bed; is good in the Jaundice, Ulcers of the Kidnies; 'tis cold and dry 2. one bit stays Head-Ach. Outwardly it cleanses, consolidates old Wounds and Ulcers. What hath been said of the Roots, may be said of the Herbs and Flowers, to which now we pass.

## CHAP. II.

## Of Herbs and Flowers.

WE begin with 1. *Wormwood*, both sorts, especially the common; it respects the Stomach, Liver and Spleen, it attenuates, binds, and opens, kills Worms, draws out Bile, helps Surfeits, resists Poyson, cleanseth Blood, is good in Fevers, especially Tertians, procures Appetite. For which take thereof, of Agrimony, and Centaury of each *m. β.* boyl them in Water, *℥i.* to *℥β.* drink it for three Mornings a little sweetned; it also easeth pain, cleanses the Stomach from Flegm, and expels Wind. It's Salt *℥i.* in a spoonful of Juice of Lemon, stays Vomitting, yea in Malign Fevers. Outwardly it comforts the Stomach, sharpenes Hearing, is good in Gangreens, and discusseth Tumors.

*Roman* doth more astringe, incide, discuss, and resist putrefaction, casts out Bile by Urine, hence good in all affects of the Liver, Gall, Stomach, pain of the Belly and Womb, and stays Vomiting in Infants.

2. *Agrimony* is a gallant Hepatick, is Splenetick and Vulnerary; is digests, opens, roborates, excells in all Liver Diseases, as Dropsies, Cachexia, &c. Outwardly, used in Fomentations and Lotions, &c. for Wounds and Ulcers. Hot and dry 2.

3. *Ladies Mantle*, 'tis an excellent Vulnerary; it consolidates, binds, cleanses, thickens the Blood, stops excessive Courses, Vomitting and Whites, very profitable in those apt to miscarry through cold and moisture. Outwardly, it helps Wounds, reduces Womens Breasts that flag, heals Bruises and Ruptures.

4. *Fack of the Hedge* or Sauce alone, 'tis profitable being boyl'd for Asthma's. Its Seeds are good in Coughs, the Juice in Malign Fevers. Outwardly, the Juice or the Seeds powder'd, procures Sneezing, stirs up the Epilepsie and Apoplexy. The Seed made into a Plaster with Vinegar, is good in the Mother; its Leaves boyl'd in Clysters, are good in Colick and Stone; being beaten and apply'd, may cure *Noli me tangere*, the Juice is excellent in Malign Ulcers, in *Catapl.* in Gangreens and other purrid fordid Ulcers, it cleanses and resists putrefaction. Gather it either the latter



latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*: After dry it in the shade for a day, then shred it, and press out the Juice, which may be kept two or three years, if put in a Vessel with Oyl. Hot and dry 4.

5. *Betony* discusses, attenuates, opens, cleanses; especially proper for the Head, also Liver, Spleen, Breast, Womb; is vulnerary, helps Epilepsie, all Head-achs from cold, cleanses the Breast and Lungs, opens the Stoppage of Liver and Spleen, is good in Rickets, procures Appetite, helps lowre Belching, provokes Urin, breaks the Stone, helps Cramps and Convulsions, resists Poyson, expels the Pox, helps Bed-pissing, and Bruises, kills Worms, and cleanseth Women after Labour, *Dos.* ʒ i. in White-wine. *Outwardly*, 'tis good in Plasters, Injections, &c.

6. *Carduus Benedictus*, 'tis much used in Posset-Drink with good success in Agues; 'tis *Cardiack*, *Alexipharmick*, *Sudorifick*, it attenuates, discusses, opens, resists Venom and Putrefaction, cures old Fevers and Quartans, good in Vertigo's, Deafness, strengthens the Memory, helps griping pains in the Belly, kills Worms, provokes Sweat, expels Poyson, helps Inflammation of the Liver, good in the Plague and French-Pox. *Outwardly* apply'd ripens Plague-Sores, helps hot Swellings, biting of mad Dogs, venomous Beasts, and foul filthy Ulcers.

7. *Centaury* is proper for Spleen, Liver, gently binds, cleanses, opens; is Vulnerary, draws out very gently bilious, pituitous Humors by the Belly, and Serosities by the Pores of the Skin; hence good in Fevers, Jaundice, suppression of *Menfes*, Scurvy, Gout, Worms, Green-sickness, and Mad-Dog-bites. *Outwardly*, 'tis excellent in Wounds, Ulcers, Gangrenes, &c.

8. *Knot Grass* is astringent and Vulnerary, excels in staying all Fluxes; whether of Blood or others; good in *Gonorrhoea*, weakness of the Back and Joyns, inflammation of the Privities. *Outwardly*, profitable in Wounds, Ulcers, Inflammations of the Eyes and Tumors of the Paps.

9. *Cuscuta*. 'Tis peculiar to the Spleen, is Hepatick, cleanses, opens, corrects Melancholy, is good in Scabs, Black-Jaundice, and stoppings of Liver and Spleen. Hot 1. dry 2.

10. *Dittany of Crete* is proper to the Womb, Alexipharmick, heats and dries, attenuates, cleanses and opens, used specially in stoppage of *Menfes*, hastneth Birth, good in Venemous Bites and drawing forth extraneous Bodies in Gunshot-Wounds. Hot and dry.

11. *Horfe-*

11. *Horse-tail.* 'Tis Vulnerary, thickens, binds, excels in staying Hemorrhoids, in Ulcers, Wounds, Reins, Bladder, cold and dry 2.

12. *Eye-bright.* Proper for Inflammation of the Eyes, especially in suffusions, excellent in restoring Sight; is Cephalick, and helps the Memory. *Dos* ʒ i.

13. *Fumitory.* 'Tis safely given in Fevers, especially rising from Flegm and Melancholy, proper for Spleen and Liver, attenuates, purges by degrees, serous, bilious and Aduſt Humors, frees the Bowels, and strengthens them, purifies the Blood, is good in the Scurvy and other Meſenterick and Splenetick Diſeaſes, as the Jaundice, Scabs of all ſorts, excellently eaſeth Melancholy affects, and is good in Rickets. Note, this and all openers are beſt boyled in White-Wine.

14. *St. Johns-wort* is Vulnerary, diuretick, uſ'd eſpecially in cleaning and healing Wounds, reſolves coagulated Blood, breaks the Stone, expels Worms, eſpecially in Conuulſions of the Nerves, and Tremblings, haſtens Labour, good in Spitting and Vomiting Blood, provokes *Menſes*, is good in Joynt-Aches. Hot and dry.

15. *Marjoram* is hot and dry; digeſts, attenuates, uſ'd chiefly in Errhines, &c. ſtrengthens the Brain.

16. *Balm* is Cordial, heats and attenuates, hence cauſes Sweating, eaſes breſt and Wind-pipe, concocts Flegm, good in Swooning, Quotidian Fevers, and cold Diſtempers of the Heart, ſtrengthens the Brain, reſtores loſt Memory, and is good in all Melancholy affects. *Outwardly*, with Salt, it helps Scrophula's, Mad-Dog-bitings, alſo of Venemous Beaſts. Hot and dry.

17. *Mints.* Uſ'd chiefly in weakneſs of the Stomach, Crudities, Hiccough, Vomiting, Wind, ſtoppage of the Bowels, help pain in the Head, Vertigo, hinder Milks curdling. *Outwardly*, it ſtrengthens the Stomach, is good in the Colick, hardneſs of the Paps, Mad-Dog-bites, Childrens ſore Heads. Hot and dry 3.

18. *Mercury.* It cleanſes, moves the Belly, purges Bile and Water. *Outwardly*, uſed to *Vulva*, draws forth the Secondine, mollifies Tumors, is excellent in Clyſters, given to Children in Pap, to looſen the Belly, and prevent Gripings. Hot and dry 1.

19. *Nep.* It attenuates, opens, uſed chiefly in Womb-affects, as Obſtructions, Barrenneſs, expells the Birth, cuts Flegm in the Lungs, is good in Wound-Drinks. Hot and dry 2.

20. *Origanum.* It opens, cleanſes, uſed chiefly in ſtoppage of the Lungs, Liver, Womb; hence good in Coughs, provokes Urine,

and Courfes. *Outwardly* good in venomous Bites, Itch and Scabs, &c. Hot and dry 3.

21. *Self-heal*. 'Tis Vulnerary, consolidates, used especially in Wounds of the Lungs, coagulated Blood, is good in Rickets, stoppage of the Liver. *Outwardly*, it excels, in curing Wounds, Ulcers, Quinsies, affects of the Mouth, in Gargarisms.

*Bugle* is of the same vertue. Hot and dry.

22. *Red Beets*, Cool and dry, bind, consolidate, are Vulnerary, used *Outwardly* and Inwardly.

23. *Rue*. It incides, attenuates, digests, discusses; is Alexipharmick, Cephalick, used in various Diseases, as Plague, all Malign affects, both to preserve and to cure. Excellent against Poyson, sharpens Sight, represses Lust, cures Pleurisies, corrects a weak Stomach, helps the Colick, Difficulty of Breathing, Inflammation of the Yard and Womb. The Water thrice distilled is good against heat of Urine, Convulsions, &c. *Outwardly*, 'tis good in venomous Bites, Carbuncles, bridles Fever-fits, by anointing the Back, good in Head-Ach, Epilepsie, &c. Hot and dry 3.

24. *Sage* is Diuretick, moves *Menses*, causes fruitfulness, excellent to roborate the Brain, Senses, Memory, helps Spitting and Vomiting Blood, good in Palsie, Vertigo, Trembling and Catarrhs. *Outwardly*, for Cancers in the Mouth, helps Stitches being applied to the part with Vinegar.

25. *Sanicle*, 'tis a gallant Vulnerary, used in healing Wounds, Ulcers, Fistula's, Ruptures, and Erosion. Hot and dry.

26. *Scabious*. It cleanses, attenuates, discusses, is Sudorifick, Alexipharmick, and Pulmonick. Used chiefly in Apostemes, Pleurisies, Quinsies, Cough, Asthma, Plague, Fistula's, old Ulcers of Paps and Thighs. *Outwardly*, in Scabs, Itch, Ringworms, Ulcers of the Head, Spots and Bruises of the Face, and pain of the Hemorrhoids. The Roots of that with Purple Flowers is as forceable in French-Pox, as Sarsaparilla.

27. *Scordium* cleanses, attenuates, incides, resists Putrefaction, is Alexipharmick, Sudorifick. Used chiefly in the Plague, pestilent Diseases, both to cure and preserve, provokes Urine and *Menses*, opens Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Bladder, Womb. *Outwardly*, 'tis good in Gangreens, Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

28. *Purslain*. Profitable in spitting Blood, all Hemorrhoids, burning Fevers, Erysipelas, pains of Mouth and Stomach, arising from Bile, expels Worms, good in Heat of Urine and Scurvy.

A *Syrup* made of equal parts of its Juice and Sorrel, restores lost Taste, cleanses the Tongue and Stomach from putrid Humors, provokes Appetite, quenches Thirst, procures Sleep, and is of excellent use in Pestilent Fevers.

Flowers are, 1. *Tops and Flowers of Dill*. They digest, discuss, maturate, ease Pain, increase Milk, provoke Sleep and Urine, decrease Venery, help Hiccoughs and Vomitting, Mother. *Outwardly* used in Clysters; Oyls, Pultises, Oyntments to ease Pain, and discuss Wind and Tumors. Betony Flowers, see Herb.

2. *Borage and Bugloss* correct the Blood, hinder putrid malignity, help the hot Distemper of the Bowels, cheer and roborate the Brain and Heart, remove cutaneous affects, are profitable in Melancholy Diseases. Cold.

3. *Chamemel*. It digests, loosens, mollifies, eases Pain, moves Courses and Urine, is excellent in the Colick and Stone boyled with like part of Wall-Pellitory. *Outwardly* used in Catapl. &c. to ease Pain, &c. Hot and dry.

4. *Pomgranates* bind, cool, thicken; hence good in all Belly-Fluxes, Whites, stay Wounds, Bleeding, help loose Gums and Ruptures.

5. *Primroses* and Cowslips, they gently heat, strongly dry, are Anodyne, used chiefly in Head-affects, as Epilepsie, Apoplexies, Palsie, Joynt-pain, and procure Sleep. *Outwardly*, good in Gout, venomous Bites, the Vinegar drawn up into the Nose, admirably helps Tooth-Ach. The Juice of *Primrose*-Roots snuffed up into the Nose at full Moon, and the Roots of *Piony* boyld in Sugar and Butter, eat in the Morning, a round slice at a time, hath cured the Epilepsie in divers persons.

6. *Melilot*. They mollifie, discuss, mitigate pain. *Outwardly* used in Tumors, pains, redness of the Eyes, Clysters, and heal Wounds.

7. *Elder*. They discuss, mollify, resolve; are Sudorifick and Anodyne; used *inwardly* help the Dropsie, cleanse the Blood, open Stoppages of Liver and Spleen. *Outwardly* apply'd to Burns, Erysipela's, Colick, &c.

8. *Roses* are cold and dry, Astringent, Cordial, thicken and temper thin Humors, and resist Venome, bridle Putrefaction, strengthen the Brain, Heart, Stomach, are good in Malign Fevers. *Outwardly*, for Head-Ach, Warching, Vomiting, Ear-pain, Inflammation and Ulcers of the Mouth.

9. *Mullen* heats, dries, mollifies, discusses, easeth pain, chiefly, used in Breast Diseases, as Cough, spitting Blood, Belly-Gripings. *Outward*, admirable in easing all Pains, especially in affects and Tumors of the Fundament.

10. *Marigolds* are Hepatick, thought to be Cordial; they open, discuss, move *Menfes* and Sweat, cure the Jaundice, expel *Pox* and *Measles*, used thus. Boyl three spoonfulls of them in clear Posset-drink, with three Figs slic'd, twelve Citron-Seeds a little bruised, and a flack of Saffron ty'd up in a Rag; after 'tis well boyl'd, strain it and drink it every day till danger be past.

### C H A P. III.

#### Of Seeds and Fruits.

**S**Seeds are *Dill*, see Flowers. 1. *Aniseeds* heat and dry, attenuate, discuss, are diuretick, increase Milk, good for Wind in Stomach and Guts, Cough, Dropsie, Head-ach.

2. *Caraway*, hot and dry. 3. discuss, attenuate, help Colick, Vertigo, Wind in the Stomach, Hiccough.

3. *Coriander*, proper for the Stomach, hence used after Meat to help Digestion, for they shut it and suppress Exhalations, which grieve the Head and cause Belchings; they are prepared by steeping a Night in White-wine-Vinegar, and after dry'd.

4. *Cumin*. Hot and dry. 3. attenuate, digest, discuss Wind, resolve the Colick, Timpany, Vertigo, ease Pain, help venemous Beasts Bitings. Outwardly used in Pultises, &c. to discuss.

5. *Quince* cool and moisten; its mucilage easeth pain, qualifies sharpness, used especially in Dryness of the Tongue, eases Hemorrhoid-pain in Clysters, cures *Ophthalmia*, chapt Paps and Burns.

6. *Fenugreek* mollifies, digests, maturates, discusses, eases pain, excellent in Catapl. good in Clysters to mollifie, remove Sharpness and Erosion of the Guts; their Decoction cures Scabby-Heads. Hot and dry. 1. *Linseed* hath the like vertues.

7. *Barly* cleanses, opens, digests, is Diuretick, and nutritive, excellent in Decoctions. *Outwardly* mitigates the Head-ach and hot Defluxion of the Eyes. *Plantane*, see Roots, yet excellent in preventing Abortion.

8. *Radish*.



8. *Radish*. Hot 3. Dry 2. opens, attenuates, cleanses, us'd chiefly in breaking and expelling the Stone, moveth Urin, and Courses, in Obstruction of Liver and Spleen, attenuates viscid Flegm in the Stomach, helps the Chyle-distribution. Outwardly the Roots are apply'd to the Feet-Soals in Fevers, also to the Eyes. So to remove pain of the Head associating Malign Fevers.

9. *Mustard*. Hot and dry 4. incises, attracts, attenuates, rubifies; us'd chiefly to stir up Appetite, move Chylification, good in Hypochondriack Affects, also in Quartans, Quotidians, giving 3 i. before the Fit. In the Stone, it purgeth the Head. One Pint or Quart bruis'd, and hung in a Linnen-Bag, in three Gallons of Ale for a week, and then drink of it, is admirable in the Dropsie and Scurvy, and is call'd *Snap-Ale*. Outwardly 'tis us'd in Sinapisms, opens Tumors and ripens them. Inwardly to prevent Sleepiness.

Fruits are, 1. *Almonds* sweet and bitter. The first are Nutritive, temperately hot and moist, qualifie the Humors Sharpness, also Pains and Watchings arising thence. Chiefly given in Emulsions, unless there be Head-Ach. The bitter are hot and dry 2. open, cleanse, are Diuretick, help Stoppages of the Liver, Mesentery, Womb. Outwardly, remove Morpewes and other Spots, if chew'd and anointed; in a Frontalease Head-Ach.

2. *Bay-Berries*. Hot and dry 3. mollifie, resolve, us'd chiefly to move Courses, and Urin, in Affects of the Nerves, Palsie, Colick, After-pains, Crudities in the Stomach. Outwardly, in *Catap. Empl.* to resolve and ease Pain.

3. *Acorn-Cups*, Cool, dry, astringe; are us'd in Belly-Fluxes, also of the Womb, Seed. Outwardly in Pain of the Teeth, Flux of the Womb. The Acorn-Kernels taken in Pouder, are good for Stitches.

4. *Figs*. Hot 2. the new are more moderate, both of them moisten, are proper for the Lungs, good for Gravel in Kidnies, and Bladder, resist Venom, drive out the Pox and Measles, ripen, mollifie, and draw; hence help pestilential Buboes, good roasted and eaten by Women near the time of Birth to hasten it. Being steep'd in Spirit of Wine are good for a Cough. Us'd Externally and Internally, are excellent in Tumors of the Tonsils.

5. *Preserv'd-Cherries* strengthen the Stomach and Heart, profitably mitigate Heat and Thirst in Fevers, good in Affects of the Sides and Head, as Apoplexies, Epilepsie, Palsie, especially for the  
Back,

Back, good to give Pills in, their Skins pull'd off, and their Stones taken out.

6. *Quinces*, Cold and dry, proper for the Stomach, astringe, nourish, us'd chiefly in Vomiting, Belly-Fluxes, Hiccoughs, Looseness of the Stomach. If taken before meat, they bind, if after, supposed to loosen. *Acorns*, see *Cups*.

7. *Lupines* ease Spleen-pain, kill Worms, and cast them forth. *Outwardly*, are excellent in *Lixivium* and *Cataplaf.* for Gangrenes, they cleanse filthy Ulcers, help Itch, Scabs and Inflammation.

8. *Oranges*, the same vertue with Citrons, only weaker. The Rinds powder'd are excellent in Colick, Green-Sickness, Worms, and to remove Fevers, if the Party sweats. *Def.* à ʒ i. ad ʒ i. Take a *Crab-Orange*, make it full of holes, after strain out the Juice, with it mix a little *Iberiac.* *Androm.* Saffron and Vinegar, and put it in again, and roast it under the Ashes, after strain it. 'Tis excellent to kill Worms in Infants, if laid to the Navil, and there left; it qualifies the Heat of the Heart, its Region being anointed; and provokes Sleep, the Temples being anointed therewith.

9. *Pomgranates* are fit for the Stomach, nourish little. The sweet ones are good in old Coughs. The Rinds are excellent in all Fluxes.

13. *Myrtle-Berries* quench Thirst, mitigate Inflammations, Fluxes, help the Laxness of the Joynts and broken Bones, us'd in falling down of the Womb and Fundament, remove *Tinea*, Dandriff, &c.

11. *Cypress-Nuts*, chiefly us'd in the Hemorrhoids, Belly-Fluxes, Pissing-Bed and Ruptures; hot and dry 3.

12. *Currance* and *Raisins*, they lenifie, loose the Belly, qualifie Sharpness, are grateful to the Palate, Lungs and Liver, mitigate Coughs; the first are usually boyl'd in Water, and the Decoction drunk in Fevers.

13. *Prunes* are cold and moist; if new, crude, they mollifie the Belly, especially eaten after Meat, but they easily corrupt. The *Damask* are best; they mitigate Sharpness, quench Thirst, and are good in Fevers.

14. *Elder-Berries*, see *Water-Purgers*, only take this Drink. Take of the Berries lb ʒ. *Danewort-Berries* ripe, press out the Juice hard, lb i. after infuse all in four times of as much *White-Wine*. After they have stood ten days, cast in *Cinamon* ʒ i. boyl them at a gentle

the Fire, till a Pint be wasted, after strain it and keep it. An 3 i of the Wine drunk in the Morning, dissolves the Wind and Humors in Dropsies, and casts them out by Stool, asswages the Belly, and mitigates Thirst.

# CHAP. IV.

## Of Meals, Gumms, and Fat.

**M** Meals are to be had in readines in the Chest. That of Bay-Berries, Barly, and Lupins; their Vertues are above.

The 1. is of *Beans*, 'tis Emplastick, cold and dry, it incrassates, cleanses, is profitably given Inward in Belly-Fluxes. Outwardly, it removes Sun-burns, and all Filth and Spots of the Skin, discusses Blackness, is excellent in watery Ruptures made into a Catapl. with Vinegar, Water, and a little Oyl of Roses.

2. *Lentils*, it allays Inflammation, is good in Scabs, Grangrenes, and putrid Ulcers.

3. *Lolii*, Darnel, groweth amongst Corn, being eat is hurtful, but is good in Catapl. and Fomentations for Gangrenes, &c.

4. *Mill-dust*, Excellent in stopping Bleeding in Wounds, and Amputation; for which see fit Pouders there.

*Gumms* are 1. *Ammoniacum*, it mollifies, attenuates, digests, resolves, ripens, draws, moves the Belly, is proper for the Spleen, of special use in Gouty Pains, resolves tough Humors in the Lungs, is profitable in Stoppages of the Liver, Spleen, Womb, and Stone. Outwardly, good in Scirrhus Tumors, Nodes in the Joynts, Scrophula's, and resolves hard Tumors. Hot 2. dry 1. *Dos.* inwardly a ʒi. ad ʒi.

2. *Benjamin* incides, attenuates, is proper for the Lungs, therefore good in its affects; as Catarrhs, Coughs, Asthma's. Outwardly it purges the Brain by Sneezing, cures the Tooth-ach by chewing, cleantes Pimples in the Face.

3. *Wax White and Yellow*, their proper use is, to be mixed with Plaster Cerats, &c.

4. *Colophony*, a kind of Rosin, hath its qualities, yet less penetrable; it dries, heats, mollifies and glutinates.

5. *Gum*:

5. *Gum-Elemi*. 'Tis temperate, mollifies, digests, resolves, ripens, eases Pain, good in Head and Nerve-affects, as also their Wounds, and Bruises of the Joynts, moves Urin and Courfes.

6. *Masticb* mollifies, strengthens the Stomach, us'd especially in Vomiting, Loathing, Fluxes of the Belly, it dulls and corrects sharpness in Purgers, represses Vapors ascending from the Stomach to the Head; some Grains of it swallow'd after Meat, strengthen the Head and Nerves; it helps spitting Blood, Cough, ill Breath, draws Flegm from the Brain being chew'd.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . boyld in  $\text{fb}$  iii. or iv. of Water, is a gallant ordinary Drink in Diarrhœa. Outwardly, 'tis excellent in Plasters for the Stomach, Temples, &c.

7. *Myrrhe* opens, attenuates, maturates Diseases, and resists Putrefaction, is us'd specially in Obstructions of the Womb, to expel the Birth and Secundine, against Slime of the Lungs and Guts, Hoarseness, Cough, Quinsie, Pleurisie, Colick, Worms, cures Fluxes, Agues, especially Quartan cold Fits. Outwardly, is good against Wild-fire, Gangrenes, Tumors, old and new Wounds, especially in the Head, and French-Pox. This and the former are hot and dry 2. *Dof.*  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\beta$ . ad  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. vel  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.

8. *Olibanum*. Us'd especially in Head and Breast-affects, also for Belly and Womb-Fluxes. For the Cough, if swallow'd at Night, Vomiting, Spitting of Blood. Outwardly, in Fumes with Amber, to strengthen the Brain and dry Catarrhs, it fills Ulcers with Flesh, produces a Cicatrize, glutinates Wounds in the Head, heals Kibes, Chilblanes, mixt with *Axungia*, mitigates Pain in Ulcers of any part, if beat with Milk into a Liniment, especially if in *Anus*, helps Ophthalmia's and Redness of the Eyes, with Rose-Water and Womens-Milk. Is good in the beginning of Warts and Tettors, being mixed with Pitch and Vinegar;  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. roasted in an Apple cored, and eat with Sugar-Candy, and upon it Carduus-Water  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. drank, and the Party covered well in Bed, cures the Pleurisie.

9. *Pitch*. 'Tis good in inward Bruises, heats, discusses, mollifies, digests, draws, and is Anodyne.

10. *Turpentine*. Of which there are several sorts. Inwardly, good in Coughs and Affects of the Lungs, with Honey; moves Urin and Stool; proper for the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Bladder; helps Expectoration, Phthisis in its beginning, draws forth the Stone, is gallant in the Gout; frees the Womb from ill Humors, good in Gonorrhœa, *Fluor Alb.* Outwardly moves *Pus*, maturates and helps Scabs.

11. *Syrax Calamit.* It heats and dries, concocts, is proper for the Head and Nerves, helps Cough, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, excels in hardness of the Womb, us'd either inward or outward; being formed into Pills with Turpentine, it moves the Belly, and is mixt with Cardiacks.

12. *Gum-Tragacanth* is temperate, lenifies, obstructs the Pores, mitigates Sharpness, and thickens; is us'd chiefly in old Coughs, roughness of the Wind-pipe, hoarseness, and all destillations; mix'd with Hony is good in Pains and Erosion of the Kidnies, and in Broth in Dysenteries and *Diabetes*. *Outwardly* good in Clysters, also in Milk or Rose-water for Redness and sharp Rheums of the Eyes, and roughness of the Eye-lids.

*Fats of.* 1. *Geese.* Very penetrating, and therefore resolves more than Hogs; good cast into *Anus*, to hinder Erosions; it removes *Alopecia*, heals chapt Lips, cures sounding of the Ears, Cramp, and roughness of the Nerves; put in the Navel, looseth Infants Belly, cures Cankers in Children; rubbing well therewith the Head and Nape of the Neck, good in Convulsions and other Pains.

2. *Beef.* Good in gnawing of the Guts and *Tenesmus*, helpful in the Gout, and Scirrhus Affects, also Chaps in the Lips.

3. *Caps* and Hens, the first more excellent, it hath a heating, humecting, mollifying and easing quality; is fit in pains of the Ear, Lip-chaps, Eye-lid Pustles, also in Pains.

4. *Deer-Sewet.* 'Tis good in Tumors, mollifies, helps Wounds, eases Pain, good for Gout. If mixed with Saffron, and put to the Navel, it removes the Strangury.

5. *Mans-grease.* It strengthens, discusseth, mollifies, eases Pain, removes Contractions, smoothes, cicatrizes and scars after Pox, and is good for wither'd Limbs.

6. *Pork.* It lenifies, eases pain, is usually put in Catapl. Oynments, &c. is good in Burns.

7. *Bear's* stays falling of the Hair, and procures it; heats, resolves, mollifies and discusses; is good in Gouts, *Parotis*, and other Tumors; heals Ulcers in the Feet, being mix'd with Bulls-Grease and Wax in equal parts, and made a Plaster.



## C H A P. V.

## Of Metals, Instruments, &amp;c.

**M**etals are, 1. *Crude Antimony*, it astringes, dries, obstructs the Pores, wastes proud-Flesh, procures a Cicatrize, cleanseth filthy Ulcers, in Collyriums, is good in Ulcers of the Eyes; and infus'd in drink, is excellent for sharpness of Urin.

2. *Arsenick*, a Caustick. Is mix'd with other Medicines in Gangrenes, and to Cauterize up the Vessels after dismembring, but 'tis better spar'd than us'd.

3. *Alum crude* and burnt. The first is us'd properly outward, yet inward to remove Agues, both Tertian and Quartan; 'tis good in the Quinsie, laxness of the Uvula, Gums putrefaction, and Flegmatick Tumors in the Feet, cures old Ulcers. The second removes proud Flesh, stays Bleeding in Wounds. Being mixt *cum Unguent. Diapomph.* it cures old Ulcers.

4. *Ceruss.* It cools, binds, dries, good in Childrens Gallings, keeps down proud Flesh, in excoriation of the Yard, if mixed *cum Aq. Plantag.* and dries up Sores.

5. *Washed Lime* dries without biting, therefore good in stubborn Ulcers from *Lues Venerea*, also in other Ulcers and Burns, that do not easily Cicatrize.

6. *Crocus Martis.* 'Tis excellent in Belly-Fluxes, and *Gonorrhoea*, if well prepar'd. Outwardly, it dries up Wounds and Ulcers. *Dof. à ʒ β. ad ʒ i.*

7. *Gypsum.* 'Tis binding without burning, profitably us'd in Ulcers to Cicatrize, as also in Pouders to stay outward Fluxes of Blood.

8. *Lapis Calaminaris.* It gently dries, cleanses, binds, fills Ulcers with Flesh, and draws on a Cicatrize. Excellent in the Eyes and Excoriations in Children.

9. *Lapis Caustic.* A general Name, 'tis for opening Tumors and Issues.

10. *Lapis Medicament. Crellii.* It removes all Defluxions, heals Ulcers and Wounds, although inveterate; Erysipelas, Scabs, Tinea, and Tetters; is good in Ophthalmia, Cancers, Burns, and Ficus.  
Dif-

Dissolve 3 i. in Rain or River-Water lb i. after filtered, use it.

11. *Lapis-Sabulosus præp.* 'Tis good in agglutinating broken Bones, both used inwardly and outwardly, thus prepared; grind it very fine in a Marble-Morter, with Comfrey Water. *Dos.* 3 i. in Broth.

12. *Litharge of Gold and Silver.* They dry, bind, cool, and heal Ulcers, cleanse and are Sarcotick.

13. *Quick-Silver.* Inwardly it cleanses the Blood from defilements, especially from *Lues Venerea*, drives out Worms, easeth Birth, *Iliaca Passio*, thus 'tis seldom given. Outwardly anointed, kills all manner of Scabs, kills Lice, resolves hard Tumors, being mix'd in Oynment and Plasters. Hang'd about the Neck, preserves from the Plague, some say Witchery and Inchantments.

14. *Sublimate.* Excellent in *Lues Venerea*, is Laxative, Vomitive, and Diuretick. A gallant Corrosive Medicine. It cleanses venemous Ulcers, heals malign Pustles of the privities, mixt with burnt-Alum. It may be us'd Inwardly by Infusion, but beware.

15. *Præcipitate.* 'Tis excellent in Ulcers, to cleanse and remove proud Flesh, mix'd with Burnt-Alum. Some use it inwardly in *Lues Venerea*, Gout, Jaundice, and other Infirmities. 'Tis churlish, and need be well prepar'd, otherwise it may kill instead of curing.

16. *Nitr. præp. and crude.* The last resists Putrefaction, quenches Heat and Thirst, cuts Tartarous Humors, resolves coagulated Blood, and mitigates Pain. That prepared, is more powerful and fit to be used.

17. *Nilil præp.* cools, dryes and binds; is excellent in Cancereous Ulcers, and for Inflammation and Ulcers of the Eyes.

18. *Burnt-Lead* is astringent, fills up Wounds, takes away Excrescences, stays Rheums in the Eyes, good in Ulcers of Anus, Hemorrhoids, and other Inflammations.

19. *Realger.* 'Tis seldom in use, unless in other Medicines, in Gangrenes and Amputation.

20. *Seif Album.* 'Tis used in affects of the Eyes, as in Inflammations, Ulcers, Cancers, &c. in *Collyriums*.

21. *Tutia præp.* 'Tis of the same vertue with *Nilil*, especially in the Eyes, it also induces a Cicatrize.

22. *Cyperus crude and burnt.* The first heats, dries, vehemently binds, moves Vomit, expels Worms, *i. e.* the white, it may be used in Errhines. The second is used in Plasters, eats Proud-flesh, stays outward fluxes of Blood, as in Wounds, from the Nose, &c. and cures old Ulcers.

23. *Sal Prunellæ* dissolved in fit Liquor or small Beer is excellent in buring putrid Fevers, especially if spotted, 'tis good in Pleurifies, and Peripneumonia, given in red Poppy Water. For the stone in the Kidnies and Bladder, given in Pisan, Pellitory, or Grass Water, with *Syr. Althææ*. It helps in stoppage of the Liver, and Mesentery, quenches Thirst, is good in Inflammation of the Mouth, and Quinsie; dissolv'd in Gargarisms, it eases pain, cures Scalds and Burns, dissolved in proper Liquor, and apply'd. 'Tis not to be given in Loosnesses. *Dos. à ʒ ii. ad ʒ iv.*

24. *Flour of Sulphur* resists Putrefaction, dries, provokes Sweat, therefore used in the Plague, Asthma, &c. for the Worms. Dose to preserve, ʒ β. To cure, à ʒ β. ad ʒ i.

*Instruments* as well as Medicines are to be ready in the Chest: what they are, and how to be used, you have in the beginning of the *Marrow of Chirurgery*, and also all along in those various Operations therein used, therefore need not to be repeated. Nor Bandages, which are before, for which you may also consult *Scultetus* and *Lambsweerd*. In *Sea-Voyages* there will be also necessary Sieves, Skillers, Funnels, Scales and Weights, Strainers, Tape, Tow, Spunges, &c. of which we need not shew their use.

## S E C T. III.

### C H A P. I.

#### *Of Compound Cardiacks and Waters.*

**U**nder the first are, 1. *Aromat. Rosat.* It heats, yet roborates more, all the noble parts, and such as serve Concoction; it opens, attenuates all Flegmy Humors, and wafts superfluous Humidities, sharpens the Senses, and is good in all

all cold affects of the said parts; especially in the Plague, Swooning, Fevers, Dropsies, Crudities of the Stomach rising thence. Also the Liver and other parts weakened by cold. 'Tis to be dissolved in Cordial Liquors. Inwardly, *Dos.* ʒ ii. Outwardly, mix it with Waters, Oyntments, &c.

2. *Confectio-Alkerm.* heats in the end of the second, strengthens excellently, cheers the Heart, revives all the Spirits in abundance, removes malign Putrefaction, and so preserves and defends all the inner parts, helps in Melancholy Diseases, Swooning, beating of the Heart, pestilent and malign Fevers, is good against Venom, and Bites of virulent Creatures, hastens Birth, given in *aq. Cinam.* *ad* ʒ i. *Dos.* *ad* ʒ i. β.

3. *Confect. de Hyacinth.* 'Tis temperate in quality, hath an excellent faculty to strengthen the Heart, Stomach, Liver; and by reason of its Cardiack and Alexipharmick Vertue, it produces great plenty of Spirits, and quenches all venomous qualities; hence it admirably helps in all venomous Affects, especially in all pestilent, malign and spotted Fevers, and in the Bites or Stings of all venomous Creatures. *Dos.* *ad* ʒ i. β. dissolved in Cordial Juleps or Liquor.

4. *Diaireos.* It comforts the Breast, good in Coughs and Hoarseness, mixed with any pectoral Syrup, and taken with a Liqueurish Stick.

5. *Diamargar. frigid.* is very cooling, quenches the Heat of Blood and Bile, excellently strengthens the Stomach, Liver, Brain, especially the Heart; and so plentifully restores the Spirits; defends the noble parts from all putrefaction, removes malign Fevers, helps in Cardiack affects, good in Heart-trembling, is restorative in Phthisis, helps in Hecticks, Coughs, Asthma's, and restores such as have laboured long under languishing and pining Diseases. *Dos.* *ad* ʒ ii.

6. *Diarrhod. Abbat.* It a little heats, yet dries and admirably roborates the Liver and all inward parts, helping Concoction, also Fevers from Flegm (in which it hath a great vertue) although there be mixed also bilious Humours. 'Tis given in Pullet-Broth, Juleps or Tablets. Outwardly in Epithems or Unguents, and so it roborates the Stomach, helps Concoction, dissolves Wind, and stirs up Appetite.

7. *Diatragacanth. frigid.* It lenifies the Windpipe, procures easie spitting, very good in Breast-Affects, helps Phthisis, Leanness, Peripneum.

ripleum. Pleurifies, and stays the Afflux to those parts. *Dof. ad 3 ii.* in Tablets.

8. *Mithridate, Theriac. Ven.* You have their vertues in the latter end of the Aphorisms, to which you are referred.

9. *Diafcardium.* 'Tis good in pestilential Diseases, especially in Children, and breeding Women, procures Sleep, stays Fluxes, and hath the same vertues with the former. *Dof. à 3 β. ad 3 ii.*

10. *Theriac. Lond.* resists Plague, Poison, a good preservative in Infectious times, strengthens cold Stomachs, helps Digestion and removes Crudities. *Dof. ad 3 ii.* To these may be added,

1. *Opium.* It appeaseth the unquiet and seditious motion of the Spirits, procures Sweat, eases Pain, not to be used inward, without preparing. Outwardly, 'tis good in Unguents, &c.

2. *Laudanum Opiat.* 'Tis a gallant Anodyne, seldom frustrates expectation, but helps without trouble to the Brain, against pains from whatsoever cause arising, all Hemorrhoids and Fluxes of Blood in what part of the Body soever; against all Defluxions: therefore *gr. β.* is excellent in the Chin-Cough; procures rest in Fevers, bridles the raging of the Humors, is excellent in Madnes, Melancholy, Vomitting, Epilepsie, Hiccough, Colick, weakness of the Stomach, Pleurisie, all sorts of Gout and Stone. *Dof. à gr. β. ad iii. vel. iv.* by degrees, the Body having been evacuated.

3. *Meconium.* Excellent in those affects set down in *Opium Laud.* &c.

4. *Philonium Roman.* It cools in the third, powerfully induceth stupefaction, stirs up dead sleep, is very profitable in all intense Pains, in what part soever.

Waters are either Simple or Compound. The vertues of those Simple you have in the Herbs. These are Angelica, Balm, Borage, Bugloss, Carduus Bened. Marigolds, Plantain, Purslain, Roses, Red Poppies; the Compound with their vertues follow.

1. *Aniseed,* see Seed.

2. *Aqua-Vite,* and Spirit of Wine. The first may be used in what Aniseed is good for. The latter hath a great heating quality, and dries much. It attenuates, incides, and discusses Wind, hence good in Colick, cold distempers, that vehemently oppress the Stomach, Liver, and other parts, it keeps every thing from corrupting, helps Concoction, frees from Crudities, refreshes the Vital Spirits, dries up Humidities that oppress the Brain, quickens the Understanding, helps the Sight, repairs the Memory, excellent



cellent in all Ulcers, Fistula's, Gangrenes and Wounds of the Head, although in the Brain; good in Convulsions from fulness, in which and Palsies 'tis admirable. It generates Hair.

3. *Cinamon-Water* distilled with Barly-Water, may be given in pestilent Fevers, to Women in Labour, to hasten Birth and drive out the Secundine: but for more see *Cinamon*.

4. *Aqua Mirabilis*. It helps Pain in the Stomach cleanseth, the Lungs, being wounded helps them, suffers not the Blood to putrefie, nor Flegm to have Rule over Nature, is excellent in Rheumatic Diseases, depresseth Melancholy, conserves Memory, helps the Palsie, makes a good Colour, conserves Youth, is admirably good in Fevers, and at point of Death. Of all Waters Artificial there's none better. 'Tis to be taken once a week three or four spoonfuls fasting with some Sugar, or at any time when one is not well. For Wormwood, Angelica, &c. see their Herbs.

## CHAP. II.

### Of Juices and Syrups.

**J**UICES are, 1. Of *Berberries*, it cools, moistens and binds, stirs up Appetite, strengthens the Stomach and Liver, is in common use in Diseases where cooling and binding are needful, as in Diarrhoea's, &c.

2. *Citrons* cools, moistens, good to resist Venome, putrefaction and malign Diseases, drives out Worms, is Diaphoretick, cools the Blood, strengthens the Heart, and mitigates violent heats in Fevers.

3. *Pomgranats*. See them before.

4. *Sloes*. Excellent in Belly-Fluxes, strengthens the Stomach, heals Exulceration of the Guts, either used in Clysters, or eaten in Gelly. *Dos.* à ʒ i. ad ʒ ii. The Decoction is better.

5. *Lemons*. 'Tis Cordial, excellent against the Scurvy, opens Obstructions, re-inforces Nature, bridles the Heat in Fevers, is excellent in Cordials and Juleps.

6. *Liquorish*. It smootheneth the Throat and Windpipe, cleanses the Reins and Bladder, good for the Cough, helps spitting, and strengthens the Lungs.

7. *Vinegar*

7. *Vinegar* of *Roses*, see *Roses*.

8. *Wine-Vinegar* is excellent to mix with Fomentations, Catapl. &c. to discufs, only take heed that part be not excoriated, 'tis good in Gargarifms.

*Syrups* are, 1. Of *Wood-Serrel*. Good in burning Fevers and malign, wonderfully helps the Inflammations of the Stomach, respects it and the Heart, quenches Thirst, cures Hiccough from Bile.

2. Of *unripe Currance*. Cold 3. attenuates, incides, and prepares Bile impacted in the Liver and Stomach, strengthens it, and stirs up Appetite, stays Vomiting, allwages Thirst, but hurts the Womb.

Those of *Berberries*, *Pomgranats*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Quinces* and *Liguorish*. See their Juices or Fruits.

3. Of *Red Poppies*. It thickens hot Humors, provokes Sleep, quenches Thirst, represses the ascent of sharp Vapors to the Brain, therefore profitable in Phrensies, Watchings, hot Catarrhs, dry Coughs. smoothes the Breast and Windpipe, provokes Spittle, good in burning and malign Fevers, when the sick is troubled with Watching, 'tis also good in Phthisis.

4. Of *dry'd Roses*. It temperates hot Humors, strengthens the Stomach and Guts, bridles Fluxes arising from Heat, hence good in bilious Diarrhœas, Dysenteries, stops all Fluxes of Blood, whencesoever they flow, and doth excellently agree with the faculties, stays Vomiting, roborates the Heart, and comforts the Spirits. Of this Syrup with that of Violets, Jujubes and Diacodium, equal parts, is made a gallant Syrup to stay Defluxions and Cough, taking a spoonful at a time:

5. Of the *five Roots*. 'Tis usually given in most cold Affects, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing, Palsie, Convulsion, from fulness, provokes Urine, deobstructs, and good given in Vomits.

6. *Oxymel Simp.* Made of four parts of Water, and two of Honey, and one of Vinegar. Hot 2. attenuates, digests, cleanseth and resolves both crass and tough matter, is given in long Fevers, and Bastard Tertians and Quotidians, cleanses the Palat and Throat, hath consent with the Stomach, and roborates it; 'tis a good preparative for a Vomit, is also good in Cataplasms.

*Oxymel Scillitic.* Hot 2. powerfully attenuates and incides cold and thick Humors although impacted in the depth of the Body, respects the Head and Stomach, both which it roborates; helpful in suppurating Pleurisies, provokes Cough vehemently, therefore  
breaks

breaks the Apoptemes, yet 'tis to be mix'd with expectoraters, it helps four Belching.

## S E C T. IV.

### C H A P. I.

#### *Of Compound Oyls, &c.*

**O**ils are, 1. *Oyl of sweet and bitter Almonds*, Lenifies and maturates, is Anodyne, used chiefly (the sweet) in Coughs with Sugar-Candy, in Pains from the Stone and Colick, drunk *ad 3 ii. cum Man. vel syr. Alb.* Given to Children new born prevents Torments in the Belly, with Penids, also After-pains. If used inward let it be new drawn. The bitter see Almonds.

2. *Oyl of Dill* is discussive, Anodyne, concocts crude Humors, eases Head-ach, procures Sleep, roborates the Nerves, and is good in Convulsions.

3. *Of Aniseeds*, distilled hath the same vertue with the Seeds. *Dof. gur. vi.* or more in fit Liquor.

4. *Balsam of Peru.* Hot and dry, used chiefly against Asthma's, Phthisis, Gout, *Menses* stopt, weak and pain'd Stomach, obstructed Livers, rough Womb not fit for conception, Mother. Outwardly it eases pain from cold Humors, strengthens the Head and Nerves, good in Convulsions, cures Crudities, softens the Spleen, abates pain from the Stone, provokes Urine, good against the Gout, cures green Wounds and Ulcers, expels things hurtful, good against Bruises of the Nerves, and in Fevers, the Back-bone being anointed therewith before the Fits, and some drops taken in Wine oit. *Dof. 4, 5 or 6. drops.* That of *Tolu* is better, that of *Arabia* or *Egypt* best of all, and scarce attainable.

5. *Vigo's Balsam.* In Wounds after Digestion excellent, also in Cramps from fulness, Palsies, Joynt pains, Fistula's Deafness, weakness of the Nerves, &c.

6. *Oyl of Cloves.* See *Cloves*.

7. *Of Chamomel*, it discusses, is excellent in Bruises, strengthens the Nerves, eases pain, good in weariness of the Members, and in Clysters for the Colick and Stone. Of the like vertue are Oyl of Linseed, Nuts, Sefamum.

8. *Oyl of Cinamon.* See *Cinamon*. *Dos. gut. ii. ad vi.*

9. *Oyl of Wax.* It excellently asswages Swellings, good in Ulcers. 'Tis Diuretick. *Dos. gut. iii. or v.* good in the Gout, all Wounds and Chaps in Womens Paps and elsewhere.

10. *Oyl of Fennel Seeds* cleanses the Brain of cold Infirmities, Lethargies, indisposition of the Body, Numness, want of Motion, helps the Stomach, and expels Wind.

11. *Oyl of St. Johns Wort.* See the Herb.

12. *Of Lilies.* See them also. 'Tis also good in heat of the Kidnies, and given in Clysters eases pain.

13. *Of Earth Worms*, comforts the cold nerves, good in Joynt pains, Convulsion, Cramps, wounded Nerves; resolves glandulous Tumors, and is good in Bruises.

14. *Oyl of Mastick.* See *Mastick*. Of the same vertue are the Oyls of *Nard*, *Wormwood*, only the last also kills Worms, and discusses Wind.

15. *Of Mints.* See the Herb.

16. *Of Myrtles*, comforts the Heart, Stomach and Guts, stays Vomiting, Belly Fluxes, if with it the Navel and Stomach be anointed; it helps Concoction, provokes Appetite. The same vertue hath Oyl of Quinces and Mastick-wood.

17. *Oyl of Nutmegs*, excellent for the Colick, whether in the Stomach or Guts. *Dos. gut. 10.* given in Sugar, profitable in Tumors of the Spleen, Dysenteries, strengthens the Stomach, Bowels, good in old Ulcers, mix'd with Oyl of Chamomel.

18. *Oyl of Olives*, heats and moderately humects, the older the hotter; it digests, mollifies, is vulnerary, looseth the Belly & i. taken in hot Beer, corrects the driness of the Breast, eases the Torments of the Belly, looseth the Urinary passage, excellent in Clysters, hot Tumors, Burnings, &c.

19. *Oyl of Roses.* See *Roses*.

20. *Violets*, cools, is Anodyne, cures all Tumors from a hot cause, procures Sleep, lenifies the Breast and Wind-pipe, temperates the heat of the Reins, good for the hot Distemper of the Liver, eases Pleurisie and pain in the Breast.

21. *Oyl of Scorpions.* It heats, mollifies, hūmeets, deobstructs, eases cold pains, removes pains, provokes Urine, breaks the Stone in the Kidnies, and is good in the cold Affects thereof, as also of the Nerves in Clysters; 'tis excellent for the Colick, and to provoke Urine. *Outwardly*, it renders the Passages more open, because it loosens and mollifies the parts.

22. *Oyl of Turpentine.* 'Tis admirable in cold Affects of the Nerves, and all Diseases coming of Cold and Wind, corrects the cold affects of the Lungs, as Asthma, difficulty of Breathing, &c. 'Tis good in the Stone. *Outwardly* it adorns the Body, takes away the marks of Scabs and Small-Pox, chaps in the Skin and Womens Breasts, and Deafness if dropt into the Ear.

23. *Oyl of Eggs*, cleanseth the Skin from Tetters, and other Affects, begets Hair, eases Pain, good in Burns, Scalds, malign Ulcers, Fistula's, Chaps in any part of the Body. Of the same vertue are *Ol. Tart. Sambuc. Tritic.*

24. *Oyl of Foxes.* It greatly heats, attenuates, and resolves cold matter, especially in the Brain and Nerves, which it admirably respects and strengthens; hence good in Convulsions, Palsie, Sciatic, all Gouts, and roborates the Joynts. Of the same vertue are *Ol. Croc. Castor. Lavendul. Euphorb.* The last is more strong, and is to be used in less quantity and in stubborn affects.

25. *Oyl of Vitriol.* 'Tis of most intense heat, therefore not inwardly used, unless mix'd with other Medicines till they be sufficiently tart. It's put to the Hemorrhoids, pain being vehement; after 'tis apply'd, wash the part with cold Water. It hinders the spreading of Ulcers, and lays a good ground for healing. *Inwardly*, it strengthens the Stomach, resolves and attenuates crass Humors impacted in the coats thereof, helps in Hiccough and Colick-pain from cold, removes Obstructions in Liver and Spleen, bridges Putrefaction of Burning-Fevers, and the malignity of those pestilent.

26. *Oyl of Sulphur.* 'Tis most efficacious in wasting Humidities of the Gums and Teeth, fastning and cleansing them from Filth, cures Scabs, generates Flesh, cleanses Fistula's and Ulcers in the Mouth, most admirable in the cure of Gangrenes. *Inwardly*, it helps all Agues, given in a fit Vehicle a little before the fit; the Epilepsie, if given in a Decoction of Piony; the Cough, if in a Decoction of Nettle-Seeds, or Hyssop; the Colick in *aq. flor. Cham.* For stoppage of the Spleen and Rickets, in *aq. Tamaris.* the Worms, in *aq. Absinth.* Fits of the Mother, *Lues Venerea*, sup-



pression of Urine, in fit Waters. For Tooth-ach, if stop't there-  
with. For Agues, R. *Aq. Cicbor.* ʒ iv. *Sal. Absinth.* ʒ β. *ſpir. Sulph.*  
ʒ i. *M. f. Julep.*

## C H A P. I I.

## Of Oyntments.

**T**HE Unguents are, 1. *Apoſſolcrum*, good in Wounds and Ulcers of hard cure, as alſo Fiſtula's, waſtes corrupt and dead Fleſh, reſtores it where 'tis wanting, and mollifies hardneſs.

2. *Egyptiacum*. It vehemently heats, powerfully cleanſes filthy Ulcers, old Fiſtula's, removes venomous putrid Fleſh, ſo chiefly helps putrid Ulcers, eſpecially thoſe of the Privities, is excellent in Gangreens, venomous Wounds, and Gun-ſhot, 'tis to be apply'd hot. That of *Hildan* is better in Gangreens, where you have its Receipt.

3. *Album* is cooling and drying, good againſt Ulcers, Scabs, Burns, Itching in Wounds, Excoriations, and in Inflammations about Wounds and Ulcers. *De Ceruſ. Antimon.* R. *Ol. expreſ. ex ſem. papav. alb. cum aq. Roſ.* lot. ʒ vi. *Ceruſ. Antimon.* ʒ iii. *alb. penetr.* ʒ i. β.

*f. Unguent.* It moderately cools, dries, profits to eaſe hot Gout-pains, heat of Eryſipelas, eſpecially ſharp ſalt Deſluxions falling on the Eyes, and about the Eye-lids. 'Tis alſo good for Spots in the Face, Cliffs and Fiſſura's there and in the Hands, which happen in Winter.

4. *Aureum*. In delicate Bodies, it dries, concocts, generates Fleſh; in more Robuſt, it procures Pus.

5. *De Minio Camphor.* Good in ill and old Ulcers; draws on a Cicatrize; is powerful in glutinating and generating Fleſh; 'tis alſo good in Deſluxions.

6. *Dialthæa*. It heats, reſolves, mollifies, humects, eaſes Pain, is excellent, *cum Ol. Amygd. d.* in Pleuriſies. As, R. *Unguent. Dialthæa* ʒ i. *Ol. Amygd. d.* ʒ β. *M.* good in ſtiſneſs and pain in the Joynts.

7. *Diapompholigos*. It heals old Ulcers in any part of the Body, eſpecially if mix'd with calcin'd Alum. Yea, thoſe Venereal in the Yard, if mix'd *cum g. d.*

8. *Ni-*

8. *Nicotian*. Excellent in curing Tumors and Wounds of all sorts, Scabs, Itch, all Stings, scalding Burns, putrid Ulcers, Fistula's, redness of the Face, Head-ach, all infirmities of the Stomach, Colick, *Iliaca Passio*, Worms, Hemorrhoids and Gout.

9. *Nutritum*, is good in Shingles, Excoriations, Inflammations about Wounds and Ulcers from any thin Humors in any part of the Body, all light Scabbiness, Itching, whencesoever it proceeds. 'Tis a good defensative against hot Humors flowing to any Ulcer; when it separates, mix it together again.

10. *Populeon*. It vehemently cools and moistens, very good in provoking Sleep, eases Pain, heats by Fire or hot Water, also heats of the Head and Kidnies, mixt with a little quantity of *Unguent. Alb.* 'tis good in Hemorrhoids and Gout.

11. *Rosatum*. It strengthens the Brain and Stomach, cures hot Distempers in those parts, wonderfully easing their Pain. Hence 'tis good in all Inflammations from hot Defluxions, especially of the Kidnies, if beat with Vinegar; also Erysipelas; 'tis good to procure Sleep in Fevers, cures Gallings, Frétrings, &c. mix'd with like quantity of Rabbit-Fat is excellent in the Stone in the Kidnies, or its sticking in the Urinary Passages, if the Parts be anointed therewith. *Hildan.* Oyntment for Burns, you have in the Chapter of Burns.

12. *Liniment. Arcei*. 'Tis a gallant Balsam, curing Wounds of all parts, not being venomous, especially of the Head; is good in Burns and Scalds.

13. *Basilicon* Digests, maturates Ulcers and Tumors, breaks Furuncles, good in new Wounds and Ulcers in the Nervous parts and Head. 'Tis fitly mix'd *cum Unguent. Egypt.* or precipitate, more easily to cleanse an Ulcer.

14. *Martiatum Magn.* resolves, heats, dissolves Humors contain'd in cold parts, especially those Nervous, and so eases their pains; good in all Joynt pains, *Lues Venerea*, *Iliaca Passio*, Cramps, hardness and Tumors in all parts, especially if mix'd with some Chymical Oyls.

15. *Ebulorum*, excellent in all Dropsies, Tumors. For if with it the Belly and other parts be anointed, it resolves the Wind, and removes the Tumor; 'tis excellent in Joynt-pains, and Gout, arising either from a hot or cold cause. *R. Succ. Rad. Ebul. 3 ii. coq. in Ol. Cham. 3 viii. ad Consump. succ. & cum Cer. q. s. f. Unguent.* When you anoint therewith, mix it with a little Vinegar or Wine.

16. *Pro Scab.* It kills the Itch, removes Scabs and Pustles, whether from Melancholy, or salt Flegm; you have it in the Chapter of the Itch.

17. *Potabile.* 'Tis excellent to consolidate the inward Bowels, and so good in falls from on high, and therefore very pretious. Or, R. *Rad. Cynogl. Rub.* lb  $\beta$ . *Butyr. rec.* lb i.  $\beta$ . *Vin. Rub.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. *coq. ad Vin. Consumpt. & Col.* 'Tis good in Contusions and blackness, concrete Blood, used as well Internally as Externally to dissolve it; helps Pleurisies, Pains from a hot cause, as also the Gout. 'Tis an excellent Anodyne in various Affects.

## CHAPTER III.

### Of Emplasters.

THESE are, 1. *Apostolicum.* It heats, resolves, cleanses, comforts, and consolidates broken Bones.

2. *Basilicum.* Excellent in all Head-Wounds, and of Nervous parts. R. *Empl. Betonic.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. *Gum. Elem. dissol. in Ol. Ros.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Ros. rub. Myrril. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Mastic. Calam. Arom. Rad. Angel. & Caryophilar. bortenf. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . *cum. Ol. Ros. q. s. & Cer. parum f. Empl.*

3. *Betonic.* Excellent in Scull-Fractures, after it covers the Bone with Flesh, and draws out Officles, as also filth from the bottom of deep Ulcers, restores lost Flesh, and vehemently cleanses.

4. *Diapalma.* It induces a Cicatrize, resolves and together re-percusses, is profitable in Contusions, at first being dissolved in White-wine. Also in Burns, if dissolved in *Ol. Sambuc.* and so heals Chilblains, good in pains and heat in the Back caused from the Stone or Gonorrhœa. A good defensive against venomous Humors, very profitable in Pestilential Sores after broke, also in Raptures and Fractures. That of *Hildan* is more excellent, which is this: R. *Axung. rec.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  xii. *Ol. Ros. opt. Minii, an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  xx. *Calcitid. ust. sed non ad Rubed. Alum. ust. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *sevi Cer.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Mastic. Oliban. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *f. Empl. S. A.* 'Tis to be stirr'd well with a Spatula of Palm-wood new got, and Juicy.

5. *Melilot Simple.* 'Tis excellent in green-Wounds, also in Kibes and Chilblains, brings forth cold Tumors, and if mixed *cum Gum. Elem. & Ol. Hyper.* is a gallant Balsam both in incised and contused Wounds.

6. *Melilot. Comp.* It heats, humects, resolves, mollifies tough Humors, removes Pain, is profitable in Pleurisies, mollifies all hardnesses of the Stomach, Spleen, Liver, Bowels and other parts; excellent in Winds of the sides, and is good in the Rickets.

7. *Empl. Mucilag.* It ripens Tumors, breaking them, and cleanses them when broke, it heats, humects, resolves tough and thick Humors, is good apply'd to the Breast in Coughs, Pleurisie, &c.

8. *Oxyroceum.* It asswages Pain in the Gout from cold causes, all cold Aches, draws forth Vapors by the Pores of the Skin, and so unloads the parts of vitious Humors, dissipates cold swelling, is not good in Fractures, unless at the latter end to comfort the part.

9. *Oxyroceum sine Croc.* This is approved by *Hildanus* before the other, as having experienced it in Fractures, Dislocations, the Symptoms being remov'd. It resolves, mollifies, discusses hardness, smoothes Scars. In Fractures, at first he adviseth this: *R. Rad. consolid. Tormentil. Bisfort. an. ʒ β. Bol. Alb. ʒ i. Balauft. ʒ i. Nuc. cupress. gallar. Ros. rub. an. ʒ ii. M. f. pul. subtilis. add. Farin. Hord. ʒ vi. M.* Of this take so much as is sufficient for the broken Member, and of it make a Catap. with Posca, Whites and Yolks of Eggs, and a little Oyl of Roses. Renew it every third or fourth day, till the Symptoms be wholly removed, and then use the *Oxyroce. S. Croc.*

10. *Paracelsus*, eases pain, strengthens Members, good in all Wounds, if warily apply'd, and is helpful in all cold Aches and Ulcers.

11. *Diachylon Simp. & cum Gum.* The first mollifies hardness of the Liver, Scirrhus of the Spleen, Stomach, and other parts, is excellent in sore Breasts and Nipples. The second mollifies all Tumors, Struma's, &c.

12. *De Minio.* 'Tis a fine cooling, healing Plaster, is good in Wounds, Ulcers, eases pain, and asswages Tumors.

13. *Empl. de Ran. Vig.* It heals Ulcers in *Lues Venerea*, when cleansed, removes Pain arising thence, mollifies Scrophula's, resolves hardness, removes Corns, especially if therewith be mixed a treble quantity of Mercury instead of one. *R. Tacamahac. ʒ iii. Caran. Elect. ʒ vi. Gum. Elemi, Ammoniac. an. ʒ β. Succin citrin. ʒ iii. Mastic. oliban. an. ʒ ii. Tereb. Cer. an. q. s. f. f. A. Empl.* good in all affects of the Nerves, as also Wounds and Contusions of the Joynts, easeth their pains, as also in those in the Arms and Shoulders; tried off.

A *Camp*, or *Sea-Physician*, or *Chirurgion* knowing what hath been writ (being Faithful, Pious, Watchful and expert) may in his Operations

rations preserve many Wounded, delivering them from the danger of Death. 'Tis probable a Chest of less general use may have in it fewer Medicines, and others substituted in place of some of the former, for some experienc'd by Practitioners: Yet be sure of this, that such Medicines and Instruments be provided as necessity requires, the Subject to be taken care for, being not a Beast, but a Man, who if neglected, must be answered for at the dreadful day of judgment. It then will be lamentable to have the great Judge to charge and condemn thee for Blood-guiltiness, for neglect of thy Duty, and some not only for that, but for Drunkenness, &c.

As a close to the *Military Chest*, whether for Sea or Land, let me add how the former Medicines are to be preserved and ordered. Let all *Purging Simples* be put into Leather Bags, except *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Tamarinds*, &c. which are to be put in Gally-pots, and after all, put into a Satchel, writing thereon *Simple Purgers*. The *Purging Electuaries* are to be put into Gally-pots, and covered with Paper and Leather. The *Syrups and Waters* are to be put in double Glasses well stop'd, after put in Bladders, and so placed that they may not break or move, stuffing Hurds in waste places. The *Pills* are to be lapt up in white Leather, anointed with Oyl of sweet Almonds, and after put in Gally-pots or Peuter. The *Cordial Powders and Electuaries* are to be put up in Pots and Boxes. The *Herbs, Flowers and Roots* are to be lapt up in Papers, and after put in Bags of Linnen-cloth, severally as the Roots, &c. by themselves. The *Oyls and Balsams* are sometimes put in Glasses or Bladders, otherwhiles in Pots of Peuter, which are more secure, unless they be *Chymical*, which are to be put in Glasses or silver Bottles. *Ungents and Fats* are best in Pots, Emplastres, Gums, Wax, Sewer of Deer, &c. which are of a solid consistence, are to be put in Bladders, and cover'd with Paper. *Metals and subterraneous Medicines*, as *Virriol*, *Alum*, &c. as also *Meals*, are to be put in Leather Bags, being first lapt up in Papers. But *Tutia præp.* *Seif Alba*, *Osteodol. præp.* and the like, which are to be used inwardly, are to be carefully lapt up, and put in Leather Bags, and put with the Cordials. Let all the Bags be marked, and orderly placed to shun confusion, and to prevent a great deal of useless labour. For *Arsenick*, *Orpiment*, *Mercur. sublim.* &c. which are of a venomous Nature, these are so to be preserved a-part, that if the Glasses, or what they are in break, they may not mix with other Medicines, and



and so not only corrupt them, but also endanger the killing of the Sick.

The *Instruments* are to be put in Order, those that are *Edg'd*, in fit Sheaths, the rest lapt up in Paper, and all severally writ on, that so they may with ease and without mistake be ready. To conclude, be sure according as you divide the Medicines, &c. have a Catalogue of them, which will be very useful and necessary.

## S E C T. V.

### C H A P. I.

#### *Of Liquid Medicines.*

**H**AVING dispatched the *Military Chest*, which may be useful at least to the Mates, which too oft are not well knowing in such Concerns, that are of necessary use to them; we now come to the form of Medicaments, useful in Chirurgery, which are call'd Artificial, because Artificially prescribed, for present use. These are either *Liquid or Solid*, the first are in the following forms. 1. *Injections*, when there's need to cast in Liquors into several parts of the Body, as into *Anus*, and so Clysters are of use, which falls to be the Chirurgions work, especially at Sea, where no *Apothecaries* are allowed: and as at Sea, they may content themselves with Broth or Sea-water, so now at Land that most in common use is Milk, course Sugar, and a little Salt. And this may serve to mollifie, loosen, cleanse and ease Pain, in which may be boyl'd Coriander-Seed, and instead of Sugar put in Syrup of Violets. To bind, astringent Herbs are to be used, of which you have several sorts, fitted for several uses, in several Diseases. The Party to receive it, is to lye on the Right-side. *Injections into the Womb*. And those are either to cleanse, consolidate, ease Pain, move Courses, or to strengthen. Their matter is to be taken from Detergers, Consolidatives, Anodynes, Deobstruents and Roboraters, which you have in their several places, as also in Womb-Diseases.

The Decoction is usually made to *℥i. Into the Yard.* As oft in virulent Gonorrhœa, and to ease Pain, for the last use Milk. *Aq. Ros. Malv. Solan. cum Troch. Alb. Rhas. tantillôque Sacch. Saturn. Balsam. Per.* which cleanses Ulcers excellently. In pertinacious Ulcers in the Prostates there may be mixed a little Verdigrease. In Fistula's, &c. where Oyntments cannot come, cast in *Spir. Vin. Campher. cum Succ. Opii, Cbelidon. Aloe, Myrrh. ærug. Vitriol. Alb. decoct. fol. Agrim. Scord. Hyperic. &c. Bals. Cer. also Bals. Sulphur. Anis.* which are excellent. Their exact Receipts you have in such Maladies. These *Injections* if into the Womb, are to be done with a Syringe, call'd *Metrenchyta*; if into the rest, with an ordinary Syringe. 2. *Droppings or Pourings.* The matter of these are either hot, and such as are prepared for the Head, fram'd of hot Cephalicks; or cold, fram'd of cool Cephalicks for the Stomach. As hot or cold offends, use contrary *Stomachicks*, if to be had. Sulphurous Bath-waters are best, as also in other parts where there's pain. 3. *Embrocations*, which are done with little labour from a Sponge dip't in fit Liquor, and so pressed out on the part where there's need; after gently rub the part, and then apply the Sponge to it. There may be also liquid *Epithemes* for the Heart, Liver. To these appertain *Oxyrrhodons* made *cum Ol. Ros. & Acer. &c.* 4. *Fomentations*, these are either moist or dry. The first is made of Water sweet or salt, of Wine, and other Liquors made hot, in which are boyl'd those Simples proper for the Disease and part affected. They are most fitly put in Bags, *i. e.* the Simples, and so macerated in the Liquors, after boyl'd and applied hot. Sometimes in Beefs-Bladders, that are half fill'd with the Decoction, and so apply'd. Some use Animals divided alive in the middle, and apply them; as also the Lungs, Cauls, &c. of Creatures. Dry *Fomentations* are framed of fitting Simples, cut, beaten, and included in a Bag. So in cold affects of the Head, Stomach, &c. there are prescribed hot Cephalicks, &c. the Bags are to be stitched Chequer-like. 5. *Baths* are either moist or dry; and both either for the whole Body, or a part. If for half the Body, 'tis call'd a half-Bath. Their Figures you have in *Severius, Hernius, Pareus, &c.* Again, both of these are either Natural or Artificial. Of the first we have already writ. The other hath many intentions; as to draw out superfluities of the Body from the Center to the Circumference, to ease Pain, mollifie, altringe, remove stoppage of Urin, discuss and dissolve. Simples fit for which you have elsewhere.

They

They are to be boyl'd in great Kettles, that may be fit either for a whole or half-Bath. Only before prepare the Body by universal Medicines. If persons be very weak and subject to faint, sweat may be provoked in Bed, by applying hot Bricks, lapt up and apply'd to the Feet, &c. Others put them into a place purposely made, close, wherein they sit all save the Head; at the lower end of which there's a hole, into which a Tin-pipe is put, with a wide top; by which is convey'd *Spir. Vin.* to a few Coals in a Chafing-dish set within the frame, which makes them sweat abundantly. When they begin to faint, put them to Bed, which is to be near, and give them some fit Cordial, after dry them, and let them rest. The Figure of which you may see in *Severius de Efficac. Chirurg.* 6. *Fumes and Vapors*, these only differ in their dryness and moistness of the matter. They are us'd in Hyfterick Fits to cleanse the Womb from Flegm, to dry and strengthen, which is performed by Uterines, whether dry or moist, to be conveyed by a Tunnel, the small end put into the Mouth of the Womb. They are also us'd in *Lues Venerea*, and Ulcers, whether there, or in *Anus*. Then use *Myrrh. Thur. Labdan. Benzoin.* with which mix a little *Cinaber.* Observe, in the use of these the Party must be covered, that the Vapor pass not to the other parts. Of these you have Examples in *Fabrit. ab Aquapendent. Lib. de Oper. Chirurg. Tit. de Hemorrhoid. & Pare. Lib. 19. Chap. 25.*

## CHAP. II.

*Of Medicines, &c. more solid.*

WE begin with, 1. *Unctions*, done with Fingers or Feathers; framed of Oyls, Unguents, Liniments, used on various accounts, and are as variously made, viz. by Decoction, Infusion, &c. seldom prescribed by Physicians, the Shops affording those already appointed. Take some of common use, although not in Shops very common. Take Red-Sage, broad-leav'd Lavender, Rosemary-Tops, Chamomel, each  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. chop them small, put so much Oyl to them, as will cover them two Fingers-breadth above the Herbs, after Sun them for a Month. Then boyl them a good while, and after strain it, and add to the Oyl half the quantity of

the said Herbs, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. of *Valerian*, Sun them again fourteen days, after boyl and strain it, and keep it for use. This is called *Oyl of Charity*. 'Tis good outwardly applied, or inwardly given. It heals Burns and Scalds, Aches, Swellings, 'tis to be made in *May*. R. *Lumbric. mund.*  $\text{lb. ii. flor. Linar. Sambuc. Tapf. Barb. an. m. ii. Ol. com.}$   $\text{lb. i. Pon. in olla Vitreat.}$  cover it well, put it into the Oven with Bread, after take it out, strain it, and use it, rub it well in for half an hour, or a quarter at least; it eases pains admirably. The forms of prescribing may be thus, R. &c. *Misc. inungatur talis pars calide vel tepide per hor. i. vel i. admot. Lint. tepidiusculè, &c.* Unguents are framed of Oyls, Pouders, Wax, Juices, Gumms, &c. Their quantities are to be according to the parts affected, *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$  v. *vel* vi. Liniments are prescribed of Oyls, Pouders, &c. the quantity to be according to the part's greatness that's affected, *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$  v. *vel* vi. the form thus. R. &c. *f. Liniment. quo illinatur pars affecta calide admotis Liniment. calidiusculè.* For Inflammation, the best Liniment is framed *ex Ol. Ros. Acet. & Litharg.* To cool, use *Diapomphol. popul. Sacch. Saturn.* For an Erysipelas, R. *Aq. Pluvial. cum Smegmate Hispan. f. Liniment.*

2. Pouders us'd by Chirurgeons are various, as to put up the Urula, to dry Humidities, to remove superfluous Flesh, to stay Bleeding after Amputation, all which you have in their proper places; only take this for staying Bleeding. R. *Farin. Volatil.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *Sang. Dracon. Oliban. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Bal. opt.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta.$  *Terr. Sigil.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta.$  *Gyp.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta.$  *Aloe.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Mastic.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *Pil. Lepor. minutif. incif.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *M. f. pul. subtilif.*

3. *Suppositories.* They are usually prepared by Apothecaries, and by them put up; but they being wanting, others may do it, in need to procure a Stool, or to use after a Clyster that comes not; use a Candles-end, Alum, or Castle-Sope, formed fitly. Others that are to be put into Fistula's and Ulcers that are deep, may be framed of the Juice of the greater Celandine boyl'd up to a fit consistence, also the Decoction of Agrimony, Scordium, Flowers of St. Johns-Wort, thickned with Hony, mixing therewith *Thur. Myrrb. Mastic. Sarcoccl. Vitriol. Alb.* made into Suppositories, for inward Ulcers of *Anus.* To this may be referr'd Candles of Wax, anointed with fit Medicines, and put into the Yard to cure Caruncles, for which see that affect, as also *River. Obs. 12. Cen. 2. Borel. Cent. 1. Obs. 79. Sculretus Tab. 40.* Where you may see their forms and manner of using. As also before in this Treatise.

4. *Emplasters*. These are of such general use in Chirurgery, that without them there can scarce be any thing done. Of which you have many with their Vertues before. They are usually fram'd of Oyls, Poulder, Wax, &c. the proportions are, for  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. of Oyl take of Pouders  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. and Wax  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . They are also fram'd of Shop-Plasters to  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *vel*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . put Pouders  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *ad*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *Ol.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Wax  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . add a little Turpentine. The form, *R. &c. f. Empl. quod extend. super alutam & tali parti applic.* Observe, their Figures are various; for the Head like a Roman T. or Oval, for the Stomach like a Buckler, for the Spleen like an Ox-Tongue, for the Womb round, for the Kidnies four-square; for other parts the Figures are not determined, and those before are crept into other forms, and therefore 'tis only said, *f. Empl. magnitudine debitâ*. And here give me liberty to set down some, which I have had sufficient experience of, as *Empl. Crocat. Empl. Coctum, Empl. Mitigat. Empl. Saturn.* all of *Minsch.* of which after. To these may be added *Dropaces*, which are profitable in drawing out the Roots of corrupt Hair, being applied hot to the part, and pull'd off often by little and little, which are also profitable for Members that are wasted. So *Vesicatories* to draw Blisters, and Causticks to make Issues, &c. of which before. Others there are, that are called *Psilotbra*, which are made of *Rustmate* and Quick-lime, which, Hair being removed, stop up the Pores, leaving the skin smooth. The Plasters formerly mentioned, are as followeth.

1. *Empl. Circatum.* *R. Gum. Galb. in Acet. dissolv.  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. Empl. Melilot. Diachyl. Simpl. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iii. Cerae Citr.  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. Tereb. alb.  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. Croc. Orient.  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. My. & f. f. a. justæ consistent. Empl.* 'tis try'd, and is of excellent use in mollifying and resolving hard and scirrhus Tumors, to ease and mitigate vehement pains of the Breast, Shoulder-Blades, Paps, Sides, Stomach, Liver, Reins, and Womb, &c. those from crude Humors, or thick Wind, or any other Distemper stirr'd up from cold, in the Members; above all, it mollifies all *Strumâs*, as well inveterate as new. It eases, concoors, digests, incides, and dissolves, 'tis also happily used in Hiccough and Convulsions.

2. *Empl. Coctum.* *R. Gum. Galb. in Acet. dissol. Cer. Citrin. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. Tereb. Alb.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. M. f. Empl.* 'tis of great force in mollifying *T. pbi*, Nodes, Scrophula's and hard Tumors in the Joynts and principal Members; it removes by degrees Warts and Corns; applied in *Hemicran.* helps it, strengthens the Nerves and Womb, heals Bites of Mad-Dogs, and of all venomous Creatures.

3. *Em.*



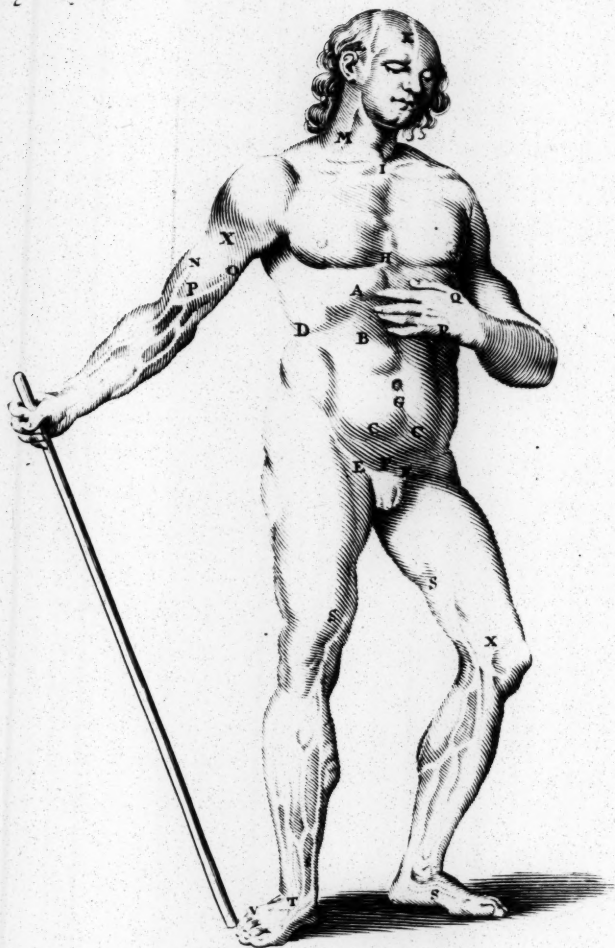
3. *Emplast. Mitigativum*, &c. R. *Empl. Oxyroc.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *Diachyl. Simp. Compos. Melilot. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *M. cum Ol. Cham. f. Empl.* It resolves, molifies, discusses, draws, maturates all hard scirrhus Tumors in the Hypochondres, Breast, Stomach, Liver, and other parts; mitigates and eases various Pains.

4. *Empl. Saturn.* R. *Saturn. ust. & lot.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *Servi Hircin. Cerae Alb. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  $\beta$ . *Terebintb.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi. *lap. Calaminar. præp. Cerus. lot. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Pomphol. Tut. præp. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ii. *Myrrh. Rub. Mastich. Oliban. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  i. *Aloe Hepat. Camphor. Nitr. præp. an.*  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\beta$ . *Mis. & f. Emplast.* 'Tis experienced against all Burns, Inflammations, Tumors, Wild-fire, Wounds, Ulcers, though malignant, Fœtid, (supposed incurable) and spread much; to wit, Fistula's, Wolves, Cancers, Polipus, *noli me tangere*, &c. and the like Saturnine affects, and most deplorable, in few days filling them with Flesh.

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## *The Explication of the FIGURE.*

This Table holds forth the Portraiture of a Living Man, wherein both the external parts of the Abdomen, and all the Conspicuous Veins which are wont to be opened by Chirurgions, and likewise the places where Issues are wont to be made, are represented.

- A. *The Hypochondrium.*
- B. *The Epigastrium.*
- CC. *The Hypogastrium.*
- D. *The Flanks.*
- EE. *The Groins.*
- F. *The Region of the Share.*
- G. *The Navel.*
- H. *The Heart-pit.*
- I. *The Jugulum or Hollow of the Throat.*
- K. *The Forehead Vein.*
- L. *The Temple Veins.*
- M. *The Jugular Vein.*
- N. *The Cephalica Vena.*
- O. *The Basilica Vena.*
- P. *The Mediana or common Vein.*
- Q. *The Head Vein of the left Arm.*
- R. *The Salvatella.*
- SSSS. *The Saphæna Vein descending.*
- T. *The Saphæna Vein in the Foot it self.*
- V. *The Vena Sciatica.*
- XX. *The Place of Issues in the Arm and in the Thigh.*

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# A N A T O M Y.

**A** *NATO MT* is an artificial Separation of the parts of the Body by Section, practised to attain to the Knowledge of the Frame of it, and the use of each part.

'Tis handled two ways, *Philosophically*, which searches into the structure of the parts, their Action and Use; for Man to know himself, and admire his Maker. *Physically*, which also enquires into the natural disposition of every part, bringing all into practice; both are necessary. The Subject is every live Wight, especially Man, who is framed of several parts:

I. *Similar*, being most simple, *viz.* Bones, Cartilages, Ligaments, Veins, Arteries, Nerves, Flesh, Fat.

II. *Dissimilar*, framed of the former. Some Compound, as the Fingers; others more Compound, as the Hand; the last most Compound as the Limbs.

*The Body* is generally divided into Trunk (containing the three principal parts, and those which minister to them) and Limbs. The first into Head, Breast and Belly. The second into Arms and Legs. Their Subdivisions, Definitions, with their due Proportions, &c. come after: Only in general, the Bodies bigness, or Figure is to be mean, well set, not too fat. But these differ according to Age, Sex, Country, &c. some being taller than others. As to *Contemplation*, consider first the Bones; but as to *Dissection*, begin at the Belly, parted from the Breast by the Midriff: externally bounded with the short-Ribs, Cartilago, *Ensfirma*, os *Pubis*, *Sacrum*, *Coxendix*, and Loins *Vertebrae*. 'Tis divided into three Regions.

I. *Stomachal*, its side parts being the Hypochondres.

II. *Umbilical*, its side parts being term'd Empty.

III. *Hypogastrick*, its side parts before are the Groins, behind the Loins and Buttocks.

The parts of this Cavity, are containing, and contained. The first are proper, or common. The common are, 1. The *Scarf-*

R r

*Skin.*

*Skin.* This is thin, close, compact, void of Life and Sense : bred of thick, oily, clammy Vapors ; thickned by external cold. It covers the Pores and Skin, to which it closely adheres, beautifying it. 2. The *Skin* which is soft, thick, sensible ; bred by a proper faculty of Seed, and some Blood ; extended over the whole Body ; coloured according to the ruling Humor ; moveable, knit to all the under parts, save the Fore-head ; it hath communion with other parts by the Vessels, is perforated in several parts ; as Mouth, Nose, Eyes, &c. also by Pores, it gives way to Sweat and Sooty Vapors, for the Bodies cleansing ; attracts Air in Apoplexy, Mother, &c. 3. The *Fat*, this is void of Life, White, bred of Oily Blood, by temperate moist heat ; it sticks close to the Skin and Fleishy Membrane, save in the Fore-head, Cods and Yard. It keeps the Body warm in Winter, cool in Summer ; helps Digestion, moistens hot parts, facilitates motion, turns to nourishment in Famine, fills up empty places, beautifies the Body, defends against Blows, &c. Under it is, 4. The *Fleishy Membrane* which sticks to it ; conspicuously in young, obscurely in aged ; produced from Blood, some say from watry and clammy Seed ; ariseth from the Back ; communicates with the noble parts by the extremity of the Vessels, is very sensible, save in the Neck, Fore-head, Cods, where 'tis Membranous, and indued with Nervous Fibres ; it defends the whole Body, cloaths it ; cherisheth the internal heat ; 'tis a Basis to collect and generate Fat, and preserves it.

Next are the *Membranes* of the Muscles : which are thin, Nervous, yet strong ; stick close to the Muscles which they ingirt : have no peculiar Vessel, are nourished, sensible, and impart the Sense of feeling to the Muscles.

The proper containing parts are next. Muscles are the first, of which afterwards. Under them lies the *Rim*, a Membrane thin and soft, yet strong and compact ; spreads over the Gristles, to which it gives Coats, and keeps in all the parts of the Belly. Next the Gristles 'tis smooth, towards the Muscles Fibrous and roughish ; thick in Women from the Navel downwards, but thinner above ; contrary in Men. 'Tis knit to the Loins *Vertebrae* ; 'tis doubled, yet disjoyned in the lower parts. Is Oval, white, hath several perforations above and below, and communion with the noble parts ; performs no action, but is of great use throughout the Belly.

Next

Next lies the *Cawl*, a Membrane thin, fat, double, disjoyned in some places, stretcht to the Navel, to the Groins preternaturally, also Womb, &c. its greatest part is hid in the left side. 'Tis divided into four parts, *viz.* *Intestinal*, *Lienal*, *Hepatical*, & *Mesenterical*, because it covers those parts; its rise is from the Mesentery, and is Pouch-like; hath through its substance many Veins, Arteries and Nerves, innumerable Kernels intertext. 'Tis a Pillow to the Stomach, cherisheth its heat, as also of the Gristles further Digestion. Under it are the *Guts*, reaching from *Pilorus* to *Anus*; being six or seven times the Bodies length; these are *Organical*, framed of Membranes: two proper, the inner Flethy, rugged and slimy; the other Nervous; as also the Common; all from the Mesentery, to which they are connected. They fill up the greatest part of the Cavity; and are divided into *Thin* and *Thick*: each of which are three, all hollow, to give passage to the Chyle and Excrements: excluding the last by gradual pressing downward. The thin are so called from their Coats thinness, the thick contrary. The first *thin* Gut is, I. *Duodenum*, begins at *Pilorus*, and ends where the windings begin. It is thicker and narrower than the rest, to stay the Chyles too quick passage. In it are inserted the Gall-passage, *Ductus Choledochus*, & *Ductus Wirtzungianus*, or *Pancreaticus*. Under it lies the *Sweet-Bread*. Its use is to change the acid Chyle to brackish Salt.

II. *Jejunum*, because for most part empty: having more lacteal Veins than any of the rest. 'Tis a Cubit and a half long, its inner Membrane longer than the outer, and therefore wrinkled, the better to stay the Chyle; it lies in the Navel Region.

III. *Ileon*, from its many windings, begins at *Jejunum*, ends at *Cæcum*. Its near one and twenty hands breadth long; it lies in the Navel Region, Flanks, and *Hypogastrium*. The *thick* Guts are,

I. *Cæcum*, begins where *Ileon* end and *Colon* begins, on which it lies Worm-like. 'Tis four Fingers long, and a Thumbs breadth.

II. *Colon* begins at *Cæcum*, near the right Kidney, and turning upwards, passeth under the Liver and Stomach, to the left Kidney; where touching and wreathed and made narrower, it descends Roman S like, ending at *Rectum*. 'Tis eight or nine hands breadth long; is widest of all. Therein are kept the *Fæces* and Wind of the first Region; 'tis strengthened by a long Ligament, and a broad Band. It hath various Cells to elaborate what's

contained, and to hinder too much shitting, it hath Fat to moisten it. At its beginning there's a Valve opening downwards, to hinder the regrefs of any thing from the great Guts to the small.

III. *Rectum* passeth direct from *Os Sacrum* to *Anus*. 'Tis a handful and a half long, besides its internal and Flefhy Membrane. It hath an external membranous Cover, the more forcibly to expel the *Fæces*; 'tis tyed to *Os Sacrum* and Rump Bone, also in Men to the Bladder-neck; in Women to the Womb-neck; hence the content of those parts, especially in Women.

*Mesentery*. To which the Guts adhere, and are kept in their places. 'Tis seated in the midst of the Belly; it ariseth from the Loins *Vertebrae*: 'tis double, with many Glandules; so small, that they are scarce perceivable by the eye, but in sickly people, except three which are naturally great, long, white and hard; the greatest of them is in the midst of the Mesentery, which being pressed, yield milky Juice; sometimes thicker, sometimes thinner; as likewise do the other two, which for most part are in the left side under the emulgent Veins, above the Muscle *Psoas*, not far from the *Vertebrae* of the Loins: as these Glandules receive many Lacteal Veins, so each of them produceth a branch, which being presently joyned, makes the *Thoracick* Lacteal Vein; which ascending, carries the Chyle to the heart.

*Sweet-Bread*. 'Tis pretty fleshy, and partly kernelly, yet spungy, extends from the Liver to the Spleen; lies under the Stomach as a Cushion. 'Tis joyned to the Gut *Duodenum*, into which *Ductus Wirtzangianus* penetrates; in this is oft found Bile, never Blood. Its use is to prop and support the Vessels, and assist Concoction in the Stomach; 'tis very apt to increase Diseases; some say it was not framed by Nature to separate any Excrementitious Humor, and to convey it into the Guts, but to prepare an useful Juice out of the Blood and Animal Spirits, of a somewhat acid taste, and to carry the same to *Duodenum*, there to mix with the Aliment that hath in some degree been already fermented in the Stomach, for farther fermentation to be produced by it, and some Bilious matter abounding with Volatile Salt, causing an effervescency; which Juices with the purer part of the nourishment, are carried into the *Milkie* Veins, thence into the common receptacle of the Chyle, and Lymphatick Liquor, and so through the *Ductus Thorac.* to the Hearts right Ventricle.

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The *Stomach* is placed next the Midriff, between the Liver and Spleen, Bagpipe like, framed of three Membranes; the external is common from the Rim, it chiefly concurs in vomiting; this is the thickest. The middlemost is proper to it self, is fleshy, having like Fibres to further Concoction. The third in most is nervous, from *Dura meninx*, is wrinkled, in this the Vessels end; the Fibres are of all sorts, inwardly crusted over with spungy Flesh, to detain the thinner Chyle till digested. In some it hath been divided. It hath two Orifices. The left called the upper, seated at the 11th. *Vertebra* of the Breast; at this the Food enters. 'Tis the seat of Hunger and Thirst, because crown'd with two Stomachick Nerves; 'tis of exquisite sense, hath fleshy circular Fibres to shut it, to hinder ascent of Fumes to the Brain. The right is called *Pylorus*, the out-let of the Chyle: in which there's a Valve to hinder its regress. The bottom is more fleshy than the rest, because Coction is there performed. It hath Communion with most, yea all parts of the Body, by the Veins, Arteries, and Nerves, 'tis the supposed Center of the Soul, its proper Action is by an inbred faculty to dissolve the various Aliments, turning them to Chyle.

The *Liver* is under the Midriff, most on the right side; the Organ of Blood (others say not) the rise of the great Veins; 'tis gibbous, even and smooth on the out-side, hollow and more uneven on the inside; where there are two Cavities. On the right side is inserted the Gall with the *perus biliaris*; the Branches of both, together with the Branches of *Vena Porta*, are comprehended in a certain common Bladder, called *Capsula*: the Branches of the Gall and *Ductus*, being detained in the Liver, are dispersed through its whole *Parenchyma*, every where included in the foresaid *Capsula*; which is red, about the thickness of an *A*, taking its rise from the *Peritonæum*; the external Branches being joyned do perforate *Duodenum*, taking two little Arteries and Veins from *Vena Porta*, called *Gemellæ*; together with the Bladder it self. 'Tis a great thick and hard Body, red. 'Tis divided (as it were) into two parts by the *Umbilical* Vein: which after Birth, serves for a Ligament; 'tis fastned to the *Diaphragma* by two Ligaments from the *Peritonæum*; and to the Belly Muscles by the Navel Vein it receives some few Arteries from *Celiacæ*, and several Nerves from the spinal Marrow, and the seventh pair. The Gall Bladder is Pear-like, in its Neck are three Valves to hinder the Biles regress.

*Spleen.*



*Spleen.* 'Tis of a rare substance, of a dardish red Colour, covered with a proper Tunicle; placed in the back part of the left side, near the left Kidney; lying on the bastard Ribs and *Vertebrae*. It joyns to the bottom of the Stomach by short Vessels: by which, say some, is cast a spacial kind of fermentative Juice; others think not. 'Tis joyned to the bastard Ribs, left Kidney, Cawl, Rim, and the fleshy part of the Midriff by fleshy Fibres; it perfects the Blood; contains in it an acid Humor, sent to the Liver by *Ramus Splenicus*; there's no Bowel abounds so with Arteries as it, except the Brain.

*Kidneys* are two, lye upon the Muscles of the Loins within the folding of the *Peritonæum*; the left higher than the right. They consist of a peculiar hard Flesh: the outer Coat loose and fat, is called *Membrana Adiposa*, the inner Coat sticks close to the Flesh: they attract serosities. In length they are four fingers breadth, one thick and three broad. Above them are two hollowed Glandules, called *Renes Succenturiati*, or *Capsulae Atrabiliariae*. In the hollow part are inserted the Emulgent Veins and Arteries proceeding from *Carca & Aorta*, which implanted into the fleshy parts, are divided into many Branches, scattered through their substance, conveying the laudable Blood for nourishment. Within are the nine *Carunculae Papillares*, through which the *Serum* distils into the *Pelvis*, to be carried through the *Ureters* into the Bladder.

The *Ureters* are nervous, white, thick, hollow, conveying the Urin to the Bladder, into which they are both inserted: in the Kidneys they are large, after narrower. They are furnished with two Coats, proper and common; the last from the Rim.

The *Bladder* consists of two Membranes, the outer thick and fleshy, the inner not. 'Tis seated betwixt the folding of the Rim in that Cavity of the *Hypogastrium* called *Pelvis*. Its bottom is wide, fastned to the Navel. The Neck is narrow and fleshy. In Women 'tis joyned to the *Vagina uteri*, and in them 'tis shorter, wider, and straighter; in Men longer, narrower, and more crooked: there's the Sphincter Muscle, to keep the Urin (that it pass not involuntarily) which is conveyed out by a hole in the Neck. In the Neck are two more to let it in. It hath Veins and Arteries from the *Hypogastricks*: Nerves from *Os Sacrum* and sixth pair.

*The parts of procreation.* The *Spermatick* Veins wonderfully vary according to the difference of the Sex. In Men are two Veins, the left

left from the *Emulgents*, the right from *Cava*: two Arteries, both from *Aorta*; they pass at a distance, till they variously by many implantations are joyned, and so knit by a Membrane from the Rim, so passing its process to the Stones, Vine-tendril-like, admirably interwoven, framing the *Corpus Varicosum*. When come to the Stones, they pierce the proper Coat, and spreading through their substance, are obliterated. Their use is to carry Blood and Spirits to the Stones, to prepare the same in Vessels near them for Seed, by a vertue fetched from the *Testicles*; which are two, hanging without in figure Oval, the Organs of Seed. Each hath a Muscle called *Cremaster*, which holds them up. They have two common Coats, the first called *Scrotum*, consisting of the *Cuticula* and *Cutis*, which is wrinkled, and is thinner and softer than in other parts; in the lower part is a Seam. The second, a fleshy *Pannicle*, full of Veins and Arteries, called *Dartos*. The three proper Coats are, first the Scabbard, thin and strong from the process of the Rim; stuffed with Veins. The second red, having fleshy Fibres; from the Muscle *Cremaster*. The third thick, white, and strong, from the *Spermatick* Vessels. The substance of the Stones are white, soft, thin, something like the Glandules, stuffed with very many small Veins and Arteries from the Seed-Vessels and Nerves from the sixth pair.

*De Graef* saith, they are framed of a heap of very small Vessels, which make Seed; which if dissolved without breaking, do exceed twenty Ells long. The Vessels carrying the Seed, are at each side one; beginning at the Stones, and ending at the Yard Root. Their beginning are called *Parastatae*, placed upon the Stones, oblong, white, thick, and round, a little depressed; growing narrower by little and little: these perfect the Seed. Their middle are called squirting Vessels, which are white, nervous, round and long, with obscure passages, to convey the Seed from the former, to the Seed-bladders (seated at the Bladder neck) being many, two very remarkable. These contain the Seed till Coction. These united in one small passage, go to the *Prostata's*; which are Kernels as big as Walnuts, placed at the Yard Root, above the Sphincter. They are spongy, yet hard and white; to keep the Oily substance, preserved out at need, to daub the Urinary passage, that it be not hurt by sharp Seed and like Urin.

The Yard seated at the Bellies bottom, 'tis long and round; only flattish on the upper part. Its substance is peculiar to it self; hard

no *Cuticula* nor fat in the fattest Bodies. 'Tis covered with loose Skin, which being doubled, makes the *Præputium*, which covers the *Glans*, to which 'tis tyed with the Bridle. The next is a Membrane, which chiefly ingirts the Ligaments of the Yard. Next are Muscles, two Erectors from the Hip Bone; two Ejaculators from the *Anus Sphincter*: under them are nervous Bodies, which make the greatest part of the Yard, by their fungousness making it either stiff or flaccid. In the lower part appears the *Urethra*, the Urin-passage, consisting of two Coats. The innermost very thin and sensible; the outermost thick and Fleshy. It ends in the Glans S like. It conveys the Urin, Seed, and oily Humor. The Nut is a hollow Kernel wider in the middle, with a hole at the end.

*The Genitals in Women are*, 1. Seed-preparing Vessels, which agree with Mens, only are shorter, having more turnings, and are divided in the middle; their greater part passing to the Stones, frame the *Corpus Varicosum*: The other part below the Stones divide into three Branches, one running into the Womb to nourish it and the Child, when there. The 2d. to the *Tuba*. The 3d. to the Neck of the Womb.

*The Stones* are placed within, annexed to the Womb-sides, framed of many Kernels and Bladders (in which some say Eggs have been found) are flattish, have but one Coat; they help to make Seed. From their lower ends pass the carrying Vessels, conveying the Seed. These are small, passing to the Womb-bottom, and to those called *Trumpets*, which arise from the Womb-bottom. By one end they cover the Stones, yet are distant from them. These are white, thick, nervous, hard, round and hollow. The beginning is wide, the middle capacious, with little Cells; the end narrower; they prepare the Seed, and carry it into the Womb, which is seated in the *Pelvis*, between the right Gut and the Bladder. It differs in length and breadth: In Virgins 'tis less, in Women bigger: 'tis Fleshy and Spongy, a fingers thickness, Pear-like; the receptacle both of the Seed and Child. It hath two Coats both double; the external from the Rim; the other proper; and between both are fleshy Fibres; its Veins and Arteries are from the Seminals above, and from the Hypogastrick Branches of *Cava* below; both joyn together by *Anastomosis*. The Nerves are from *Os Sacrum*, and the sixth pair. It hath two pair of Ligaments, one springing from the Muscles of the Loins, ending near the Horns,

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to hold the Womb from falling : these are broad, lax and membranous ; those below are round, and red, and pervious to the *Clitoris*, thence like a Goose foot (without any hollowness) they spread themselves upon the forepart of the Thigh. *The bottom of the Womb* is divided into right and left parts, by some, and in these the *Protuberances*, are called Horns ; and in them are little passages, whence flow the *Menses* : The inner mouth is at some times very closely shut ; at other times very dilate. It shuts close to retain the *Semen*. The neck which receives the *Penis* in Coition, is much wrinkled within, and is computed, not eight inches long, if fix it's well. In the upper part of which towards the *Vulva*, the *Urin*-passage presents it self, as also the *Hymen* perforated in the midst, for the passing of the *Urin* and *Menses*. This broke, Virginitie is said to be lost, unless it happen without Coition. Of which I could give an Observation. In this Cavity are not only the Caruncles called *Myrtiformes*, but the *Clitoris*, which is sometimes soft, sometime hard, resembling that which sometimes 'tis too apt to receive, and is too apt to intrude.

To defend this are the Wings, and the hairy Lips ; the Hair of which, and the share, is more curled in Women than Virgins. Before we pass farther, *The Birth* with what involves it, may be considered, they being framed, &c. in the Womb. In the dissection of which many different things present themselves, in the Birth, the Navel Vessels, Stomach, Guts, Kidneys, Liver, Head, Bones, &c. The Membranes investing the *Fœtus*, breed first after Conception, to fence the noble parts of the *Semen*. The efficient is the formative faculty ; their matter the thicker part of the Female-Seed, some say the Man's also. They are three, which joyned, are called the After-Birth, it coming after the Child.

The first is *Amnios*, it immediately involves the Child. 'Tis thin, white soft, transparent, with small Veins and Arteries ; Connote to the *Chorion*. It receives and keeps the sweat, and Urine of the *Fœtus*, that swimming therein it may be lighter, and it being broke, the parts become more smooth and slippery for the *Fœtus* to pass.

Second *Chorion*, the outmost ; it cleaves to the *Hepar uterinum*, 'tis round, somewhat ruddy, of fleshy substance, tyed to one part of the Womb ; 'tis thick, white, hath many notable Veins and Arteries from the Umbilical Vessels.

The third *Allantoides*, 'tis betwixt the former, only compassing the Fœtus, as a Girdle or Pudding; in brutes, it receives Urin from *Urachus*.

The *Umbilical Vessels* are four, *viz.* one Vein, two Arteries, and *Urachus* covered with a Coat; which not only compasseth all, but distinguisheth one from another, to keep them from hurt and intangling; the Vein is greater than the Artery. 'Tis first framed, inserted into the Liver-chink, and passeth to the *Placentula*; giving many Veins in its way to the Coats: in length 'tis an Ell, it draws Blood to nourish the *Fœtus*, and carries it to the Liver; it seems full of knots. The two Arteries accompanying the Vein, are inserted into the *Iliack* Artery; and to the Womb-cake, where their Branches and the Veins are inosculated.

The *Child* born, the Vein degenerates into a Ligament of the Liver. The Arteries to the side-Ligaments of the Bladder; the *Urachus* being smallest, ties the Bladders bottom to the *Peritonæum*. Some say the Child is nourished by the Mouth, whilst in the Womb; for which they give reasons.

This *Cavity* dispatcht, there may be annexed, the Veins, their Blood; as also the Lacteals; the Lymphæducts, the Chyle, and their motion.

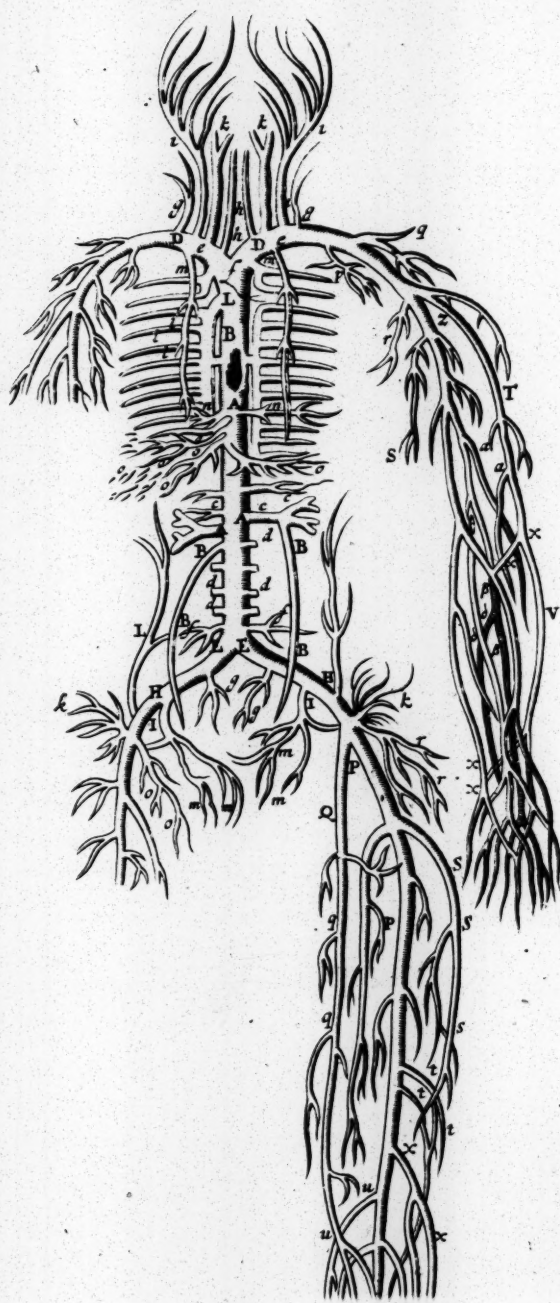
A Vein is an Organick similar part; membranous, long, round, hollow; containing the less spiritous Blood, and carrying it to the Heart. They vary in bigness, those in and near the Liver (where they have their rise) with those in the Lungs are bigger, but in all parts where they end, they are very small; they are connect with the Arteries, so that they are seldom found one without another; both which have their *Anastomoses*. Within the Veins are valves from their own Membranes, of various figures and bigness, all opening to the Heart; and are of various uses, *viz.* to strengthen the Veins, stop the violence of heavy Blood, &c. They are especially in Veins of the Limbs.



done, it divides into two branches; the left branch, parallel to the

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## The Figure Explained.

This Table propounds the chief distribution of *Vena Cava* through the whole Body.

A.	The Trunk of <i>Vena Cava</i> below the Heart.	p.	The <i>Scapularis interna</i> .
B.	Its Trunk above the Heart.	q.	The <i>Scapularis externa</i> .
C.	An hole whereby it gapes into the Heart.	r.	The <i>Thoracica superior</i> .
DD.	The <i>Subclavian Branches</i> .	s.	The <i>Thoracica inferior</i> .
ee.	The <i>mammary-Veins</i> .	T.	The <i>Cephalica</i> .
f.	The <i>Vena Mediastina</i> .	V.	Its external Branch.
gg.	The <i>Venæ cervicales</i> .	X.	Its internal Branch, which in part constitutes the <i>Mediana</i> .
hh.	The <i>Venæ Vertebrales</i> .	ZZ.	The <i>Basilica Vein</i> .
iiii.	The <i>Jugulares externæ</i> .	aa.	Its first Bough.
kkkk.	The <i>Jugulares internæ</i> .	ββ.	The external Branch of the second Bough.
LI. LI.	The <i>Vena Azygos</i> or <i>sine Pari</i> .	αα.	The internal Branch of the second Bough.
mm.	The <i>Intercostalis superior</i> .	θθ.	The third Bough constituting the other part of the <i>Mediana</i> .
nn.	The <i>Rami phrenici</i> .	xx.	The <i>Salvatella</i> .
oooo.	The Branches of <i>Cava</i> through the Liver.		

These following Characters design the lower Veins.

AA.	The <i>Emulgent Veins</i> .	LL.	The <i>Venæ Epigastrica</i> .
BBBB.	The <i>Spermatick Veins</i> .	mmmm.	The <i>Hypogastrica Venæ</i> .
ccc.	The Veins of the <i>Kidney-kernels</i> .	nn.	The <i>Muscula inferior</i> .
dddd.	The <i>Lumbal Veins</i> .	oo.	The <i>Vena pudenda</i> .
EE.	The <i>Rami Iliaci</i> .	pp.	The <i>Crural Branch</i> .
ff.	The <i>Muscula superior</i> .	Qqqq.	The <i>Vena Saphæna</i> .
gg.	The <i>Sacra</i> .	rr.	The <i>Ischias minor</i> .
HH.	The <i>Ramus Iliacus externus</i> .	ssss.	The <i>Muscula</i> .
II.	The <i>Ramus Iliacus internus</i> .	ttt.	The <i>Poplitea</i> .
kk.	The <i>Muscula Media</i> .	uu.	The <i>Suralis</i> .
		xx.	The <i>Ischias major</i> .

The Veins of the whole Body are referred chiefly to *Porta & Cava*, both rooted in the Liver, after grows into Trunk and Branches: the roots may be termed Branches, and have their *Anastomoses*. The *Porta*, having bestowed four or five Branches upon the Liver, puts forth its Trunk: from it is sent first, *Oystica Gemella*, to the Gall-Bladder; after them *Gastrica dextra*, to the Stomach. This done, it divides into two Branches; the left lesser, passeth *Spleni-*



us, to the Spleen; *Gastrica minor & major*, to the Stomach; which after frames *Coronaria*. After this it sends Branches to the Cawl and Pancreas. This done, the *Splenick* being divided, the upper gives *vas breve*, and little Branches to the Spleen; the lower sends *Epiploica Sinistra*, to the Cawl, and *Gastro-Epiploica dextra*, to the Stomach, the rest of the Branches are spread up and down the Spleen. The right Branch before it divides, sends two Veins to the right-side of the Stomach and Cawl, to the *Duodenum* and beginning of *Jejunum*; after which the large Branch passing to the Mesentery, is there divided into three Branches called *Ramus Mesentericus*. The right being two-fold, makes the *Mesaraical* Veins, which pass to *Jejunum*, *Ileon*, *Cæcum*, and part of *Colon*. These bring back the Blood from the Guts to the Liver; formerly carried thither for their nourishment by the *Mesaraical* Artery. The left Branch is spread abroad into the left and middle part of the *Mesentery*, to part of *Colon* and right Gut; hence arise the internal Hemorrhoids, the external from the *Hypogastrica*. From *Cava* are three times more. The *Milkie* Vessels are thin and clear, of one tunicle, dispersed through the *Mesentery*, being very many, for the conveying the Chyle. They arise from the small Guts, especially the *Jejunum*, yet the great Guts have some, that so no nutriment may be lost. They have several valves to hinder the regress of the Chyle. From the Guts they pass to the three Chyle-Glandules, the greatest being the *Pancreas*. The other two are placed near the left-Kidney, called the *Lumbar-Glandules*. Each of these Glandules sends forth a Branch, which united above the left-Kidney, frame a Vessel called *ductus Thoracicus*, of the bigness of a great Quill, which running up by the *Vertebra* of the Loins, ascends to the Gullet, and so passes to the left *Subclavian* Vein, where it ends in one, two or three Branches: here a most thin valve occurs, looking inward, that the Chyle may not revert or run further into the Arm.

The *Cava*, the greatest Vein in the Body, having spread many Veins in the upper part of the Liver, there being collected, it becomes a Trunk: which is presently divided into the upper and lower. The Ascendant passing the Midriff, bestows on it *Phrenica*, on each side one; after sends Branches to *Pericardium* and *Mediastinum*, by which, or rather by the Arteries, is sent the *Empyema* matter to the Kidneys. After, passing the *Septum*, and through the *Pericardium*, it insinuates it self into the Heart's left Ventricle, and



and there frames the *Coronaria*. Some say the *Coronaria* proceeds from the Trunk it self; and after it hath pierced the *Pericardium*, it unites it self by a large fleshy Orifice to the Hearts right-Ear.

*Azygos*, or *Sine pari*, comes from the right-side of the same Trunk, ascending when it hath passed the upper part of the *Pericardium*, affording notable Branches to the eight lower Ribs. Then about the fleshy appendices of the Midriff it enters the Cavity of the lower-Belly: where on the left-side it is inserted into the Emulgent Vein, and on the Right to the Trunk of the *Cava*.

From the *Subclavian* Veins, come forth several Branches, which pass both upward and downward. Before Division it passeth four Branches.

1. *Mammaria*, going to the Breasts.
2. *Mediastina*, going to the *Mediastinum* and *Thymus*.
3. *Cervicalis*, which goes to the Neck.
4. *Muscula Inferior*, for the lower Muscles of the Neck and upper of the Breast.

The *Subclavia*, having pass'd the Chest and Cavity, is properly called *Axillaris*. From it passeth *Scapularis duplex*, for the external and internal Muscles of the *Scapula's* and Arm-pit-Kernels; after 'tis divided into

1. *The Cephalica*, the upper and lesser, carried on the surface of the Body, between the fleshy Membranes and Muscles, its external Branches called *funus Brachii*, passing along to the outward part betwixt the Ring and little Finger. 'Tis called *Salvatella*: the inner Branch of *Cephalica* frames *Mediana*.

2. *Basilica*, the lower or greater is divided into more Branches than *Cephalica*.

3. *Mediana*, which proceeds with other Branches from the *Basilica*. From the *Axillaris*, after its Division from *Basilica*, ariseth *Thoracica superior*, spent on the Chest-Muscles and Dugs. Two inferior, which creep all over the Chest-side. From the upper part of the *Subclavian*, ariseth *Muscula superior*, and after it the *Jugulars*. First, external, that provides for the external parts of the Head, Face, Neck, *Fauces*. The internal greater, is spent on *dura mater*, to the third *Sinus* whereof its greater Branch is united.

*The descending Trunk of Cava*, which is the lesser, before it comes to the fourth *Vertebra* of the Loins, sends forth, 1. *Ven. Adiposa*, to the Kidney-Muscles. 2. *Emulgents*, to the Kidneys themselves.

3. *Sper-*

3. *Spermatica*, to the Stones. 4. *Lumbares*, two, three, or four to the Loyns, and to their *Vertebrae*'s. After it's divided, 'tis called *Ramus Iliacus*: about the division, it puts forth first *Muscula superior*, which passeth to the Loyn-Muscles, and Rim; also *Sacrum*. After 'tis divided into external lesser, whence sprout out, 1. *Muscula Media*, serving the Hips. 2. *Hypogastrica*, serving many parts of the *Hypogastrium*, as Bladder, its Neck, the *Sphincter of Anus*, *Penis*, and Neck of the Womb; from this are the external Hemorrhoids. Some say, the Vein from whence the Courses flow. Others say, from the Arteries. This Branch, when joyned with the inner Crural Branch, ceases. From the external goes, 1. *Epigastrica*, which serves the Rim and Muscles of the Belly. Its chief part ascends under the right Muscle to the *Mammaria*, to which they are oft joyned about the Navel. 2. *Vena Pudenda*, serving the secret parts of both Sexes. 3. *Muscula inferior* serves the Muscle and skin of the Hips. Afterwards its Branches are called Crural; from which arise six Branches. 1. *Saphena*, for the Knee, Ankle, upper part of the Foot, and the great Toe. 2. *Ischias minor*, opposite to the former, goes to the Skin and Muscles of the Hip. 3. *Muscula*, a double remarkable Branch, serving the Thigh-Muscles. 4. *Poplitea*, framed of a double Crural Branch, runs through the bending of the Ham to the Heel. 5. *Suralis*, divided to the Calves of the Legs, and to the Foot. 6. *Ischias major*, goes to the Hip, and then to all the Toes. Observe, as to the distribution of the Veins, they are various in several people, and all send various Branches to the Skin.

The *Cava*, where it comes out of the heart, receives three valves, called *Tricuspidales*, looking internally, that the Blood may freely enter the Heart, but not return. The use of *Cava*, is to receive the cruder Blood from the Arteries, and restore it to the Heart.

The Veins dispatch'd, a word of the *Chyle*, *Blood*, &c. and their Motion.

The *Aliment* is chewed by the Teeth, and moistned with the spittle, derived by some from the *Maxillary* Glandules, through which the *Ductus Salivales* pass; according to others, from the Stomach, and *Lymphæducts* that adhere to the Salivals. Though the spittle be salt, as doubtless there's natural Salt in all Meats and Drinks; which as it causeth Commixtion and Concoction of the Meat, so also Fermentation of the Humors. The Aliments thus pre-

prepared are detrued into the Stomach, and there embraced and moistned by the Stomach's heat, begin to be concocted, and assuming a whiteness like Cream, is called *Chyle*. After by degrees, 'tis thrust into the Guts, where it meets with an acid Juice from the *Pancreas*, and with a Bilious matter, abounding with volatile Salt, for farther Fermentation; out of this the Lacteal Veins suck what's useful, to nourish the parts; and the unuseful is cast out through the Belly. *Some say*, thence passeth to the *Cava*, and thence to the Heart; others, that from the Lacteals 'tis carried to the common receptacle at the Mesentery Root, thence to *Ductus Chyliferus*, and passing through the *Thorax*, it empties it self into the *Subclavian*, near the external Jugular, where being mixed with the Blood, is with it by the *Cava* Trunk soon emptied into the Hearts right Ventricle.

The Blood made, it passeth by the *Pulmonick* Artery to the Lungs; which are by part of it nourished, and the rest passeth through the *Pulmonick* Vein to the left Ventricle of the Heart, thence into *Aorta*, and so to the smaller Arteries, through the substance of the Flesh into the smallest Veins, thence to *Cava*, and then to the heart; having in the way received more Chyle.

This motion is universal, continual, is vehement, swift, alike in Veins and Arteries, caused by the impulse of the Heart; so that the whole Blood being 24, or 25 pound, passeth through a Circulation, some say in two hours; others in three; others in twenty four. There are other particular motions of the Blood, which we pass by, as not so necessary to be known, and come to the *Lymphæducts*, which are certain Vessels in most parts of the Body, whitish, round, consisting of a thin transparent Membrane; in bigness seldom exceeding a Ravens-Quill; running close upon the Veins, or embracing them in various Circles, contain a Liquor for most part whitish; 'tis to be a Vehicle to the Nutritious Juice, to prevent the Bloods Coagulation, and to promote its Mication.

This Liquor is partly from the Arteries, partly from the Nerves; these Vessels have their valves. They are especially either from the Liver, Joynts, &c. and in the grand receptacle of the Chyle; into which they cast their Liquor, to be conveyed with the Chyle. Those which proceed from the Arms, come to the *Subclavian*, entering into it much about the place where the Thoracick duct doth; just at their entrance, they are furnished with a particular valve, and  
so

to all together they carry the water to the Heart; they are also scattered in the Spleen.

### The Middle Cavity, the Breast.

**T**IS bounded below by the Midriff; above by the Clavicles; before, by the Breast; behind, by the Back; and on the Sides, by the Ribs. To this is referred the Neck; because there's the beginning of some parts that belong to the Breast. Its containing parts are the five common before described, only the fatty and fleshy Membranes have this proper here, that they receive the *Paps* in both sexes. Those in Males are small, those in Women are bigger for ornament, and nourishing the Child. They are two, representing an half-Globe; framed of Kernels, cluster'd together, disposed confusedly on heaps. Upon them there's a proper Membrane. The biggest Kernel is in the midst under the *Teat*, framed of the Skin, drawn together and bored with little holes; wrinkled on the outside for the Childs more easie laying hold and keeping it. Veins it hath from the *Axillaris*; Arteries from the *Aorta*, Nerves for sense from the Chest. The Intercostal Muscles are twenty-two, viz. eleven external and eleven internal, running contrary. They are short. The external end at the Cartilages; the internal fill up both the spaces of the Ribs and Cartilages. Their Fibres are oblique and cross thus X: their use is to dilate and contract the Breast.

*Pleura* invests all the internal parts of the Breast, bestowing also on them Membranes; 'tis white, thick, and strong; framed of two Coats, the inner thin, fastned to the Ribs; the other hard and thick, yet next the Lungs smooth. Between are Vessels carried; Veins it hath from *sine Pari*; Intercostal Arteries, from *Aorta*; and the like Nerves, from the forepart of the Chest-Vertebrae. It begins at the Back; where reflecting and rising to the Breast-Bone 'tis reduplicated, and frames the *Mediaſtinum*, which separates the Lungs and Breast into two parts. 'Tis manifestly doubled and fastened to the *Clavicles* and Midriff. It keeps the Vessels in order, and in it hangs the *Pericardium*, which encompasseth the Heart. 'Tis thick, *Pyramis*-like, hath various perforations: it contains a clear water, void of all sharpness, brought from the *Ductus* of the *Lympha*.

The

The *Heart*, the most noble part, consists of a fleshy, dense and hard substance; invested with a proper Coat, furnished with all sorts of Fibres; and like a Muscle, is continually in Motion. 'Tis placed in the middle of the Breast, but its point inclines sometimes to the left-side. Its Figure is like a Pine-Apple, having in its upper part two *Auricles*, which always beat before the Heart it self. In Aged, the right is bigger than the left; in Infants 'tis contrary. In the throwing forth of the Blood, these, as well as the Heart it self, are purst together, and are dilated when they take it in; and this constriction and dilatation makes the Pulse. For the Concoction, Reception, and throwing forth of the Blood, it hath two Cavities, and four Vessels.

The *Cavities* are with a fleshy division divided into, 1. *A right Ventricle*, the greater, which receives the *Carva*, and *Arteria Pulmonalis*. 2. The *Left*, the lesser, takes the *Aorta*, and *Vena Pulmonalis*. Some think that there are passages for the motion of the Blood out of the right Ventricle into the left, others not. Of the *Carva* and Chylous passages hath been already treated. The Union of the Heart-Vessels in a *Fetus* may be here observed.

1. Is by *Anastomosis*, framed of *Carva* and the Arterial Vein.

2. By a *Pipe* made of the Venal Artery, and *Aorta*. This is without the Heart, the other within. They dry up in grown persons.

The Lungs encompass the Heart, and with it in dilatation fetch in breath.

*Helmont* thinks these first decay and dye: they fill both the Cavities of the Breast. Their substance is soft, light, spongy, whitish without, reddish within; interwoven with the Wind-pipe, and the Venal Artery, and the Arterial Vein, and an Artery called *Bronchialis*, which carries the Arterial Blood from *Aorta* to the Lungs, found out by *Ruyseh*; they are ingirt with a thin porous Membrane, as to carry out what over-burdens them, so also to suck in excrementitious moisture, and cast it out by coughing. They are divided into two parts by the *Mediafinum*. They ventilate the Heart, whence they are nourished with Blood. They are the Instruments of breathing, and frame the Voice.

The *Midriff* parts the Breast from the Belly, in nature of a Fan; it serves for respiration. It adheres to all the bastard-Ribs; Cartilage of the Breast-bone about the *Vertebra*, sending two fleshy processes



to the lower parts: its Edges round about are fleshy, variously moveable like a Muscle, but its center Membranous and very sensible: it hath three perforations, 1. In the middle, through which passeth *Cava*. 2. In the left-side, through it the Gullet. 3. About the *Vertebrae*, through which is conveyed the *Aorta* and *Azygos*; it receives more Nerves than any other part of the Body. It assists the Muscles of the Belly, and cools the *Hypochondres*.

*Windpipe* passeth from the Mouth to the Lungs, at the Breast's fourth *Vertebra*. 'Tis divided into 42 Branches, these into more, some of which end in small twigs in the Lungs surface. Others greater, pass on, and are inosculated with the Venal Artery and Arterial Vein. It lies on the Gullet, and consists of Cartilaginous Rings and double Membranes; the outermost of which, the thinner, ariseth from the *Pleura*; the innermost and thicker from the *Dura Mater*.

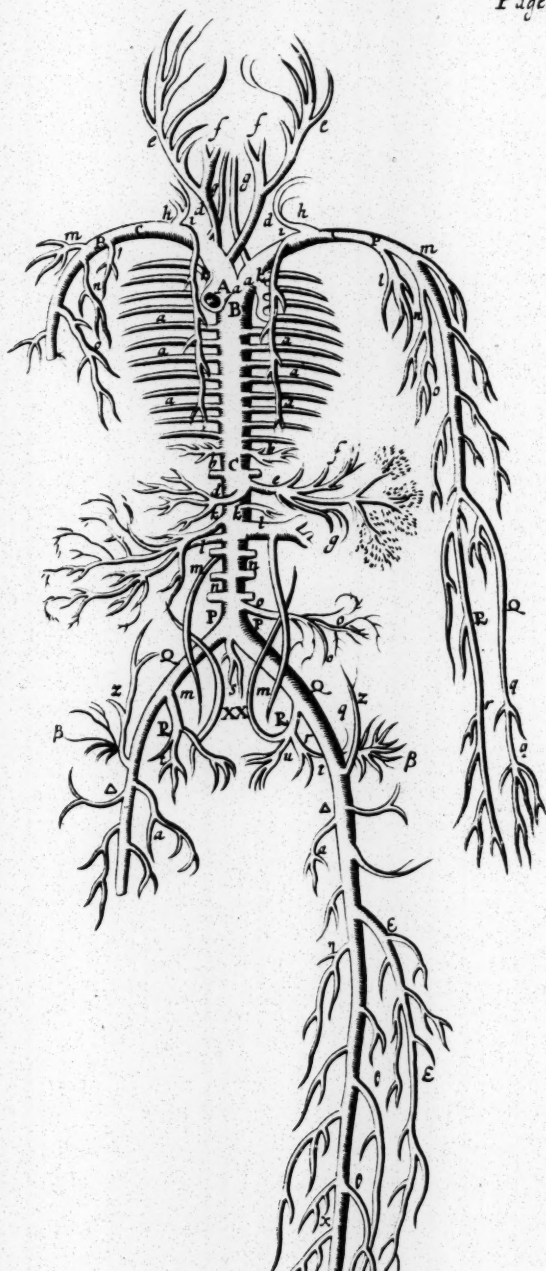
The *Annulary Cartilages* are joyaed together, and make not a perfect Circle, wanting a fourth part, that lies on the Gullet: its use is to draw in Air, exclude the same with *Halitus*, and help to form the Voice. The head of the Wind-pipe is called *Larynx*; 'tis seated in the Throat, consists of five Cartilages; the first called *Scutiformis*, because Shield-like. This bunches out in Men more than in Women; their Kernels there placed being greater than Mens.

The second *Annularis*, Ring-like, which is moveable. 3. *Guttula*, Ewer-Spout-like, the process of which makes the *Glottis*. The 4, 5. *Epiglottis*, which covers the chink; yet not so exactly, but that Beer and other things may pass that way: it hath Veins from the internal Jugulars, Arteries from the *Carotides*, Branches and Nerves from the recurrent of the sixth pair. At its upper part are the Kernels called *Almonds*; which receive the moisture of the Brain, turning it to Spittle, say some: by which are placed two little white Bladderkeys.

The *Larynx* is the Organ of Voice, especially the *Glottis*.

The *Gullet* is the way to the Stomach, its beginning is called *Pharynx*, moved by the help of Muscles to swallow. In the Chest it inclines to the right-hand to give way to *Aorta*; after it passeth through the Midriff, and ends in the Stomach. 'Tis made up of proper Flesh: 1. *Muscles* woven together with strong and circular Fibres: it hath an internal Coat from the Throat. 2. *Kernels*, to support it: that part turned aside, doth sometimes so swell, as to hinder swallowing. The





The Neck is longish, for forming the Voice. Its hinder-part is properly called *Cervix* ; of its external parts we treat afterwards.

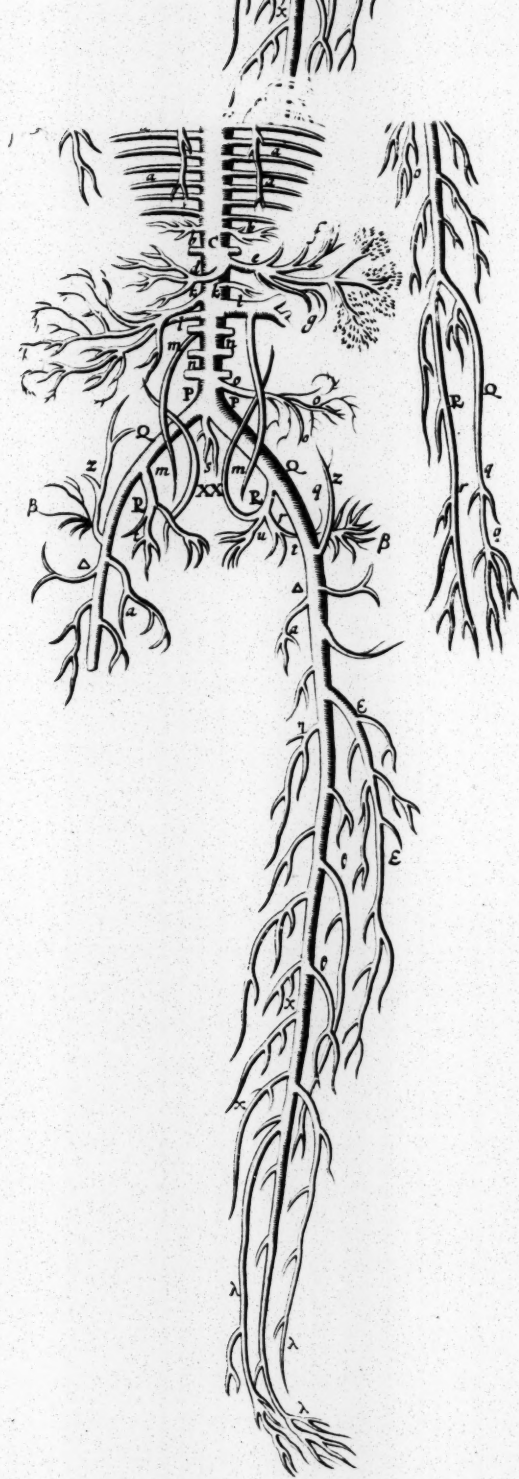
## The Figure Explained.

This Table presents the distribution of the *Arteria Magna* or *Aorta*, through the whole Body.

A.	The beginning of the <i>Arteria magna</i> arising out of the Heart.	hh.	The <i>Arteriæ Musculæ</i> .
aa.	Its Trunk ascending, from whence arise	ii.	The <i>Arteriæ Mammariæ</i> .
CC.	The <i>Arteriæ Subclaviæ</i> , and from these	kk.	The upper intercostal <i>Arteries</i> .
dd.	The <i>Arteriæ carotides</i> , which afterwards produce	ll.	The <i>Scapularis interna</i> .
ee.	The <i>Ramus exterior</i> , and	mm.	<i>Scapularis externa</i> .
ff.	The <i>Ramus interior</i> .	nn.	<i>Thoracica superior</i> .
gg.	The <i>Arteriæ Vertebrales</i> or <i>Cervicales</i> .	oo.	<i>Thoracica inferior</i> .
		pp.	The <i>Ramus axillaris</i> .
		Qq.	Its upper branch dispersed through the Arm to the Wrist.
		Rr.	Its inferior branch going also to the Hand.

These following Characters denote the Arteries which spring from the descending Trunk.

B.	The Trunk of the Artery descending.	Qq.	The <i>Arteria Iliaca externa</i> .
aaaa.	The lower intercostal <i>Arteries</i> .	Rr.	The <i>Iliaca interna</i> .
bb.	The <i>Phrenicæ Arteriæ</i> .	S.	The <i>Arteria Sacra</i> .
c.	The <i>Arteria Cæliaca</i> .	tt.	<i>Arteriæ Hypogastricæ</i> going to the Arse-gut and the Privities.
d.	The right branch thereof.	uu.	The <i>Hypogastricæ</i> , which go to the Womb.
e.	Its left branch or <i>Arteria Splenica</i> , sprinkled with very small twigs through the Spleen.	XX.	The Umbilical Arteries.
f.	The <i>Arteria Gastrica dextra</i> .	ZZ.	The <i>Arteriæ Epigastricæ</i> .
g.	The <i>Arteria Gastro-epiploica</i> .	ΔΔ.	The <i>Arteria Cruralis</i> .
kk.	The <i>Arteria Mesenterica superior</i> .	αα.	The <i>Arteria pudenda</i> .
ll.	The emulgent Arteries.	ββ.	The <i>Muscula inferior</i> .
mm.	The <i>Spermatick Arteries</i> .	cc.	The <i>Arteria Muscula Cruralis externa</i> .
nnnn.	The <i>Arteriæ Lumbares</i> .	nn.	The <i>Muscula cruralis interna</i> .
oo.	The <i>Mesenterica inferior</i> .	θθ.	The <i>Popliteus Ramus</i> .
pp.	The <i>Rami Iliaci</i> .	xx.	The <i>Ramus Suralis</i> .
		λλ.	Branches spent upon the foot and its Ties.





To this Cavity may be annexed the Arteries, and it is also the seat of the *Sinulay*, *Spermatick*, *Membranous* parts, joined every where to the Veins; they are round, long, hollow, double-coated. The outer is thin, soft, rare; the inner compact, hard; five times thicker than the former; *save in some parts of the Brain*. They contain the nutritious Blood and Vital Spirits, carrying it to all the parts of the Body. They beat, and ~~are seated deep~~ always under the Veins, yet not so many; Of ~~various forms~~. If joined with Membranes and Nerves are sensible. Some of them end in the Guts causing expulsion of Excrements. Some have their Mouths ending in the Skin; by which Air is attracted; and Soory Steams are expelled.

The *Arta* comes out of the Heart's left Ventricle, it receives three valves, called *Sigmoïdes*, looking outwardly, coming out of the Heart's Ventricle, with a great Orifice. Before it perforates the *Pericardium*, it affords to the Heart it self the Coronary Arteries; when past the *Pericardium*, 'tis divided into the ascending and descending Trunks.

The ascending the lesser, resting on the Wind-pipe, is separated into the two *Subclavials*, from which being yet within the Breast, proceeds, 1. *Intercostalis superior*, proper to the four upper Ribs. 2. *Mammaria*, to the Breast. 3. *Cervicalis*, to the Neck-Muscles. 4. *Carotis*, external and internal, proper to the *Larynx*, Tongue, Neck, Head, and Brain. When they have left the Throat, they are called *Axillares*, and carry nourishment to the outer parts of the Breast. 1. By the *Thoracica superior*, and *inferior*. 3. By the *Scapularis*. 4. By the *Humeralia*. Then they approach the Arm, where they accompany and lye under the Branches of *Cava*, and are called by the same name as those are.

The descending Trunk, which is greater, being yet within the Breast, sends 1. The *Intercostalis superior*, to the eight lower Ribs. 2. The *Pheunica*, to the Midriff and *Pericardium*. Then having perforated the Midriff, it communicates, 1. The *Calica* to the Stomach, from which proceeds the *Splenica*, & *Gastro-Epiploica dextra*. 2. and 3. *Mesenterica superior* and *inferior*, to the Mesentery. 4. *Emulgents* to the Kidneys. 5. *Spermatica* to the Testicles. 6. *Lumbaris* to the Loins. 7. *Muscula superior* to the Muscles of the Belly. Then at length 'tis divided into *Iliack* Branches. About this division, exhibiting 1. *Muscula superior*. 2. *Epigastrica*. 3. *Hypogastrica*. 4. *Umbilicalis*. 5. *Pudenda*. Out of the Belly they change their Names, and are called *Crunales*, and so they descend into the Feet,

Feet, all along accompanied with Veins, from whom they borrow their Names.

*Arteria Pulmonalis* issues out of the left Ventricle of the Heart, and with a double Branch enters the Lungs, and is distributed through them by many little Branches, carrying to them the nutritious Blood. What's not perfectly concocted, is passed by the *Pulmonick Vein* to the Heart again.

### *The highest Cavity, the Head.*

THE Head is the chief seat of the Soul. 'Tis externally divided into parts hairy, the *forepart* of which is from the Fore-head to the Coronal Suture. The *Occiput* from that to the hinder part, reaching to the Necks first *Vertebra*. The side-parts are the *Temples*, which are between the Eyes and Ears. That without Hair is the *Face*.

The *Head*, is to be of mean size, Spherical, yet longish, and a little deprest about the *Temples*.

The Hair furnisheth most part, being from superfluous moisture. They are of various Colour, and may afford signs to know the Temperament, manners, &c. Its common containing parts are the *Cuticula*, Skin, Fat, Flethy Membrane. The proper are the Muscles, *Pericranium*, *Periosteum*, *Scull*, *Dura* & *Pia Mater*: Of the *Scull* and Muscles elsewhere.

The *Pericranium* encompasseth the *Scull*, riseth from the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*, passing through the *Sutures* in Children; it holds fast the Muscles that arise from the *Scull*. 'Tis of exquisite sense, as is also *Periosteum*, which is very thin, and nervous; under it are the Branches, under which is the *Dura Mater*, which is rougher on the out-side than within; united unto the *Sutures*, encompassing the Brain, full of Veins, rather Arteries, produced from the *Retæ*; being drawn out from beneath upward, as far as the Chanel of the *Meninx*; where they unload their Blood. It hath four *Pipes*, two of which are Lateral, arising from the Basis of the *Occiput*, running along the *Lambdoid Suture* to receive the Blood from the Jugular and Neck Veins, that by them the Blood may reflux to the Heart. These united, beget the longest Pipe, which leaning on the *Falx*, runs along the Head to the *Tercular*; this opened, the Nose Bleeds; though others think it is Arterial Blood that  
flows

flows from the Nose. Where the former meet together, is the fourth or shortest, going inwardly between the Brain, and is carried directly to the *Nates & Glandula Pinealis*. They are all full of Blood. This Membrane divides the Brain to the Middle, by *Corpus Callosum*, and is called the Sickle, or *Falx*, which being doubled on both sides, separates the Brain from the after-Brain.

*Pia mater* is more sensible, and hath more Arteries than *Dura*; 'tis thin and soft, investing the whole Brain, entering its windings every where; also the after-Brain and Marrow.

The Brain is divided into the Brain, the Cerebellum and Spinal Marrow. The Brain is soft, of an Ash-colour. It receives several Branches from the Carotid Arteries, and is destitute both of Nerves and Sense. It hath many windings and turnings, which fold in deeply, especially those in the fore-part of the Head, where the great Fissure divides the Brain outwardly even to the Marrow. In this you have the *Corpus Callosum*, the *Septum Lucidum*, the *Fornix*, *Medulla*, *glandula Pinealis*, &c.

The Cerebellum is more of an Ash-colour than white, receives Arteries from the *Cervicalis*, and the former; yet there are fewer Branches than in the Brain, being less. It hath no windings, but is made up as it were of thin Plates, lying one on another: in this you have the Funnel, wherein are four Pipes, dropping wheyish matter on the *Glandula Pituitaria*. The *Rete Mirabile*, admirably woven of the Carotid and Cervical Arteries. I should also before have thought of the Ventricles, the *Testes* and *Nates*, and the *Processus vermiformes*. These being removed, you have a view of the Nerves.

The Marrow, the Mother of all the Nerves. Within the Scull 'tis called the Marrow of the Brain; without, the Spinal Marrow, which passeth to the *Os Sacrum*; in the first 'tis supposed the Animal Spirits are bred. The latter is divided into two parts, not unlike a Writing-Pen, which as it descends, passeth its Branches over the whole Body. 'Tis invested immediately with the *Pia*, also with *Dura*, and over that with a strong Ligament.

The Hairless part of the Head, is divided into Ears and Face, the last into Fore-head, Nose, &c. as follows.

The Fore-head, its Skin is moved with Muscles, which also lifts up the Eye-Brows, where they are thickest. They arise from the Scull, near the *Coronal Suture*, are knit to the sides of the Temporal Muscles, and form one, yet are divided above; they have streight Fibres, therefore if need, make Incision upward. The

The Eyes are parts by which we see. Their parts are these:

1. *The Eye-Brows* above the Eyes are Hairy. The parts next the Nose, are their Heads: those next the Temples, their Tails; betwixt both is called *Glabella*.
2. *The Eye-lids*, which are moveable, especially the upper, to shut and cover the Eyes, framed of Skin, Muscles, and Coats; their extremities are ended with a *Semicircular* Cartilage, where the Hairs are fastened, these defend from outward injuries. In the *great Corners* next the Nose, are seated two little holes, called *Puncta lachrymalia*; over which are *Fleshy* Caruncles, containing the Humor to moisten the Eye; in the lesser Corner they are flattish and white, like other Glandules.
3. *The Eyes* are two within their Sockets, round, framed of Fat, placed between the Muscles and other Vessels to help motion, and make them round: which carefully removed, next appear the *Muscles*. 1. The greater oblique Muscle, seated in the greater corner, the long Tendon of which being drawn through the Pulley, is inserted into the upper part of the Eye; it rolls the Eye to the greater Corner. The Pulley is a little Cartilage fastned to the Bone beneath, close by the *Caruncula lachrymalis*. The second is the oblique lesser Muscle, in the lower part of the Socket, being rowled back under the end of the Eye, in the lesser Corner, to which it rowls the Eye. The other Muscles of the Eye being four, are streight, whereof one lifts up, the other pulls down the Eye. The two other draw towards the sides. They all arise from the Sockets Cavity, by the optick Nerves holes, and each one is produced forward to the *Conjunctiva*. This done, pluck out the Eye to observe its structure. The first Coat is *adnata*; this comes from *Pericranium*, and is common to the Lids; 'tis besprinkled with small Veins and Arteries, apparent in *Opthalmia*; it ends at *Iris*; by it the Eye is kept in its Socket. 2. *Cornea* comes from the *Dura*, and separates the watry and glassie Humors.
3. *Uvea*, its open hole is called *Pupilla*, or the Eye-sight; about which is the *Iris*; this sometimes dilates and also contracts it self. The circumference of *Pupilla* is adorned with little Fibres, stretched on the *CrySTALLINE* Humor, to retain it in its place: In the hinder part of this is fastned the *Optick Nerve*.
4. *Retina* is from the Brain, or rather the *Optick Nerve*, encompassing the glassie Humor and its Coat, as a Net. Proceeding further, it frames *CrySTALLOIDES*, the upper Coat of the *CrySTALLIN*-Humor.
5. *Tunica Vitrea*. It covers the glassie Humor, that it run not about, and separates

separates it from the *Crystalline*. The watery Humor keeps the bordering parts moist. The *Glassie*; in this is placed the *Crystalline*, for which it prepares, as also gives nourishment; and withal gives passage to the species unto the *Retina*. The *Crystalline* is the chief medium of the sight. The Veins and Arteries associating the *Optick* and motive Nerve, are more easily observed within the Brain. The *Optick* Nerves bring the spirits for sight.

The *Ear* is that by which we hear, the outward part is framed of a Cartilage, covered with skin, full of foldings, and made hollow, with divers windings; 'tis joyned to the Bone of the Temples, hath a very sensible Membrane, and behind it are some Glandules, to which is sent from the Head superfluous moisture. It receives Vessels from the external and internal Jugulars, and *Carotid*; Nerves from the second pair of the Neck, and from the sixth pair of the Brain. Its hole reacheth to the *Drum*. The inward part of the Ear hath four Cavities. 1. *Meatus Auditorius*, whose extremity is covered with a little strong Membrane called the *Drum*. 2. *Tympanum*. 3. *Labyrinthus*. 4. *Cochlea*. In which are these small Bones, as big in Children as Men. The *Hammer*, the *Anvil*, the *Stirrop*, and the *Orbicular Bone*.

The *Nose* in the middle of the Face, by which we smell. 'Tis framed of Skin, Muscles, Cartilages, Membranes, Veins, and Pillary Processes. The upper part is proper, bony, and unmoveable; the lower is Cartilaginous and moveable. The acuminate part of both, is called *Spina*; the two Bunches out at the end, *Globulus*. Its side-parts are called Wings; that near the Lips the Pillar. The inner part hath two Cavities, the upper part divided by a Bone, the lower by a Cartilage; the ingress incompassed with hairs, is termed *Vibrosa*; its Veins are from the Jugulars, Arteries from *Carotis*, Nerves from the third pair; within are Spongy Processes of Flesh of a reddish Colour, wherewith the spongy Bone of the Nose is filled. The Nose conveys Air to the Brain and Lungs.

The *Mouth* is part of the Face, with which we eat, taste, and speak: its parts are, first, its Lips, which are two, Membranous; secondly, the Cheeks, the most loose parts are in Men hairy, in Women not. Below the Lips is the Chin.

The inward parts of the Mouth are, first, the *Teeth*, being chiefly for chewing and to form the Speech. Of all Bones the hardest. Within their hollows are Veins, Arteries, and Nerves, to endure them



them with Sense; they are two rows, being in Men for most part 32, in Women 28. Four are called Cutters, two Eye-Teeth, all the rest Grinders. After the thirtieth, fortieth and eightieth year, there oft come forth with pain, two Teeth, in the farthest part of the Jaws; which some call the Teeth of Wisdom or Miners. Others, the late Teeth. Their bare part is called the *Basis*, the Root.

*The Gums*, in which the Teeth are set fast, are fleshy.

*The Palate* or Roof, is vaulted, partly Bony, clothed with a Nervous Skin wrinkled. At its end hangs the *Uvula*, a long little Body, having two Ligaments and two Muscles, but very little; it moderates the Airs coldness, that it rush not into the Lungs.

*The Fauces* is that part betwixt the *Larynx* and *Pharynx*, seated in the Throat.

*The Tongue* is behind, fastned to the *Larynx*, or *hyoides*, to the Jaws and Tonsils; before, to a certain Membranous and strong Body, whose extremity makes the string of the Tongue: on both the strings lies a Glandule called *Ranina*; from the neighbouring Vessels it hath two Veins, from the Jugulars, called *Ranina*; two Arteries from the temporals; two great Nerves from the seventh pair; as also many little ones from the fourth and fifth, for taste and motion.

*To this Cavity may be joyned the Nerves.* A Nerve is a similar part, spermatick, membranous, long, white, and hollow, serving for carrying of the Animal Spirits to the parts for Sense and Motion. Some say they carry nutritious Juice to the parts from the *Medulla oblongata*, and have Valves.

Those within the Skull, taking their original from the Brain, are said to be eight pair, some think more.

Those without from the spinal Marrow, are thirty pair (some say more) seven of which come from the Neck-*Vertebrae*, twelve from the Back-*Vertebrae*, five from the Loyns-*Vertebrae*, and six from *Os Sacrum*. The eighth pair within, are first the *Smelling*, the which adheres to the *Mammillary* processes. Secondly, the *Optick Nerves*, which are greatest, and united in the middle, and after divided again, pass to each Eye. The third moves the Eyes. The fourth are for Taste. Fifthly, the second *tasting* pair. Sixthly, those for *Hearing*. Seventhly, *Par vagum*, which is vested with strong Membranes. It descends through the hole of the Bone of

the hinderpart of the Head to the Throat; after sending Branches to the Neck, *Larynx*, the Tongue-Muscles, and *Os Hyoides*; then is divided on each side into the external and internal Branches. The right external Branch having sent some Branches to the Muscles of the Breast, frames the right recurrent Nerve: this contributes to the Voice, as also to the feeling in the *Pleura*, the Coat of the Lungs, *Pericardium*, and to the upper Orifice of the Stomach. The left external Branch frames the left recurrent Nerve, which goes to the same part as we have writ the right doth; being brought to the Orifice of the Stomach, 'tis joyned to the right recurrent, and so goes to the lower Orifice of the Stomach, and to the lower parts of the Liver.

The right internal Branch sends Branches to each intercostal Muscle; and having perforated the *Diaphragma*, furnisheth all the parts of the lower Belly with a Nerve, ending about the *Os Sacrum*. Of the left internal Branch is the same distribution. The eighth moves the Tongue.

The Nerves have a Cavity, but so little, as not to be distinguished by sight, save in the *Optick*, and those of *Pudenda*.

Those without the Scull, from the *spinal Marrow*, are, first *those of the neck*, the first and second pair of which spring not from the sides, but from the fore and hinder part of the *Spina*. The first rises between the *Occiputs* and first *Vertebra*, (some deny this pair.) The second arises between the first and second *Vertebra*, and so the rest in order. These two are scattered to the Head-Muscles, and to the Ears. The third and fourth to the Cheek-Muscles, and those common to the Head and Neck. The fifth with the Branches of the other, *viz.* the fourth and sixth, sends to the Midriff, to the Muscles bowing the Head, those of the Shoulder-blade Bone, Arm and Skin there. The sixth of the Neck, and first of the Breast, pass their greater part to the Arms-skin, yea to the Hands; to which are carried the fifth, sixth, seventh of the Neck, and the first and second of the Breast.

*Those of the Back* have each two Branches, one lesser, sent to the Muscles of the Back; the greater is bestowed on the Intercostal Muscles.

Note, that the Nerves proceeding from the short Ribs-*Vertebrae*, are bigger than those communicated to the upper Intercostal Muscles. Those about the middle of the Rib, are divided into two twigs; the exterior being carried outwards, but the interior inwardly along the Ribs.

The

The Nerves of the Loins are each four or five Anterior and Posterior Branches: which are spent partly on the Loyn-Muscles and *Hypogastrum*, partly on the Legs. Those Loyn-Nerves are mixed with the Costals, which are sprigs of the sixth pair of the Head. For those of *Os Sacrum*, which are six pair, the first pair hath two Branches, as those of the Loyns, *viz.* Anterior, &c. But the rest before they come out, are doubled on each side, one passeth forward and another backward; the uppermost three going to the Legs, the lower pass to the Muscles of *Anus*, and Bladder; the last being sometimes *sine pari*, and otherwhiles mated, spends it self on the Skin between the Buttocks, *Anus*, and certain Muscles of the Thigh.

Note, 1. That well-nigh all the Nerves that go to the whole Legs, Feet, &c. do arise from the greatest *Crunal* Nerves.

2. That all the Nerves of the *Spina* are framed of several filaments twisted together, and covered with a thin Membrane, but coming out of their holes are compassed with a thick and firm substance, that the Fibres cannot be separated.

3. That the Nerves come not out of that hole directly opposite to their beginning, but out of the lower; and when passed through it, do not presently enter the Rib next, but into the lower, which having touched, they divide, turning the lesser sprig towards the *Spina*, and the greater towards the forepart.

4. That all the Nerves, especially the sixth pair of the Head, do convey the Nutritive Juice (or rather the Nervous Juice, some say) from the Mesentery-Glandules of the Loyns, and *Thymus*, to the Brain and spinal Marrow, whence 'tis imparted by the Nerves to the parts of the Body for nutriment.

The Motion of the Juice, is by internals, slow and gentle to the Brain in Sleep, and to the Members after Sleep, (it seems taking a Nap first.) The cause of the motion is the Midriff, Brain, and Nerves themselves.

The rest of the Glandules of the Body do serve either for Excretion, as those of the *Testicles*, *Prostatae*, *Vesiculae Seminales*, Paps in Women, and those under the Tongue; or for reduction, as *Glandulae Renales*; those near the Fundament; those adjacent to the Gullet; the *Parotis*, *Axillary*, *Inguinal* Glandules, &c. which see in their places.

*The Limbs, under which the Muscles, &c.*

**A**RE by general names, called *Hands* and *Feet*.  
The *first* is from the Shoulder-top to the Fingers ends, divided into Arms and Hands.

The Arms into the *Shoulder* from the top thereof to the Elbow.

The *Cubit*, from the Elbow to the Wrist.

The Hand is divided into the *Wrist*, between the Cubit and Palm.

The *After-Wrist*, between the Wrist and Fingers beginning.

The *Fingers*, being five, differ in length and thickness, on which are Nails.

The Action of the Hand is laying hold ; some say the better to help our going.

The *Nails* are placed on the Fingers and Toes ; their Roots are white, variously coloured, knit about the Roots with a Ligament, and sensible, by reason of the *Vicine Tendons* ; they defend from external injuries, as also adorn.

The Feet between the Buttocks and Toes ends, are divided into Thighs, Legs, and Feet. The last into the Foot, after-Foot and the *Toes*, all being the instruments of walking, which is a various motion.

The *immediate Organ* of voluntary motion, is a *Muscle*, which is soft and red, and properly called *Flesh*, rather than that glandulous or viscerous.

'Tis a *dissimilar part*, compounded of Fibres, Tendons, Nerves, a Membrane, Veins, Arteries, that it might be a fit *Instrument* of voluntary Motion, to which the three first things in it chiefly contribute : it hath a Tendon in its beginning and end ; sometimes round, sometimes broad ; sometimes one, sometimes double. Its end is in that place where the Tendons are greater and more. Its Head and beginning where the Nerve is inserted. The middle where the *Flesh* swells out. Its use is to promote voluntary Motion, which is performed after a threefold manner.

A. *The Muscle Psoas or Lum-*

*basis.*

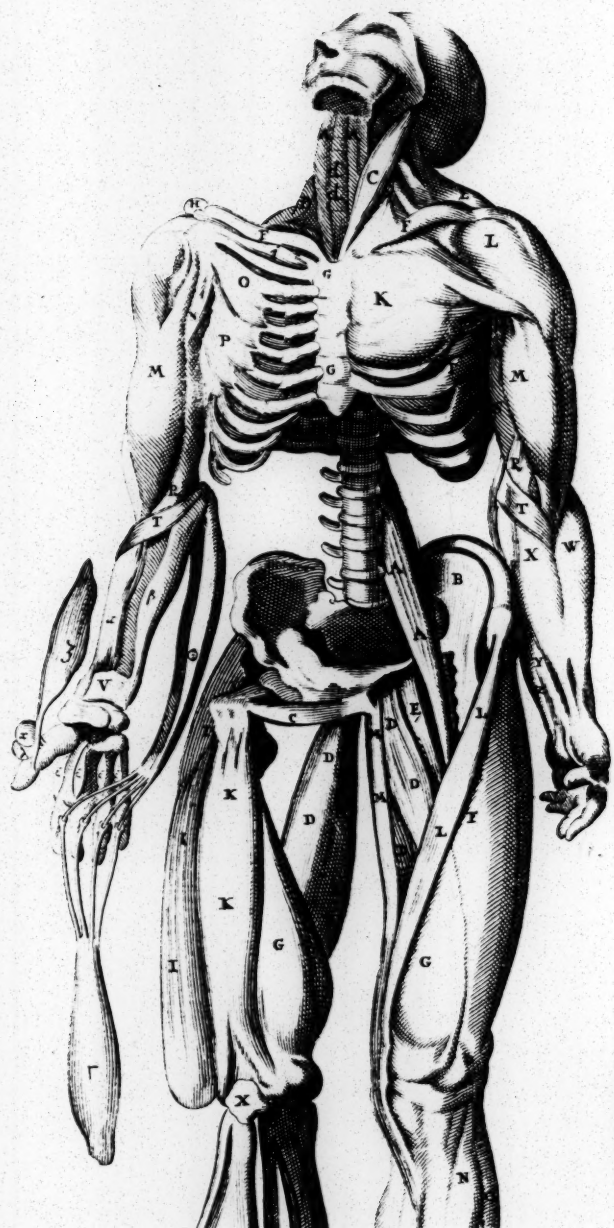
B. *The Muscle Iliacm.*

C. *The Obturator internus.*

DDDD. *The Musculus Triceps, or  
Triple-headed Muscle.*

EE. *The*





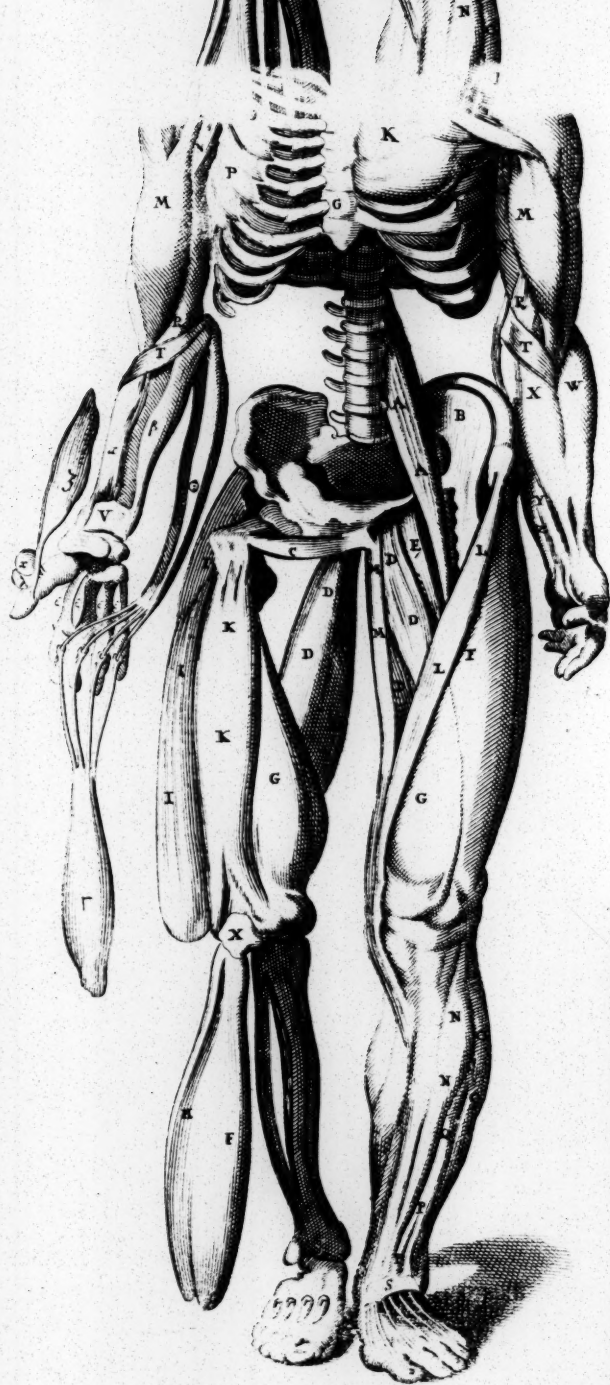
## The Figure Explained.

This Table represents all the Muscles of the Body.

AA.	The Muscles of the Neck, called Musculi longi.	Arm, conspicuous from each part of the Biceps.
B.	The Muscle Scalenus.	SS. The first Arm-extender, or the Longus.
C.	The Muscle Mastoideus which bends the Head.	TT. The Musculus Radii Pronator rotundus.
dd.	The Vertebra's of the Neck.	V. Radii Pronator Quadratus.
E.	The Levator Scapulae, lifter of the Shoulder.	W. Supinator Radii primus.
FF.	The Claviculae or Chancel-Bones.	X. Carpi flexor primus or externus.
G.	The Breast-bone, call'd Sternum.	Y. Musculus Palmaris.
H.	The Acromion or Shoulder-tip.	Z. Carpi flexor alter, or the internus.
ii.	The Musculus Subclavius.	α. The Os Radii.
K.	The Pectoral-Muscle.	β. The Os Cubiti.
L.	The Muscle Deltoides.	δ. The Ligament which fastens the Cubitus to the Radius.
MM.	The Muscle Biceps.	Γ. The Digitorum flexor sublimus or Perforatus.
N.	The Musculus perforatus, or bored-Muscle.	Θ. The Profundus or perforans, under the former.
O.	The Serratus minor, or smaller Saw-Muscle.	σσσ. The Musculi Lumbricales.
PP.	The greater Saw-Muscle, or Serratus major.	ζ. The Flexor pollicis or Thumb-bender.
qqqq.	The Intercoastal, or Muscles between the Ribs.	αα. The Muscles which draw the Thumb towards the Hand.
RRRR.	The Brachia on each	

The following Characters serve to point out those Muscles, which run out from the Region of the Loins to the end of the Feet, in the forepart of the Body.

A.	The Muscle Psoas or Lumbaris.	C. The Obturator internus.
B.	The Muscle Iliacus.	DDDD. The Musculus Triceps, or Triple-headed Muscle.
		EE. The



EE.	The Musculus Lividus.	O.	The Musculus peroneus
FF.	The Rectus in its situation, but on the right Leg, hanging by its end.	Biceps.	
GG.	The Vastus internus.	PP.	The Muscle which extends the four Toes of the Foot.
H.	The Vastus externus, which on the right Leg hangs separated.	Q.	The Muscle which extends the great Toe.
II.	The Musculus membrano-	R.	The Musculus Gastrocne-
	sus, or the Fascia lata.	mus.	
KK.	The Musculus Cruentus.	rrrr.	The Musculi Interossei.
LL.	The Musculus longus, Fas-	S.	The Transverse Ligament
	cialis or Sartorius.	of the Foot.	
MM.	The Musculus gracilis.	T.	The Tibia.
NN.	The Musculus Tibialis an-	V.	The Fibula.
	ticus.	X.	The Patella.

1. When the contraction of the Muscle is so, that the end comes to the beginning, and here its Antagonist is quiet.

2. When the motion is Tonick, so that being contracted, it remains some time in that condition.

3. When it Relaxeth, so that 'tis restored into its former seat and quiet by its Antagonist. They are reckoned 431, various in figure, principally from Blood. As they have various manner of motions, so they move various parts.

We begin with those of the Head, which are two, of the Fore-head, called *Attollemes*; in the hinder part of the Head two, *Deprimentes*. 'Tis supposed that all these are only Portions of the broad Muscle, which covers the Neck, Face, fore and side-parts of the Head, Riding-Hood-like, the Cap taken off.

The Eye-lid-Muscles are four, one straight, that lifts up the Eye-lid; three orbicular, which closely shut the Eye-lids.

The Eye-Muscles, being six, are dispatcht before. Four of which are straight, and two oblique.

The Ear-Muscles, the common, are rather marks than true ones; they are three, framed from portions of the frontal Muscle, two parts of the skin-Muscle, passing to the Ear-pulp, three parts of the Fore-head Muscle; these and the Ear rarely move. One proper, lurking under the Ear-Ligament. The inner Ear hath two Membranes, one in the Auditory-passage, to draw back the Ear-Membrane; the other fastned to the Mallet, to draw the Membrane inward.

The

The *Nose-Muscles* are six, in great Noses eight ; two *Deprimentes*, depressing the Nose ; third and fourth *Dilatantes*, dilating the Nostrils ; fifth and sixth *Constringentes*, pulling the Nostrils together ; seventh and eighth *Aperientes*, which open the Nostrils.

The *Lip-Muscles* are two, common to the Jaw ; first *Quadratus*, which draws backward ; secondly, under this *Buccinator*, which drives the Meat variously in the Action of chewing. The upper-Lip hath two proper to it self, 1. *Sursum trahens*, drawing it upwards. 2. *Deorsum movens*, or moving it downwards. The under-Lip hath but one, which draws it downwards. Common to both Lips are *oblique sursum trahens*, which draws obliquely upwards ; the second draws them obliquely downward ; thirdly, *Sphincter oris*, which purseth the Mouth together.

Note, all these Muscles are so mixed with the Skin, that their Tendons cross one another ; hence the Lips motion is various.

The *lower-Jaw Muscles*, (for the upper-Jaw moves not, but when the whole Head moves) are six pair (some say only five.)

1. The *Temporalis*, (it hurt, especially in its lower part, is dangerous.) This hath this peculiar to it self, that 'tis covered by the *Pericranium*, by which means the temporal Branches are altogether destitute of it, (some think, otherwise, in eating, speaking, &c. would have been great pain) see *Barbet*.

2. *Pterygoides internus*, which assists the former.

3. *Digastricus*.

4. *Latus*. These lift up the Jaw.

5. *Masseteres*.

6. *Pterygoides externus*, brings the Jaw forward, backward, and sideways.

*Os Hyoides Muscles*. The Bone being the Basis of the Tongue and *Larynx*, hath Muscles as well as Ligaments, by which 'tis held, suspended, and moved together. 1. *Mylohyoides*, by some *Myloglossus*. It draws straight upward. 2. *Geniohyoides*. 3. *Mylohyoides secundus*. These lift up the *Os Hyoides*. 4. *Sternohyoides*, more downward. 5. *Styloceratohyoides*, brings it obliquely upward. 6. *Coraco-hyoides*, draws it obliquely downward.

The *Tongue-Muscles*, are 1. *Genioglossus*, that brings the Tongue forward. 2. *Basoglossus*, which draws it straight upward. 3. *Styloglossus*, by which 'tis drawn to both sides. 4. Some add *Myloglossus*.



*loglossus* as before. 5. *Ceratoglossus*, it moves it downward.

The *Larynx-Muscles* are common; as 1. *Hyothyroides*, it widens the Chink, by lifting up the *Scutiformis*. 2. Straits the Chink, by a contrary motion. The proper are, 1. *Cricothyroides Anticus*, which opens the *Larynx*. 2. *Cricothyroides lateris*. 3. *Arytenoides*, like the *Sphincter-Muscles*; straitens the *Glottis*, to make the voice sound the better. 4. *Thyrocricoides* is added.

*Pharynx Muscles* are, 1. *Sphenopharyngæus*, which draws the *Pharynx* upward. 2. *Cephalopharyngæus*. 3. *Stylopharyngæus*, which widens it. 4. Of *Oesophagus*, doth draw together and close the *Pharynx*; some think this the same with that in *Larynx*.

*Uvula-Muscles* are two, very little, by which 'tis suspended; they either stir it backwards or forwards in swallowing, or when it falls by serosities, draw it up again.

*Head-Muscles* are either common, as the *Neck-Muscle* that moves both *Head* and *Neck*; or proper, that only moves the *Head*. 1. *Mastoides*, it turns the *Head*. 2. Is one in the *Necks* forepart, which assists the former; 'tis sometimes wanting. 3. *Splenius*, which draws the *Head* backward. 4. *Complexus* assists the former. 5. *Rectus major*. 6. *Minor*. 7. *Obliquè major*. 8. *Minor*. 9. Seated under the 4<sup>th</sup>. they bring the *Head* backward.

*Neck-Muscles* are two benders, which bend the *Head* and *Neck* right forward. If but one, it turns it on the one side. 2. *Scalenus*, the *Spinatus* and *Transversalis*, draw it back on each side.

The *Shoulder-blade Muscles*, are 1. *Levator*; it pulls it forward and upward. 2. *Trapezius*, it causes divers motions. 3. *Serratus minor* brings the *Scapula* forward. 4. *Rhomboides*, moves it obliquely downwards.

The *Arm-Muscles*. 1. *Deltoides*. 2. *Super-Spinatus*. 3. *Latissimus*. 4. *Rotundus major*. These move the *Arm* downward. 5. *Pectoralis*. 6. *Coracoideus*. These draw the *Arm* forward. 7. *Infra-spinatus*. This muffs about the *Arm-Neck*. 8. *Rotundus minor*. 9. *Infermus*. These draw the *Arm-Back*, and when they all act, they carry it about upward, &c.

*Cubiti-Muscles*, are 1. *Biceps*. 2. *Brachialis*, both these are benders. The *Extenders* are 1. *Longus*. 2. *Brevis*, 3. *Brachialis Extensus*. 4. *Anconæus*. Which some think is part of the former.

*Radius-Muscles* are, 1. *Spinator superior*. 2. *Pronator inferior*. These bow the *Radius* downward. 3. *Supinator Longus*. 4. *Brevior*. These raise it up. *Wrist*.

*Wrist-Muscles* are two inner, by which 'tis bended, as 1. *Cubitus interior*. 2. *Radius interior*. There are also two *Extensors*, As 1. *Radius exterior*. 2. *Cubitus exterior*.

*Palm-Muscles* are, 1. The long-Palmer. 2. The short-Palmer. This with other Muscles hollow the Hand to drink out of.

*Finger-Muscles*, those that bend the four Fingers, are 1. *Sublimus*. 2. *Profundus*. Concerning the Ligaments of these Fingers;

Note, first, There's a long slit made in each of them, that the Ligaments of the third joyntings may pass through them as an Arch. Secondly, That the Membranous sheaths do straitly embrace and keep in the said Tendons, lest they be displaced by the hand-bending. Thirdly, That the strong Membranous Ring doth in the Wrist bind together all the Tendons external and internal; which being cut asunder, they easily remove out of their places.

3. *Lumbricales* are four, which draw the Fingers to. The Muscles that extend the Fingers, are either common, such as extend the four Fingers, or exercise other motions. Or proper, which belong to certain Fingers, as, 1. *Magnus extensor digitorum*, this ends in four Tendons, which end in the two lower joynts of each Finger. These move the Fingers sideways. Abduction or drawing from the Thumb, is performed by the *Interosseans*; of which, there are three internal, and three external, spread in the spaces of the *Metacarp* Bones near the Wrist, and in the first spaces between the Joynts, with a very small Tendon. These acting together, keep the Fingers close, and stretched out. 'Tis to be observed, two Muscles spread upon the first and fourth Bone of the *Metacarp*, one called *Hypothenar*, peculiar to the little Finger; it may be divided into two, and draws the Finger to the outside. The other belongs to the fore-Finger, and lies beneath the *Antithenar*. This draws the fore-Finger to the Thumb. Besides the common extender-Tendons, it hath a peculiar extensive-Muscle, which may be termed the *pointer*; it serving the Finger to point withal.

*Thumb-Muscles*, are two extenders and one bender; and it is moved sideways by two Muscles, viz. *Thenar*, which draws it from the Finger; and *Antithenar*, which draws it towards the fore-Finger.

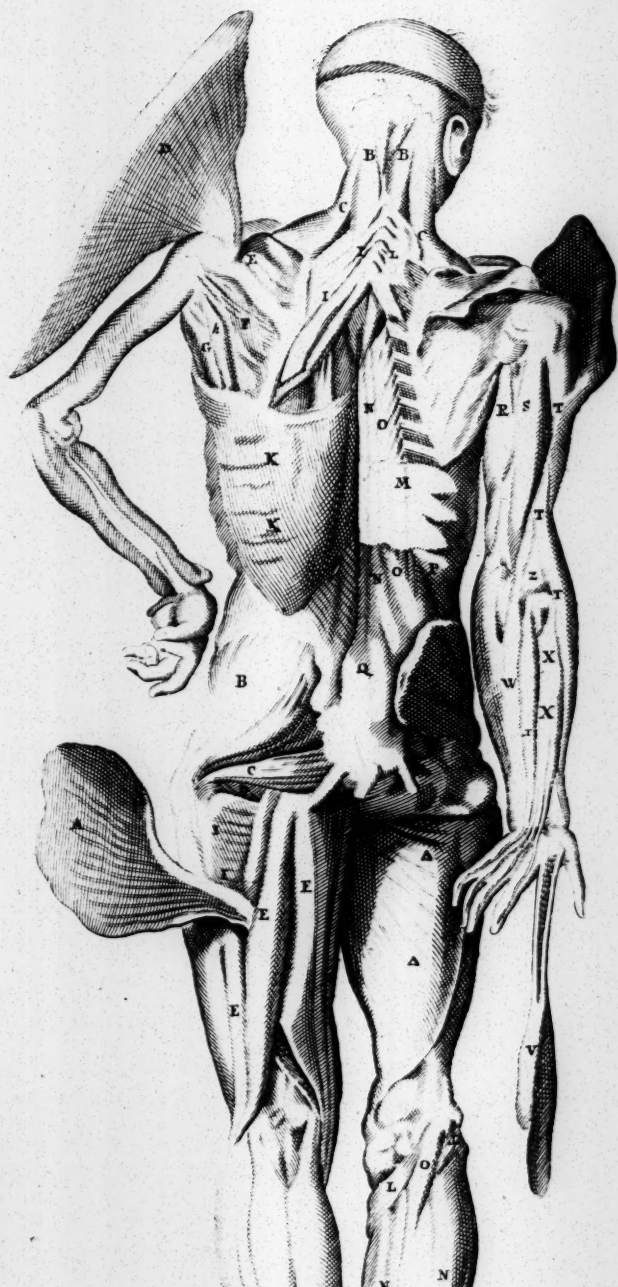
*The Figure Explained.*

This Table presents certain Muscles, which do first offer themselves to sight in the Hinder-part of the Body.

- |     |  |       |  |
|-----|--|-------|--|
| aa. | <i>The Muscles of the Head called Complexi.</i>      | Q.    | <i>The Sacer Dorsi Musculus.</i>   |
| BB. | <i>The Muscles called Splenii.</i>                   | R.    | <i>The Musculus longus, which extends the Arm.</i>   |
| CC. | <i>The two Levators Scapulae.</i>                    | S.    | <i>The Musculus brevis, the other Arm-extender.</i>  |
| D.  | <i>The Trapezium or Cucullaris out of its place.</i> | TT.   | <i>The Supinator Brachii alter, according to our Author, see the first pair in the next Table.</i> |
| E.  | <i>The Supra-spinatus.</i>                           | V.    | <i>The Extensor Carpi primus, which some term Bicornis here hanging down.</i>                      |
| F.  | <i>The Infra-spinatus.</i>                           | W.    | <i>The Extensor Carpi secundus.</i>  |
| G.  | <i>The Rotundus major.</i>                           | XXxx. | <i>The two Extensores Digitorum.</i>   |
| h.  | <i>The Rotundus minor.</i>                           | Z.    | <i>The External Apophysis of the Shoulder.</i>   |
| II. | <i>The Rhomboides.</i>                               | Δ.    | <i>The Deltoides.</i>  |
| KK. | <i>The Dorsi latissimus.</i>                         | T.    | <i>The Brachiacus.</i>   |
| L.  | <i>The Serratus posticus superior.</i>               |       |  |
| M.  | <i>The Serratus posticus inferior.</i>               |       |  |
| NN. | <i>The Dorsi longissimus.</i>                        |       |  |
| OO. | <i>The Sacrolumbus.</i>                              |       |  |
| P.  | <i>The Quadratus.</i>                                |       |  |

These following Characters demonstrate the Muscles of the lower Limbs.

- |     |   |      |   |
|-----|---|------|---|
| A.  | <i>The Glutæus major out of its place.</i>    | III. | <i>The Triceps of the left Side.</i>  |
| B.  | <i>The Glutæus medius in its place.</i>       | K.   | <i>The Vastus externus.</i>   |
| C.  | <i>The Pyriformis Musculus.</i>               | ΔΔΔ. | <i>The Triceps of the right Side.</i>   |
| D.  | <i>The Obturator internus or Marsupialis.</i> | LL.  | <i>The Popliteus.</i>   |
| EE. | <i>The Biceps, which bends the Leg.</i>       | MM.  | <i>The two Gastrocnemii, which on the left-Side are in their proper Situation, on the right Side out of the same.</i> |
| FF. | <i>The Semitendinosus.</i>                    | NN.  | <i>The Musculus soleus.</i>   |
| GG. | <i>The Gracilis.</i>                          | O.   | <i>The Musculus plantaris.</i>  |
- Breast-







88.  
M

*The Seminervosus.*  
*The Gracilis.*

| NN.  
O.

*The Musculus solens.*  
*The Musculus plantaris.*  
Breast-

*Breast-Muscles* are common, helping the *Breast-Motion*; as those of the *Shoulder-Blades*, of the *Belly*, *Midriff*. Others proper, are the *Intercostal*, of which before. Those that remain are, 1. *Subclavius*, which dilates the *Breast*. 2. *Serratus major*. 3. *Serratus posticus superior*, which draws them upward. 4. *Triangularis*. 5. *Sacrolumbus*, it contracts, others say extends. 6. *Serratus posticus inferior*. Both this and the other *Posticus*, by a broad and Membranous *Aponeurosis*, do so grow together, that they serve instead of a band, to keep together the hinder-Muscles of the *Back-Bone*.

*Back and Loyn-Muscles*, to move the *Back-Bone*, are, 1. *Quadratus*, by which the *Back* is bowed. 2. *Semi-spinator*. 3. *Sacrum*. 4. *Longissimus*. The two last extend, and the second raiseth it up.

*Belly-Muscles* are, 1. *Oblique descending*. 2. *Oblique ascending*. 3. *Par Rectum*. 4. *Pyramidalis*. These help the former to press down the adjacent parts. 5. *Tonsors*, the lowest of all their Actions are retention, expression, expulsion of Excrements: they secondarily move the *Breast*, also cherish heat and concoction, defend and safeguard the parts, and conduce to comeliness.

*The Stone-Muscles*, those of the *Anus*, *Bladder*, *Clitoris*, are already dispatch.

*The Thigh-Muscles*: 'tis extended when we stand; this is performed by three Muscles that frame the *Buttocks*, as, 1. *Gluteus maximus*. 2. *Medius*. 3. *Tertius*. The *Thigh* is bended by three Muscles. 1. *Psoas*. 2. *Minor*. 3. *Iliacus*. 4. *Pectineus*. 'Tis drawn to the inside, by 1. *Triceps*. This Muscle's action is very strong. 'Tis drawn to the out-side by very small Muscles, call'd *Quadrigemi*, being four little ones, three of which also lengthen the *Thigh*. The *Thigh* is Obliquely wheel'd about, 1. By *Obturator internus*. 2. *Externus*; when the *Quadrigemi* and *Obturator* are soaked in Wheyish Humors, they cause most bitter pain, which counterfoits a true *Sciatica*, and lengthens the *Thigh*, which is diligently to be noted and distinguished.

*Leg-Muscles*; 'tis drawn towards the other *Leg* by the *Sutorius*, which is very long. 'Tis drawn outwardly by a Membranous Muscle. The *Leg* is bent by *Semimembranosus*. 2. *Seminervosus*. 3. *Biceps*. 4. *Posticus Gracilis*. *Popliteus* is counted a bender. The *Leg* is extended by, 1. *Rectus*. The second and third are the *Vastus*. 4. *Cruentus*. Two Muscles pull it to inwards. 1. *Is Longus*;

on this Taylors rest, when they sit cross-leg'd. 2. *Membranosus*.

*Foot-Muscles*: The benders are, 1. *Tibialis Anticus*. 2. *Peroneus Anticus*. The Foot is extended by 1. the Twins which frame the Leg-Calf: these with *Soleus* are inserted and make the Heels great Tendon. 2. *Plantaris*, this performs the same Office with that in the Hand. 3. *Soleus*.

The Foot is moved obliquely inwardly and outwardly by, 1. *Tibialis posticus*. 2. *Peroneus posticus*.

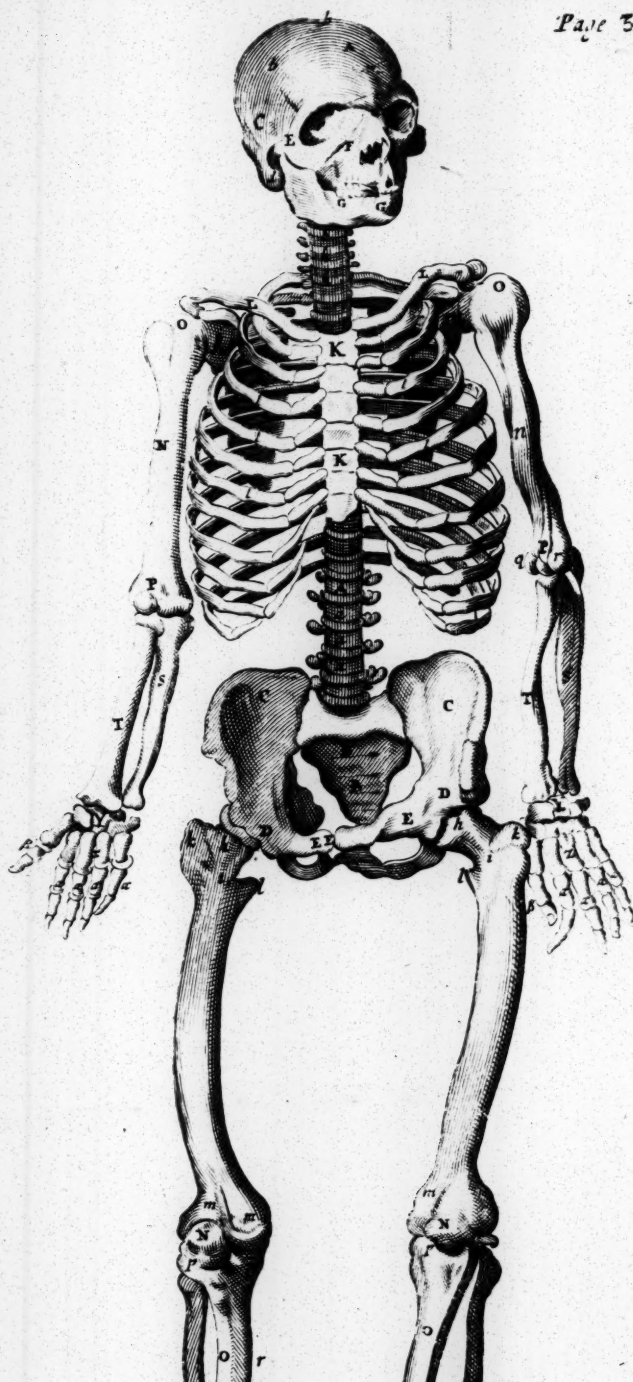
*Toe's Muscles*, their Tendons are compassed with a Ligament, as in the Wrist. They are extended by, 1. *Longus*. 2. *Pedian*. They are bowed by *Brevis & Longus*. They are drawn sideways by the *Interossean Muscles, & Lumbricales*.

*Great-Toe-Muscles*; It has one bender, one extender, two Adductors, one Abductor. In the lowest part of the Foot, called *Vesigium*, there's contained a lump of Flesh, filling up the cavity of the first joynts, to strengthen the Toes, and like a soft Cushion 'tis spread under the Tendons of other Muscles.

Here is to be annexed the *History of the Bones*, to which may be added the Cartilages, Ligaments and Tendons, if we respect either vicinity or likeness of substance.

*A Bone is a similar part, cold and dry, composed of Seed, that it might afford strength to the Body, and help its motion.* They are nourished partly by Blood from the Arteries, partly by the Marrow. Their *Figures* are various, but usually round. Some short, some long, &c. More in Children than Adults, for by years many of them so grow together as they cannot be separated. Some 246, or 304, or 360, &c. They are hard, white, mixed with a little red. All enclosed in a *periosteum*, except the Teeth, Seed, Bones, &c. Where knit together they are hollow and spongy, about the extremities covered with a Cartilage, smooth, and moistned with a fatty humor. The *Periosteum* is sensible, nor the Bones, save the Teeth; nor the Marrow, save its Tunicle. In the great Bones 'tis a reddish white, in the lesser, white. Their *Connexion is various*, partly for firmness; and this is called *Symphysis*, which is six-fold, as 1. *Sutures*, as in Bones of the Scull. 2. *Harmony*, which is by right or oblique lines, as in the Jaw. 3. *Gomphosis*, as the Teeth in the Jaw. 4. *Synchondrosis*, which is by an interposing Cartilage, as in *Os pubis* and *Sternum*. 5. *Synneurosis*, which is by the assistance of a Ligament, as the Thigh-Bone with the Hip. 6. *Syssuresis*, which is by the accession of Flesh; as in *Os Hyoides*. Or, partly for

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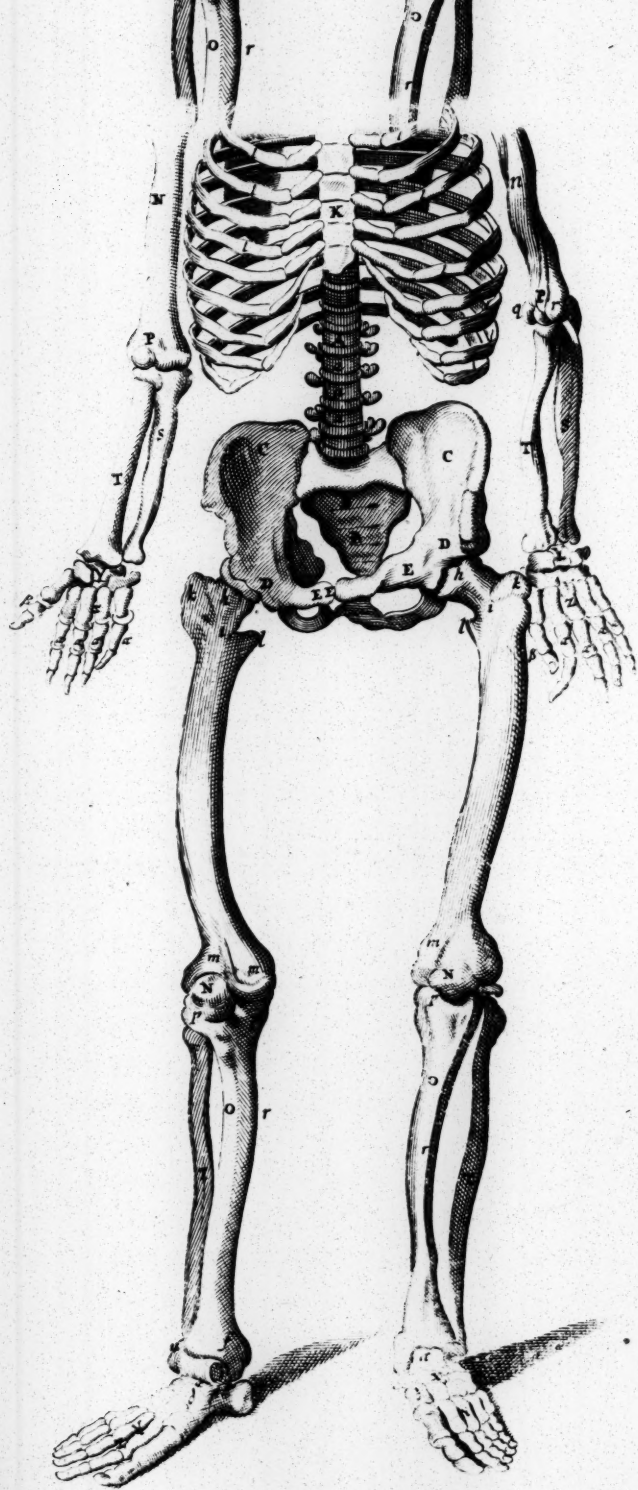
for Motion, which is called *Articulation*, which is twofold. 1. *Di-artbrofis*, a loose *Articulation*. 2. *Synartbrofis*, a stricter *Articulation*. Now both is performed by, 1. *Enartbrofis*, when the Cavity receiving the Bone is great, and the process of the Bone to be received, is also great; as the joining of the Thigh-Bone with the Hip. 2. *Artbrodia*, when the Cavity is superficial, and the process little, as in the hinder-part of the Head. 3. *Ginglymus*, when one Bone takes into its Cavity, the process of another; and contrariwise, the other Bone receives into its Cavity the process of the former, as the Shoulder-Bone, the *Ulna*, and the Thigh-Bone, with *Tibia*.

The Figure Explained.

This Table shews the Skeleton of a grown Body, that the contexture of the Bones may be seen one with another.

A.	The Bone of the Forehead.	with the Cubitus and Radius,
bb.	The Coronal Suture.	where is
C.	The Temple-Bones.	qq. The inward Knob thereof.
d.	The Teat-like production	rr. The outer Knob.
	or <i>Processus mammillaris</i> .	SS. The Cubit bone called <i>Ulna</i> .
E.	The Os jugale.	TT. The other Cubit-bone called <i>Radius</i> .
F.	The upper Jaw-bone.	nn. The Process of the <i>Ulna</i> ,
GG.	The lower Jaw-bone.	crooked backwards, which Galen
bbb.	The Vertebrae of the Neck.	calls <i>Olecranium</i> .
iiii.	The Ribs.	xx. The lesser Process of the
KK.	The Sternum or Breast-bone.	<i>Ulna</i> .
LL.	The Claviculae.	YY. The Wrist consisting of
MM.	The inner-side of each	eight little Bones.
	Shoulder-blade.	ZZ. The <i>Metacarpus</i> consisting
NN.	The Arm-bone or Os humeri.	of four Bones.
OO.	The Head thereof joining into the Shoulder.	aaa. The Finger-bones.
PP.	Its lower part articulated	ββ. The Thumb compounded of
		three Bones.

These



These following Characters do point to the lower Bones of the Skeleton.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Aaaaa.</i> The five Vertebrae of the Loins.                                      | <i>OO.</i> The Tibia right and left, in which,   |
| <i>BB.</i> The inner side of Os-Sacrum with its holes.                              | <i>pppp.</i> Shew the two upper Hollownesses.  |
| <i>CC.</i> The Cavity of Os Ilii, constituting a great part of the Pelvis or Basin. | <i>rr.</i> Shew the Spina.   |
| <i>DD.</i> The Os Coxendicis with its Acetabulum or Sawcer.                         | <i>ss.</i> The lower-Process of the Ankle-bone.  |
| <i>EE.</i> The Share-bones with their holes.  | <i>TT.</i> The Fibula or other Leg-bone so called, or the Perone.  |
| <i>F.</i> A line knitting the Share-bones by help of a Gristle.                     | <i>uu.</i> Its lower part constituting the external Ankle.   |
| <i>GG.</i> The Thigh-bone.  | <i>XX.</i> Seven Bones of the Tarsus.  |
| <i>hh.</i> The round head of the said Bone.   | <i>aa.</i> The Astragalus.   |
| <i>ii.</i> The Neck thereof.  | <i>bb.</i> The Calx, Calcaneum or Heel-bone.   |
| <i>kk.</i> The external Process of the Neck, or the great Trochanter.               | <i>dd.</i> The Os cubiforme, Die-fashioned-Bone.   |
| <i>ll.</i> The other Process or less Trochanter.                                    | <i>YY.</i> The Bones of the Metatarsus.  |
| <i>mmmm.</i> The lower heads of the Thigh-bone.                                     | <i>ZZ.</i> The bones of the Toes, of which two are reckoned to the great Toe, and to the other Toes three a piece. |
| <i>NN.</i> The Mola patella or Kneepan.   |  |

A Cartilage is not in general so hard as a Bone; yet sometimes turns to Bone. 'Tis harder than a Ligament: they vary in greatness and Figure, are void of Sense and flexible, render Articulation more pliable, and defend several parts from external injuries, it self being scarce subject to any.

A Ligament is a similar seedy dry part, destin'd to the connecting the parts, especially the Bones. Some broad and Membranous, some round and Nervy, yet both without sense; none hollow, except those of the Womb: they preserve Bones from continual Luxation.

A *Tendon* in general consists of a Nerve and Ligament mixt together ; in Figure various, are stiff and hard, have much Fat about them, very beautiful, being of a Silver-colour.

A *Membrane* is a similar seedy part, broad, soft, dilatable, white, investing the parts, and carrying sense to them. Some are thin, others thick ; some Flethy, others not ; are sensible. The true Organs of feeling. When they contain Humors, they are called *Tunicles* ; those that cover the Brain, *Meninges*. They invest the parts of the Body, defend it from injuries, keep them united, strengthen them, give them Sense, close the Mouth of the Vessels, and separate the parts. Of the Bones in particular.

1. *Of the Skull.* 'Tis softer in new-born-Children than in Men. It consists of two Tables, with Marrowy matter between. Its upper Surface is smooth, the lower rough, by reason of sundry Appendices and processes. The internal upper part is smooth and hollow, save that it hath the marks of Veins, and certain Cavities wherein the *Dura* grows. The lower is very uneven, by reason of divers protuberances. There are many holes to pass the Veins. It consists of Bones common and proper, fourteen or sixteen. 'Tis the Brains Mansion ; and through it pass the Vapors.

Its *Sutures* are either true, as, 1. *Coronal*, that called the Mold which passeth to both Temples. 2. *Lambdoidal* behind. 3. *Sagittal*, which passeth directly from the *Coronal* to the *Lambdoidal* ; though sometimes it comes to the Nose. Or false, as the two Scaly of the temporal Bones. Or common, as 1. *Frontal*. 2. *Sphænoidal*. 3. *Ethmoidal*.

The Bones themselves are, 1. Those of the Forehead, sometimes divided by the *Sagittal-Suture*. 2, 3. The Bones of the forepart of the Head, or *Bregma*. 4, 5. Temporal Bones, or *Petrosa*. 6. The *Lambdoidal*-Bone, in the hinder part of the Head. 7. *Sphænoidal*, or Wedg-like-Bone. 8. *Ethmoideal* Bone, or *Cribrosum*.

The *Jaw-Bones*, The foundation of the Face, in old people they seem one. The upper is framed of eleven Bones, on each side five, the odd-one placed in the middle. The first and second are *Os Zygomaticum* or Yoke-Bone, which makes the lower part of the Eye-Orbit ; framing with its *Apophysis* the *Os Jugale*. The third and fourth *Os Lacrymale*, frames the internal corner of the Eye, having a large Orifice descending to the Nose. The fifth and sixth *Os Maxillare*, or Jaw-Bone. The greatest of all that frames the Jaw. The seventh and eighth, *Os Nasi* the Nose Bone, which in its end

and hath five united Cartilages. Ninth and tenth *Os Palati*, or *Palate-Bone*. Eleventh, *Manch*, a peculiar Bone above the *Palate*, which supports the interstice of the *Nose*; and is joyned to it by *Harmony*.

The lower *Jaw-Bone* in Children to the seventh year consists of two, but after 'tis one. 'Tis strong, hath two processes, also holes and Cavities to pass and allow situation to Veins, Arteries, and Nerves. Whence the Teeth receive their nutriment and Sense. Those Nerves passed out are distributed to the Lips Muscles: the Teeth you have before.

2. The *Trunk-Bones*, are 1. *Claviculae*, or *Collar-Bones*; these being Spungy, are joyned to the upper process of the *Shoulder-Blade* by strong Ligaments and moveable Cartilages. 2. The *Scapulae*, or *Shoulder-Blades*. This is a broad and thin Bone, lying on the *Ribs* behind, furnished with two Ligaments, three Processes, and five Appendices: The *Sternum* or *Breast-Bone*, being distinguished in Infants by seven or eight lines, and by three or four in aged, is very spungy, and hath in its lower part a Cartilage called *Ensisformis*, or *Mucronata*. 3. The *Ribs* on each side are twelve: the seven uppermost true, joyned with a double Tubercle to the *Vertebrae*, but to the *Sternum* with a Cartilage, are hard and round. The *Barstard* are less, softer and shorter, having Cartilages about *Os Sternum*, but not touching it; they are turned upward, and so grow one to another. All (especially the true) defend the *Breast* and *Bowels* therein, and sustain the Muscles, serving respiration.

3. *Back-Bone*; This reaches from the first *Vertebra* of the Neck to the *Crupper Bone*. Its parts are named *Vertebrae*, of which there are seven in the Neck, twelve of the Back, five or six of *Os Sacrum*; they are all hollow. Those of the Neck and *Loins* incline inward, the rest somewhat outwardly. Above and below they are plain and broad, and round within: But without they have many prominences; in each of them there are both oblique, transverse and sharp; the last is called the *Spine*. They have five Appendices, and small holes to pass the Nerves; they are knit in the hinder part by *Ginglymus*, in the forepart by *Symphysis*, and by very strong Ligaments are strongly knit together. That called *Os Sacrum*, is broad and moveable; being the Basis of the Back; 'tis usually three-square; in the forepart hollow, smooth and even; behind buncy and rough. The holes in it are not in the side, but



in the hinder part and forefide, and are bigger, the Nerves being bigger. That under is *Os Coccygis*, Crow-Bill-like, framed of three or four Bones, and two Cartilages; they are closely knit, yet leffer in Women, to give way in labour. In Men it bends inward. *Os innominatum*, which fome call *Ileum* or Haunch-Bone, confifts of three, *viz.* This, *Os Pubis*, and *Ifchium*. They are joynd together by Griftles.

The first is knit to *Sacrum*. 'Tis larger in Women. *Os Pubis* the Share-Bone, is the forepart, it hath great holes. With the *Sacrum* it forms the *Pelvis*, wherein is feated the Bladder, Womb, and part of the Guts. *Os Ifchium*, or Hip-Bone, is lower and more outward, wherein is a large and deep Cavity to receive the Thigh-Bone's large Head.

4. *Bones of the Limbs.* The *Arms Bones* are, 1. Arm-Bone or *Os Brachii*; 'tis great, long, and uneven. Its Head is invefted with a Cartilage, Membranous Ligament, and four Tendons, and is joynd with the *Scapula*. In it is a particular Cavity, in which the Tendon of the Mufcle *Biceps* lies. The lower part is *Pulley*-like, and is joynd to *Cubitus* and *Radius*, where there are two Proceffes. The external leffer, covered with a Cartilage: the internal hath two Cavities. It cannot be extended beyond a direct line.

The *Cubit Bones* are two, shorter than *Brachius*. The 1. is greater and longer, called *Ulna*; hath three proceffes and hollows; its lower part is jointed with the Wrist by a Cartilage going between, and an acute Procefs. The *Radius* is more crooked; the upper part is received by the outward part of *Brachius*, the lower with the Wrist Bone. In the middle they are a little diftant one from another.

The *Hand-Bones* are of four forts. 1. The Wrist-Bones are eight namelefs; in the first years they are Cartilaginous and foft, after they become harder; they are four above, joynted with *Radius* and *Ulna*, and four beneath knit to the after-wrist's four Bones, (fome fay they are five) joynted into the Fingers.

The *Finger-Bones* are fifteen, they have no certain Names. They differ in greatnefs, the first being greateft, the fecond leffer, the third leaft. They are all thicker at the Joynts. They are Bunchy without, hollow within, the better to lay hold.

The *Bones* of the whole Leg, are 1. That of the *Thigh*, which as but one, fo 'tis the greateft of all, called *Femur*. Its external and forepart is, more Bunchy. The inner and hinder bowing.

The upper part hath three Proceſſes, the firſt greateſt. They are eaſily ſeparable in Infants. 'Tis faſtned to the *Coxendix* with a double Ligament; the lower part is joynted to the Shank. Betwixt the Head of this and *Tibia* there's a large place to paſs the Veſſels.

*Rotula* is placed upon the joynting where the Knee is encompaſſed with a Membranous Ligament. 'Tis Buckler-like, moveable, it grows to, and is faſtened by ſome Tendons of the Thigh-Muſcle, it ſtrengthens the Joynt.

*Tibia*, or the Shank, conſiſts of two Bones, the greater being on the inſide called the greater *Focile*. Its upper part hath a Proceſs, and two Cavities to receive the Thigh-Bone. Its forepart is very ſharp, called the Shin; in its lower part is a Proceſs ſticking forth, called the inner Ankle; as the proceſs of the leſſer *Focile* is called the outer.

*Fibula*, the leſſer *Focile*: it is ſmaller in the upper part. Its Head touches not the Knee. They are a little diſtant one from another, but are tyed together with a Ligament.

The Feet-Bones are, 1. Thoſe of *Tarſus*, which are ſeven, (others ſay four) The firſt *Talus*, placed beneath the Shank-Bone as a Baſis; 'tis joynted with the Appendix of *Tibia* on its ſides, it receives the Ankle-Bone and the top of *Os Calcis*. 2. *Calx* the Heel-Bone, the greateſt and thickeſt of the Foot-Bones. Into this is inſerted the greateſt Tendon, framed of the Tendons of the three Foot-Muſcles; its lower part is ſomewhat broad. In its upper part is a large Head, going into that ſhallow Cavity, receiving the top of *Talus*; 'tis alſo joynted to *Cubiformis*. 3. *Navicularis*, being Boat-like: 'tis knit to the *Talus*, and the three hindermoſt Bones. 4. *Cuboides*, or *Os Teſſerae*, Die-like. 'Tis larger than the reſt, ſet before the Heel-Bone, and joynted to it. With its other ſide 'tis joynted to the fourth and fifth of the Foot. The other three are called *Cubiformes*, Die-like; and are joynted to the Boat-like-Bone.

The Bones of the *Metatarſus* are five, knit to the Bones of *Tarſus*.

The Toe-Bones are fourteen, the great Toe having but two: the internal junctures are ſhorter than thoſe in the Hand; only thoſe of the great Toe are thicker than thoſe of the Thumb; otherwiſe they answer thoſe of the Fingers; as alſo do their Ligaments: but under the Soal of the Foot, the Skin and Fat removed, there's a

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Ligament broad and strong, from the lower Bone of the Heel. Here, as also in the Hand, are observed the *Ossa Sesamoides*, which are always placed between the full-grown Joynts, partly that they may strengthen the Joynts, and partly that they may defend the tender Joynts; they are round and a little flat; less in the Foot than in the Hand, unless that of the great Toe. Usually they are in each Hand and Foot twelve; yet their number is uncertain, never any in Children. Two also are found in the Ham, about the beginning of the two first Muscles; they are found in the Wrist, after-wrist, *Tarsus*, and *Metatarsus*; they defend the Tendons, and fill up empty places. These things performed by these Seed-Bones, the Hand doth thereby lay firmer, and faster hold, and the Feet stand more firmly, and go better in rough ground.

To conclude, the Bones are, 1. A stay to the Body. 2. Together with the Flesh, give it its shape. 3. Help Motion; and 4. Defend several parts.

That the Bones may be well known, *Skeletons* are needful. Those whose Bones are fixed with their proper Ligaments, Cartilages, and Tendons, are better than those knit together with Wires. Yet Bones loose are more useful than those wired together.

To prepare the Bones for either, take the Bones one from another; cleanse the Flesh off; after cast them into a large Kettle or Caldron, (except the Breast-Bone, *Os Hyoides* & *Coccyx*) which fill with scalding-Water to cover them, boyling them four or five hours; keeping them all covered all over, ever and anon taking off the Scum and Fat. The more large Bones, that are full of Marrow, make holes in their Heads with an Awl; throw away the first Water, and boyl them in another Water, for the drawing out of all the Marrow; then take them out whilst the Water is hot, and scrape and cleanse them with a small Knife; only beware you scrape not off the *Epiphysis* and Gristles. After put them into boyling Water for an hour, after that into cold Water; and take them out, wiping and rubbing them well with a coarse-Cloth. The Bones thus prepared, either lay them in the open Air for two or three Months to grow white; or put them in a Wooden Case, bored full of holes, and lay them under a Mill-stream for ten or twelve days.

*Thus prepared and dried*, either put them in a Chest (these serve best for Instruction) Or fasten them together with Wire (which depends on the industry of the Artift, or by the imitation of another Skeleton) and so placed in a Case, which is more for *Ostentation*; both would do well.

But for further and fuller instruction in Anatomy, read over an excellent Epitome done by a worthy Fellow of the College of the Physicians at *London*, in which you have comprehended the most of what's now in all Modern Anatomists.

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Institu-

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# Institutions.

**M**EDICINE is an Art ( some say a Science ) removing Diseases. Its subject is Man's Body, as considered by Physicians : otherwise all things living are its object. Its end is Sanity. In it there are five parts. *Physiologia*, &c. as after.

## PART I.

### PHYSIOLOGIA.

#### SECT. I.

##### *Elements.*

**P**HYSGIOLOGIA is the knowledge of the Body; fram'd of Elements, Temperaments, Parts, Faculties and Functions, call'd things natural. *Elements* are the first of things natural, needful to be known : yet not absolutely, as little conducibile to Medicine. They are *said by some* to be simple bodies, not dividable into contrary parts. *By other*, simple bodies, out of which all others are compounded, and into which at last they are resolv'd. They are *by some* call'd Earth, Water, Fire, Air. *By Galen* rather, Hot, Cold, Moist, Dry. *Others* leave out Air, and add Salt, Acid, volatile Spirit and Oyl. And so for four make seven, and say, Water and Acid are cold and moist, Earth cold and dry, Oyl hot and dense, volatile Spirits hot and moist. The first, the old way, have their

*first*



*first and second Qualities.* The first being either active, as Heat and Cold; or passive, as Moist and Dry; yet the last may be said to be less active: being Humidity acts on Siccity, &c. They are found together as far as they can comply; as Fire is hot and dry; Water cold and moist; Earth cold and dry; and Air hot and moist. The second Qualities are Rarity, Density, Gravity, Levity, Hardness, Softness, Thinness, Crassity, &c.

## SECT. II.

*Temperaments*

ARE said by some to be the rule of particles framing contrary Qualities. By others, a proportion of the four principal Qualities, resulting from the mixtion of the Elements, for the due performance of operation. The first Qualities are laid as the Basis of the Proportion; and on these the Actions essentially depend. The Simple and Compound being each four, you have in the former Section. To which is added a ninth, call'd *Eucrasia*. They differ according to Parts, Sex, Ages and times. By reason of Parts 'tis threefold, 1. *Simple*, when one only contrary Quality exceeds. Hence hot, moist, &c. 2. *Compound*; Hence hot and moist, cold and dry, &c. 3. *Moderate*; and that is either according to *Weight*, in which there's no excess at all in the Qualities, found in the skin of the palm of the Hand especially, if destitute of hardness. Or, according to *Justice*, in which there's a certain inequality of the Qualities; but yet such as is requisite for the peculiar actions. As to Sex, Males are more hot than Females, as appears in the pulse in the last, being lesser and slower; strength and wit being less, and less quick. By reason of Age, as in *Childhood*, lasting till the fourteenth year; under which is *Infancy*, lasting till seven; in this predominates more serous Flegm, manifested by little heat and motion. *Manhood*, to forty eight, which hath under it *Youth*, to thirty five, *Adolescence*, to twenty five. In this Bile appears, shew'd from heat, increase of strength, and things begetting Bile. *Old Age*, divided into *Aged*, to sixty; and *decrepit*, to lives end. In it is viscid Flegm, which manifests it self from more slow motion of the Body, and dull Wit. As to the Time of the Year, *Winter* is cold and dry; *Summer* hot and dry; *Autumn*, cold and moist; *Spring*, hot and moist.

## SECT.

## SECT. III.

*Parts.*

**A** Part is that which makes to the compleating of the whole. They are, I. *Containing*; which are firm, containing somewhat. II. *Contained*; which are mov'd from place to place. III. *Impelling*; which are the Humors, and the Spirits. The first are either *Similar*, i. e. when every particle thereof is the same with the whole, if Anatomically divided; and these are either exactly similar, which cannot be divided into contrary parts; or, so to sense: which though at first sight they seem to be similar; yet being exactly pry'd into, are *dissimilar*, as *Arteries*, *Muscles*. Now unto the framing of these is required, as a good, so a perfect unity. Or *Dissimilar*, i. e. those which have unlike particles, and are call'd *organical*; when they perform their perfect actions, as Ears, Eyes, &c. To the good constitution whereof are required, 1. *Conformation*. 2. *Magnitude*. 3. *Number*. 4. *Site*. 5. *Union*. To Conformation is required, 1. *Figure*; 2. *Passages*; 3. *Superficies*. Of Parts, see more in *Anatomy*.

## SECT. IV.

*Humors.*

**H**umors are parts of the Body, fluid and moist; observable to the sight and touch. They are, I. *Natural*, which are either excrementitious or not. The first are either *profitable*, as Milk and Seed: or *unprofitable*, as *Menses* and *Urine*. Those not excrementitious, are Blood and Chyle, and the humors thence begot; as Spittle, Bile, Pancreatick Juice, and *Lympha*. II. *Preternatural* Humors, of which see *Pathologia*. The Blood is an Heterogeneous Mass contain'd in the Veins and Arteries, red and sweet-tasted. The oleous part thereof serves to preserve the vital Fire in us, conducts the same to the various parts, produces various humors in the Body, and lastly for nutrition and increase. Chyle is the profitable part of what is taken, being separated from *Feces*, is endued with a white colour, serving to restore the wasted blood. Of both which, see more in *Anatomy*. Spittle is an Humor tasteless and

and frothy, spread into the Mouth by the Glandules; fram'd from a volatile Spirit, fixtial Salt, acid, oleous and watery, and serves for chewing, taste, and fermentation. *Bile* is an Humor yellow and bitter, fram'd of much volatile Salt, a little Water, and Oyl; and serves, 1. To stir up Effervescency, as in the thin Guts, so in the Heart. 2. To sanguifie. 3. To separate the fermented Aliments. 4. To cast out the *Fæces* of the Belly. *Pancreatick juice* is an Humor acid, aqueous, fram'd of much Water, temperate volatile Spirits; it serves to stir up Hunger, to produce Effervescency of the Aliments, and gently coagulate the Blood. *Lympha* is a Liquor sub-acid, aqueous and clear; prepared in the heap of the Glandules; serves to convey the Chyle through the Breast-passages to the Heart, and to stir up also effervescency in the same. *Urine*, see *Semiotica*. Seed is an humor spirituous, white, thickish, elaborated in the Stones from the best Blood; serving to propagate the species. *Milk* is a humor, sweet, of a blewish white, moderate consistence, begot in the Paps; and serves for nourishment of the Infant. *Menstrual Blood* is a humor abounding with Blood, which is wont to be cast out from the Womb every month, from the age of 12 or 14, till 50 or 55: usually in those young in the new-Moon, in aged at the full: when it comes in Child-bearing and after, 'tis call'd *Loches*.

## SECT. V.

*Spirits.*

**A** Spirit is a Body most thin, subtil, invisible and moveable. It doth not give the insite, because 'tis impossible they should come from one and the same cause, acting in the same manner; being they often produce contrary functions. Some make three, viz. *Natural, Vital, and Animal*. Others only two, which are the two last, the Natural being swallowed up in the Vital. Others say only the Animal, separated from the Blood in the Brain; serving for motion both of Soul and Body; as also the Senses, as well Internal as External, and to alter the humors. The *Infixe Spirit*, call'd also the innate heat: 'tis spirituous, adheres in our Bodies. 'Tis from the sulphurous part of the Seed; 'tis *Efficient*, 'tis the innate heat of the Parents: 'tis moderately hot, and moderately humid and dry, most thin, and quick; of an *Alkapharmick* vertue:

its

its residence being in the Heart, which perpetually restores that in the rest of the parts, which otherwise could not continue. It preserves Native heat, and helps Concoction. The *Native heat* is a quality proper and familiar to all living Creatures, by help of which they live and act.

## S E C T. VI.

*Faculties and Functions.*

**A** *Faculty* is that disposition of the Body, by which it may be acted, *i. e.* the power of exercising action; not that we do, but may do. The division of the Faculties are unprofitable, because 'tis but one power, although there be various actions. It with the Functions depends upon the Soul, which is the Substantial Form of a living Body; by which we enjoy life, sense, nutrition, understanding, and local motion. A *Function* is, some say, the exercise of a Faculty; by others 'tis an active motion, or the effect of a Faculty in any part of the Body. They are double; which serve, 1. To the conserving of the *Individuum*. 2. To the propagating of the *Species*. Those which respect the first, are either *Natural* or *Animal*. The *Natural* are those which subserve to the various changes of things taken; and they are so call'd, in that in them there is a fitness with Nature, that they always act after the same manner. The *Animal* consists in the knowledge of things, and the various motions of the Soul and Body. Amongst the *Natural* occurs, I. *Thirst*, which is an appetite of things potable, which ariseth from a defect of humidity; which is stirred up, 1. from all Salts, 2. Acids, 3. Heat, wasting the Humidities. II. *Hunger*; which is a fit desire of things eatable, coming from the biting of the Stomach stirred up from an acid halitus, arising as from the fermentation of the rest of the Aliments, so also from the effervescency of the Guts, which is proved from things helpful and hurtful. III. *Chewing*, which requires, 1. the Teeth; 2. the Tongue; 3. the Spittle, to mix with the Aliments for the more easie swallowing and fermentation. IV. *Swallowing* is a detruing of what's taken, through the gullet into the stomach, made partly by the Tongue, and partly by the peristaltick motion of the gullet: that motion being by the contraction of the *Annular Fibres*, from the Animal Spirits. V. *Fermentation*, is the altering of things taken into Chyle, after which it is orderly put out from the

stomach into the Guts, where is made a separation of the more profitable parts from the unprofitable. Which Fermentation happens especially from the spittle, drink, and vital fire. The Spittle from its saltness, acidity, and volatile spirit attenuates; the Drink dilutes, and the Fire rarefies. After the Chyle arrives in the Guts, it is there mix'd with the Bile and Pancreatick Juice, on which there follows the separation of the Chyle from the *feces* of the Belly, the last being further put, at length, are cast out by *anus*: but how the Chyle is conveyed and made Blood, &c. See Anatomy. VI. *Nutrition*, is that Function, the work whereof is primarily to restore what's wasted in the parts. The cause of which wasting is the perpetual action of the Vital Fire in every part, as Fire doth Oyl. The matter of Nutrition is various particles of Blood, severally sent forth to those parts most fit. VII. *Augmentation*, is the extension of the parts, to their fit magnitude: which in the Womb from the space, and want of time, cannot be obtained. The Blood as well for Nutrition as Secretion is circulated, of which see Anatomy.

## SECT. VII.

*Of the Animal Functions.*

**T**HESE *Functions* may be put under four Heads, *viz.* the Internal and External Senses, and the Motion of the Soul and Body. The External Senses are five, the affections of which are sleeping and waking. The Internal are three, Imagination, Wit, Judgment; the store-house of which is the Memory. The motions of the Soul are reduced into 1. Love and Hatred. 2. Joy and Sadness. 3. Hope and Despair. 4. Anger and Fear. 5. Cruelty and Mercy. 6. Thankfulness and Envy. 7. Commiseration and Insultation, or in general, Pleasure and Pain. The Motion of the Body is Voluntary or Involuntary. We begin with the External Senses. 1. The *Sight*, is a discerning and knowing by the benefit of the Eyes the *species* of visible things, to which is required an Object, Medium, Organ and Light. 2. *Hearing*, is that, that by the benefit of the Ears sounds are received; to this is required an Organ, Medium, and Object. 3. *Smell*, is by the benefit of the Nose receiving smells, to which belongs an Organ, Object, Medium. 4. *Taste*, is that by the benefit of the Tongue tastes are perceived; to this is required, Object, Organ, Medium. 5. *Touch*, perceives



perceives the tactile Qualities by means of the Membranes: and 'tis Touch simply so call'd, by which hard is distinguished from soft; or called a Sense of heat, perceiving cold from heat. So that to this double Sense two things are required. 1. The Object, as hard, soft, hot, cold. 2. The Organ, as the Membranes. The affections of the External Senses are, 1. *Sleep*, which is a cessation of the External Senses; happening for the better restoring of the waste of the Animal Spirits; 2. *Watching* is the operation of the External Senses. *The Internal Senses* are, 1. *Imagination* or *Fancy*, which is that action of the Soul, by which the *species* of every object, offered to the External Senses, is made perceptible and distinctly discerned: here is required the Memory to receive the objects of the Soul. 2. *Wit*; 'tis the work of the mind, by which work we know the fitness and diversity of things; or it is the rational Function of the Wit, used in the investigation and finding out the reason of things. The first is the Medium, these the end. 3. *Judgment*, is the Function of the mind, by Wit and reasoning, discerning things good and solid. 4. *The memory*, is the store-house of the Internal Senses; by the work whereof we receive, firmly retain, and by which we faithfully and fitly keep things, as Wax the Seal. *The Motions* of the Soul are these. 1. *Voluntary Motion* is that Function, by the help whereof, by the Muscles, the Member is Voluntarily mov'd. 2. *Involuntary Motion* is a Function, by help whereof are moved the cavities and passages, and both are done by the Animal Spirits. But all these are so exactly declared in *Natural Philosophy*, that they need not be enlarged on here.

## SECT. VIII.

*Functions serving Propagation.*

GENERATION is a Function by help whereof a Man is perpetuated in kind, when the *Individuum* is not to be had: for no *Individuum* endures perpetually. To this is required 1. *the Generation* of the Seed, which is a Function by help whereof, from the Animal Spirits with the best part of the Blood gathered together, is Seed produced in the Stones and *Epididymides*. The Seed is generated from the Spirits and Blood; because nothing else but the Spirit and Blood is carried to the Stones, or other parts of Generation: hence sometimes in too much coition, Blood flows out in place of Seed: And because one ounce of Seed cast

out, debilitates more, especially in those weak, than the effusion of twelve ounces of Blood. 2. *The Erection of the Yard.* 3. *Pouring out the Semen into the Womb.* 4. *Its Retention.* 5. *The Forming of the Birth;* to which besides the *semen* concurs the Menstrual Blood; as also to its *Nutrition.* In the first days 'tis no bigger than a Bee. *Conception* is then said to be, when the Seeds of both Sexes are coupled and cherished in the cavity of the Womb, and its formative faculty is become actual. The first rudiments of the spermatick part, begin to appear the 7<sup>th</sup> day. In 30 days Males are completed, in 40, Females. The carnosus part in Males the 3<sup>d</sup> month, in Females the 4<sup>th</sup>; which do then begin to move. 6<sup>thly</sup>, *Its fit time of bearing* which is various, as 7, 9, 10, 11, months, sometimes 8, some say longer than the longest of these. After which times 7<sup>thly</sup>, *is the bringing forth* thereof, and sucking which is when perfected in the Womb. Those born in the 8<sup>th</sup> month do not live; the cause of which by some is referred to the ill influence of the Stars: others from its fruitless endeavour in the 7<sup>th</sup> month, which not performed, though after performed in the 8<sup>th</sup>, it expires.

## PART II.

### *P*ATHOLOGIA.

#### SECT. I.

##### *Of a Disease, &c.*

*P*ATHOLOGIA, is that part of Physick, that's exercised about things preternatural, which are all those things which hurt the Body. As, 1. a *Disease*, which is a preternatural constitution or hurt of the Functions. 2. *Its Cause*, which is every thing which produceth a Disease. 3. *Symptoms*, which is an effect following a Disease inconvenient to the Body. *Diseases* have several differences. The more general are either essential, derived from the essence of a Disease it self; or from those things, without

out which the Disease can neither be, nor be thought to be. And these are, 1. The part affected. 2. The condition according to which 'tis made. Now these are threefold, *i. e.* Similar, Organick, and Solution of unity. A Similar Disease is an intemperancy, or an unfit disposition in one or more of the Qualities; this either attends one Quality, as hot; cold; moist; dry; or more, call'd compound, which is of two Qualities, as hot and dry, hot and moist, &c. But these last are rather *per accidens*. These in excess hurting the actions are *morbois*. There are also unfit dispositions in the second Qualities, as in softness, hardness, smoothness, &c. which *Fernelius* doth refer to the matter of Diseases. So to the 3<sup>d</sup> Quality there's an unfitness in the Smell, Taste, &c. As when the Tongue tastes not well, the Eye sees not well. Further, there are Diseases of the occult qualities which are Venomous and *Alexipharmick*. A Disease is Organick, when an Organick part is so affected, as that thereby the action is hurt. This is, I. Of *Conformation*, *i. e.* when 'tis so vitiated that the Function is hurt. This is threefold. 1. Of *Figure*, when the Natural Figure of the part is so vitiated, that its action is hurt: which happens when that which should be straight, is crooked; or when that which is plain, is made round, as in *Gibbosities*. 2. Of *Passages*, which is either in Number, or in Quantity; and both, either in excess, or defect. A Disease of the Passages is, when the part by which any thing is carried from place to place, is vitiated: so that thence the action is hurt, as in the Nerves obstructed. A Disease of the Passages of Number in *excess* is, when more P. N. Passages display themselves, so as the action is hurt; *e. g.* when the Bile-Passage is not only inserted into the small Gut, but into the stomach: thence the Bile spreading it self, hinders Fermentation or Retention. In *Defect* of Number, when there are preternaturally fewer Passages than should be, and so the Function is hurt, as in the defect of the Vessels. Diseases of the Passages *exceeding* in Quantity are when they are dilated, and the Function hurt, and this is, 1. by *Anastomosis*, when the mouths of the Vessels are too much dilated and open'd. 2. *Diæresis*, when the Vessels are either broken or eroded. 3. *Diapedesis*, when the coats of the Vessels are so rarified, as that the humor flows forth. Diseases of the Passages in *Defect* in quantity, is when they are so straitned, as that the Function is hurt. And this is, 1. By *Obstruction*, *i. e.* when made narrow, by Flegm, Concrete Blood, or Stones. 2. *Constipation*, which is a narrowing of

of the Passages by Flesh there bred, or Tumors therein. 3. *Compression*, when pressed together by external things. 4. *Coalescency*, when made narrow by any Ulcer, Excoriation or Erosion. 5. *Subsidence*, when the sides of the Vessels fall together as if they winked.

3. *Of Cavity*, is when the part, which is now and then us'd to contain something, is so vitiated, as that the Function is hurt. These are either in quantity encreased, or diminished; for they scarce or never offend in number. Diseases of Cavity encreased, is when the Cavity is so dilated, that the Function is hurt: as in a Tympany, from which is hurt expulsion of the Stomach and Guts from extension. Diseases there diminished in quantity, are when the Cavities are so straitned that their Function is hurt; and are so many, as there are Diseases of the Passages deficient in quantity.

4. *Diseases of Superficies*, is when the Superficies of the Part is vitiated, and so the Function is hurt; and 'tis fourfold, 1. *Austerity and Levity*, i. e. when the Parts naturally rough, become smooth, as the Gut in the Lientery, &c. and so on the contrary; as in Hoariness the Wind-pipe is rougher. 2. *Softness and Hardness*. 3. *Rarity and Density*. 4. *Colour*.

II. *Diseases of Number* are, when the number of the Parts are so vitiated, that the Action is hurt; and 'tis either in excess or defect. III. *Diseases of Magnitude* are, when the greatness of the Part is vitiated, so that the Action is hurt: and 'tis either by more encrease, as in Tumors, &c. or diminished, as in Atrophy. IV. *Diseases in site and connexion*. The first is, when the part so declines from its site, that the Action is hurt, as in Dislocations, &c. The second is double, as when that joyn'd is disjoyn'd; as in the ruption or laxity of the Ligaments. So in *Procidencia Uteri*, &c. or when that disjoyn'd is joyn'd, as the Eye-lids, &c. cleaving together. V. *Diseases of Solution of Unity*, as well in the similar, as organick parts, are, when that which is one and contiguous, is dissolved. These differ, 1. from the part affected. 2. The cause by which they are divided; which is, 1. Cutting. If in the soft parts, 'tis call'd a Wound: 2. Pricking, call'd a Puncture. 3. Eroding, an Ulcer. 4. Beating, a Bruise. 5. Breaking by stretching, a Rupture. But when the hard parts are divided by a cause, cutting or bruising transversely, 'tis call'd a Fracture: If according to length, a Fissure: If from eroding, it is divided into many particles, 'tis call'd *Caries*.

SECT. II.  
Of Accidental Diseases.

**A**ccidental differences of Diseases are taken from those things which follow the *essence* thereof; or those without which the Disease cannot be thought to be: And these have their Differences; 1. As to *Number*; so they are one, or many. 2. *Magnitude*; as great, and small, from the Disease, its Burden, and Part affected. 3. From the *Subject*: so 'tis either external, or internal, general or particular; in Men, or in Women, Childhood, Youth, or Age. 4. *Duration*. Hence they are short, long, continual, intermitting. 5. From the *Cause*. Hence simple, or true, which arises from one Humor; or spurious, which is from many. 6. From the *Original Causes*. (1.) *Idiopathick*, the Cause whereof is generated where the Disease is. (2.) *Sympathetick*, the Cause whereof is generated in another place than where the Disease is. (3.) *Hereditary*, the Cause whereof consists in the Parents seed. (4.) *Congenite*, the Cause whereof was in the Womb. 7. From the *Event*. So they are, (1.) *Safe*, in which there's no danger. (2.) *Doubtful*, which hovers in a doubtful Event: sometimes tending to Death, sometimes to Health. (3.) *Deadly*, which brings forth assured Destruction. 8. From the *Time of the Year*; so they are Vernal, Hyemal, &c. 9. From the *Place*. As (1.) *Endemical*: such as are always familiar to some Regions, as *Struma's* amongst the *Spaniards*, &c. (2.) *Epidemical*, which rages in any Region amongst the popularity, being caused by the Air alone infected; not by means of the place, but rather by malign influence of superior Bodies. (3.) *Sporadick*, when various Diseases infect a Region, sometimes here, and sometimes there. 10. Some Diseases are *contagious*, some not. Some *malign*, which suddenly cast down strength; or *benign*, which gently inflict. Some *acute*, which extend not beyond twenty days; others *peracute*, ending the seventh. Sometimes they extend not beyond the fourth day, and these in their course end with danger. Some acute by *decidence*, reaching the fortieth day; and after 'tis arrived at that, 'tis call'd *long*, or *chronick*. The *Times of Diseases* are either *Universal*, including the whole course of a Disease; or *Particular*, circumscrib'd by the period of one fit: and the times of both are, 1. *The beginning*; when the



the Disease begins, and is constant to the same Distemper with which it was at first produced, without any notable excess of increase. 2. *Augmentation*, when the Symptoms increase. 3. *State*, when they neither increase nor decrease. 4. *Declination*, when Symptoms are eased. These times are only in Salutary Diseases; those deadly having neither State nor Declination.

## S E C T. III.

*Of the Causes of Diseases.*

**T**He *Causes of Diseases* are all those things which produce them. And they are either *Proximate*, betwixt which and the Disease no other Cause occurs; this must be in all Diseases. Or *Remote*, between which and the Disease comes another Cause, which is not in all Diseases. This latter is either internal (call'd the *Antecedent*) - consisting in the humors which have their being in the Body, which though at present they act not, yet they may generate a Disease. Or external, (call'd *Procatartick*) which consists in things plac'd without us. Of which some are inevitable, as things Non-natural; others evitable, or fortuitously afflicting our Body, as Blows, &c. The *Proximate* cause is conjunct, which being there, the Disease remains: if removed, the Disease is taken away. The *Remote* inward Causes, are Humors offending in quantity, quality, motion and place. If in quantity, they frame a *Plethora*; & *Cacoehymia*, if together they offend in quality. *Plethora* is either *ad vasa*, when the Vessels cannot contain it without trouble; which is from the too much Rarefaction of the Blood: or *ad vires*, where there's more Blood than strength can bear; or where both are mixt, in which strength is debilitated, and vessels distended. *Plethora* is from a material cause, i. e. the use of Aliments full of Juice, and easily fermented. The efficient cause being Health, and the use of things non-natural. *Cacoehymia* is made from abundance of Humors offending in quality: but *Cachexia* is from plenty of viscid humors. Humors offending in quality, are *Bile*, *Pancreatick Juice*, *Flegm*, *Spittle*, and *Lympha*. Others say, *Bile*, *Flegm*, *Melancholy*, and *Blood*. Others the two first and last, and *Atrabile*, *Serum*, which is not preternatural, unless mixed with other things, and Wind, which is supposed to be found in all the humors, especially in puerious and vitelline Bile. *Bile* offends, I. In *Acrimony*, which

is either from Salt things taken, hot Air, too much motion of the Body or Mind; too much Watching, binding of the Belly, Sweat, or Excretion, as too much of Urin, *Semen* or Milk. II. It offends too much in *Oleousness*, from taking such-like things. III. In *Thicknes*, from a viscid humor alone, or when 'tis mixt with Austerousness, whence not seldom it concretes into a stone. IV. From *Aqueousness*, which is from humid Air, and taking like things. V. *When coagulated* into a substance very like yolks of Eggs, which is made from more acid humors, which appears by pouring Spirit of Vitriol upon Bile; this is call'd Vitelline. VI. *When porraceous*, Leek-coloured, as also so in taste: made from effervescency with the more acid Pancreatick Juice. VII. *Æruginous*, Verdigrease coloured, made with the said Juice, yet more acid and hot. VIII. *'Tis oft burnt*, and so like Woad: Such is made from the Pancreatick Juice and Bile, from its very sharpness, which is worst. The Pancreatick Juice offends, 1. In *Acidity*, which ariseth from the great Acidity in the Blood, cold Air, grief of Mind, too much Watching; from its stagnation in the side-passages of the *Pancreas*; or lastly, from acid Aliments. 2. *Austerousness*, arising from like Aliments, outward Grief, sudden Fear. *Lympha* doth not only offend in the same with the Pancreatick Juice, but also in Aquosity, arising from like Aliments, cold and moist Air; from Viscidity, and from Causes increasing Flegm. It may also offend in saltness, caused from like Aliments, and hot Air. *Flegm* offends in Viscidity, from taking like things, moist and cold Air, a life of Care and Idleness, and too much Sleep. In *Acidity*, from the mixture of that which is acid, call'd Glas. *Salt*, from more salt ferosities. *Spittle* offends in toughness, aqueousness, saltness and acidity, from the said Causes. *Wind* from a matter viscid, sharpt, salt and oleous; as appears from things helping and hurting. *Halitus* are from acid and salt Heats; and are various, according to the diversity of Agents and Patients. *Humors* offend in motion, 1. By its increase, which heats the Body; 2. By diminution; 3. Abolition; 4. Depravation. In place; as Blood extravasated.

SECT. IV.

Of Things Non-natural.

THE *Procacitick* Causes inevitable are the six things non-natural: As 1. *Air*, which we cannot want for a moment. It chiefly alters

alters our Body as well by inspiration, as by incompassing of us. It may offend in its hotness in heating our Bodies, dissolving the Humors, melts, attenuates, increases Bile, inflames the Spirits, and so begets hot Diseases. In its dryness it dries our Bodies; and being joyn'd with heat, burns them. In moistness it moistens our Bodies, heaps up superfluous moisture, drives out the natural heat, generates crude distillations, especially joyn'd with cold. In coldness it cooleth, condenseth, closes the pores, thickens the humors. If malign, it procures like Diseases in us, as malign and Pestilent Fevers. Its too much motion may also cause alteration of our Bodies, according to the qualities of the Air, but more violent.

2. *Meats and Drinks* offend in quantity, as if too much thereof be taken into the stomach, it causes Crudities, the occasion of many Diseases, especially in impure Bodies. In Quality; and then they are chang'd into humors and distempers of like quality. In the manner of taking: for if taken whilst that in the stomach is not concocted, they may procure Diseases; as also the variety of them being taken.

3. *Rest and Motion* offends in excess; So also 4. *Sleeping and Waking*: Too much of the first hinders the natural evacuations and excrements, dulls the heat of the Body, and occasions cold Diseases, especially Catarrhs. Too much of the second dissipates the Spirits, and consumes the whole Body, &c.

5. *Excretion and Retention* offend in quality and quantity: for if those humors that are profitable are sent forth unfitly, it debilitates and wastes the Body; but if retain'd, Diseases are caused that are like them.

6. *Passions of the Mind* may offend in their excess and defect. Preternatural things procure Diseases; as Water in the Brain stirs up Apoplexy; Toothing, Epilepsie; Stone in the Bladder, the Colick.

## SECT. V.

### Of Symptoms.

**A** *Symptom* is an effect of a Disease, inconvenient unto the Body; which are, 1. Action hurt. 2. Fault of Excretions and Retentions. 3. Quality changed. The *Action* is hurt when abolish'd, diminished, increased, or deprav'd. Amongst the natural Actions hurt, happens, 1. *Hunger*: the hurt whereof is, 1. *Anorexia*; or, Appetite dejected. 2. *Dysorexia*; or, Appetite lessened. 3. *Bulimia*; or, Dog-appetite. 4. *Pica*; or, Appetite deprav'd, in Women call'd Longing. *Fermentation* is hurt, when increased, diminished, abolished, deprav'd with nidorous and acid Crudities. The *expulsion*

tion of the Stomach, with its hurt retention, is increas'd in Lientery; deprav'd in Vomiting. The Excretion of the Guts is hurt when deprav'd in Cholera, or Illiac Passion: Increased in Lientery, and in Caliac affects; Diarrhæa biliosa, Pituitosa, or Serosa, in Diarrhæa pingui, Dysentery & Tenesmus. The motion of the Chyle through the Lactéal Veins is abolished, those Veins being obstructed. Hence a Dropsie Ascites. I. Respiration is hurt in Dyspnæa, the Species whereof are, 1. Anbelatio, 2. Orthopnæa, 3. Asthma, 4. Incubus, 5. Suffocatio Hypochondr. II. In Hiccough; III. Sneezing; IV. In Cough: which is either dry or moist. If Blood be cast out, 'tis call'd Hæmoptoe. The motion of the Heart is hurt, 1. In Feavers; 2. In Beating; 3. In Fainting; 4. In Swooning. Nutrition is hurt, either in the whole Body; as, I. In Tabes; II. In Leanness; III. In Phtisis; IV. In Marasmus; or, in particular, as in Atrophy in any part. The excretion of Urine is hurt, 1. When abolished; as in Ischuria. 2. Deprav'd, in Strangury. 3. Lessen'd, in Dysuria. 4. When increased, as in Diabetes. Amongst the Hurts of the Animal Faculties occurs, I. Pain; which varies according to the variety of Causes. II. Sight, which is hurt, as 1. in Cataracts, 2. in Ag'd, 3. in Myopia, 4. in Blindness, 5. in Scotomia, 6. in Amphibia, 7. in Myobia. Hearing is hurt, 1. in deafness, 2. in dull hearing, 3. in noise. Touch is hurt, 1. in Necrosis, 2. in Itch, 3. in Scabs. Sleep is hurt, 1. in Coma, 2. in Lethargy, 3. in Carus, 4. in Apoplexy, 5. in walking in sleep. Internal Senses are hurt, 1. in Delirium; 2. in Frenzy; 3. Parapneitis; 4. in Melancholy; 5. in Madness; 6. in Lycanthropia; 7. in Hydrophobia. Voluntary motion is hurt, I. in Palsie, which is either Hemiplegia, or Paraplegia, or particular Palsie. II. in Lassitude. III. in Tremor. IV. in Cramp; which is either universal, as 1. Emprosthotonos, 2. Opisthotonos, 3. Tetanos: or particular: as 1. Spasmus cynicus; 2. Spasmus trismus; 3. Spasmus Strabismus; 4. in convulsive motion; 5. in yawning; 6. in roaming. As a close to this which might have been its introduction; There's 1. a Symptom of a Disease, which immediately follows a Disease, no other affect contrary to Nature coming between: as when an ill concoction follows a distemper of the Stomach. 2. A Sympt. of a Cause, when the Action is hurt, although the Faculty and Organ be well; the Faculty being hindered by an external fault: as when the Liver, though sound, cannot sanguify; or the Heart, by reason of vicious Chyle. 3. The Symptom of a Symptom is that which follows another preceding Symptom, no other affect contrary to Nature coming between. But the former distinction may serve, as Action hurt, &c.

## PART III.

### SEMEIOTICA.

#### SECT. I

#### *Diagnostick Signs.*

**S**EMEIOTICA is that part of Physick in which is handled the method of knowing as well the present, as the future estate of Man. A Sign is any evident thing that lays open a hidden matter; or 'tis the manifestation of some thing hidden; or every thing that shews any of those things, which are in the method of healing, and can demonstrate them, and make them manifest. We begin with *Diagnosticks*, which shew the present state. These are such as are separable from the Disease; as Cold from a Fever; or *Pathognomonical*, which comes in and is remov'd with the Disease, as a Preternatural Pulse frequenting Fevers. This is seldom simple, but is fram'd of many. The *Fountain* of Signs are Four-fold. I. From the *Essence* of the Disease. II. From its *Causes*. III. From its *Effects*. IV. From things *helping and hurting*. Sometimes a Disease shews it self; as a Tumor in the right Hypochondre, shews the Liver affected; in the Left, the Spleen: the Cause shews the Effect, and the Effect the Cause: for such as the Effect is, such is the Cause, and so contrary. And as like rejoiceth in the like; so Contraries remove Contraries. From *Diagnostick* Signs three things are to be known, 1. The Part affected. 2. The Disease. 3. The cause of the Disease. The part affected is known, I. By Action hurt; II. From the Site; III. From the Excretions; IV. From the property of the pain, and by Accidents proper to the Disease. The Cause of the Disease is known, either from the Symptoms, or from what helps or hurts. Amongst the Causes have been recited, 1. *Plethora*, known, I. From the distention of the Vessels; II. From bloody pustules; III. From the causes by which 'tis generated; IV. By help in bleeding.

2. *Caco-*



2. *Cacoehymia* is known, I. By pituitous habit of Body ; II. From a yellowish palish Colour ; III. From a compressive pain of the Heart ; IV. From Hunger deprav'd ; V. From continual astringition of the Belly. 3. *Bile* is known, *i. e.* its Saline acrimony , I. From thirst and dryness of the Tongue ; II. From *Diarrhœa* ; III. From the heat of the whole Body ; IV. From what helps or hurts. Oleous Bile is known by the same Signs, but more grievous from flamy Urin, and a black and chapt Tongue. The faults of the other Biles are known by their excretions like to them. 4. *Pancreatick Juice*. Its acidity is known, I. From hunger increased. II. From Coldness of the whole Body. III. From a small and equal pulse. IV. From pricking and cutting pains. V. From things helping and hurting. The austerousness thereof is known, I. From the strangulation of the jaws, fear, constriction. II. From torturing pain. III. From binding of the Belly. IV. From a small and weak pulse. 5. *Viscid Flegm* is known, I. From hunger diminished. II. Binding of the Belly. III. Paleness and coldness of the whole Body. IV. A rare and small Pulse. V. Pale Urine. VI. From things helping and hurting. 6. *Glassie Flegm* is discovered, by fix'd and boring pain ; From excretion thereof ; From things hurting and helping. 7. *Wind* is known, I. From belching, croking and rumbling in the Belly. II. From stretching pain. III. The Belly being bound. IV. Frequent Pulse. V. Bubbles in the Urine. VI. From things helping and hurting. Examples of all might be given, but you have them in particular Diseases.

## SECT. II.

### *Prognosticks.*

**P**ROGNOSTICK Signs are not only useful to predict, which rightly to do, is repute : but also for cure, which may be of advantage both to Physician and Patient. These are three-fold, I. Of Health and Death. II. Of Crudities and Concoction. III. Crisis. Under these general Heads may all be comprehended. These may inform what the event of a Disease may be. And at, or about what time it may have an end ; and lastly, how and by what means. *Those of Health or Death*, are those discovered by Urine, Excrements of the Belly, Sweats, easie and difficult Breathing, induring of the Disease, Pulse, Face, lying down, &c. Cru-  
dity

*city and Concoction*, are known by *Urin*, *Fæces* of the *Venter*, *Spittings*, &c. *Crisis* is shewed by sudden mutations and perturbations, some of which are both Signs and Causes: as Vomits, *Fæces*, much *Urin*, Nose-bleeding, &c. Under the first may be ranked, I. *Diseases short or long*. As Hot Diseases are always short, if they have not contracted an habit: but cold are longer. Fits long, shew durance, short contrary. Fits anticipating an hour or two, are short, otherwise contrary. Only note, anticipation must be unequal, otherwise it shews durance. So do Fits that return slowly; unless there be a remission of Symptoms. Fits coming every third day, are short: those every day longer, the Fourth day longest of all. Diseases ending by excretion, are shorter than those that end by abscess. All Diseases in hot times from hot causes; in ages and temper, hot; in youth, tender; and in Bodies well-affected, are short. In Contrary, long. If there be much hurt of action, slow concoction of excrements if cold, *Urin* be thin, and discoloured, having little sediment; if excrements be of various Colours, noisom smell, be few, expell'd by degrees; be stopt in the beginning; or then expell'd when cast out with great noise; cast through narrow passages, and not on a Critical day: all shew the length of Diseases: The contrary short. If there be bubbles in the *Urin's* surface, the Sediment in those severish resemble coarse meal; when changes happen to the whole Body, being sometimes hot and sometimes cold, one Colour rising upon another; Diseases will be long. Cold Sweats in an acute Fever, signify death. In one more gentle, the Disease long. Great extenuation of the whole Body; or if in inconsiderable Fevers, the Body is not extenuated; or if the Body be of Pale or Orange Color; all denotes durance. II. *Signs of Diseases tending to Health or Death*. Those without danger are Diaries, all true Intermitting Fevers. A *Tetanus* if they escape the fourth day. Those dangerous are slight Apoplexy, all Continual burning Fevers, Inflammation of the internal parts, as Pleurisie, &c. Malign Intermitting Tertians, and whose fits grow stronger. *Lues venerea* associated with a Leprosie, is hardly cured. Deadly strong Apoplexies where there's loss of sense and motion, and great hurt of breathing; oft and strong swooning, without manifest Cause, dye suddenly. All Dropsies, the Liver being vehemently injur'd, associated with or following a Fever, also a Pleurisie or *Peripneumony* are usually deadly. So an Intermitting Quartan turning into a Continual; a Pleurisie or

*Peripn.*

*Peripneumony* following an *Asthma*; and a *Peripneumony* after a *Pleurisie*. From *Causes Diseases* are *healthy*, if from Blood, unless they acquire malignity and much putrefaction. Those in Bodies well-disposed, of laudable temper, that receive profit by Medicines. *Deadly*, if the Brain and Bladder, &c. noble parts be wounded. Also all Diseases that are from vitelline, porraceous, æruginous and Atrabile, and such as deny all benefit by Medicines. From the Affects, *Healthy*, to be ones self and well-disposed to things offer'd. A *Delirium* with laughter is more safe: but with difficulty of breathing, or associating a non-Intermitting Fever, 'tis deadly. Also it followed with great oblivion, idleness and stupidity, or if averse to things necessary; if it thence increase; if with study, succeed Bleeding, Obstruction of the Guts, *Pleurisie*, *Peripneumony*, if appear about the beginning of a Disease, all bad. If any Sick person do any thing unusual, or a harsh answer be given by a sober man; and so contrary. Also much talking in one not talkative, and contrary, are bad. If the Sick lament or weep unwillingly, it portends danger. A *Frenzy* following a Lethargy, is healthy; so also fondness falling on a Critical day, there being full strength and other good Signs. Those that fall beside themselves with silence, being not speechless, 'tis danger. In a *Frenzy* sudden repentance, or an acute Fever remaining without a foregoing Crisis, signifies death. So also in fondness, the memory lost if associated with fierce Symptoms. If sleeping and waking keep their usual custom, 'tis good; also waking in the increase and state with Signs of Concoction; also much sleep in those young. Excess in both, especially if they sleep not night nor day, 'tis bad. Dead sleep in acute Fevers, is pernicious. *Immoderate* watching in young, and contrary in age; is bad. Those in whom shaking happens in the night, and they be worse with sleep; there's danger. Those stupid in a troublesome Fever, and affected as it were with a *Catoche*, 'tis bad. Excitations from sleep with fear and trouble, there's danger. If in sleep any of the white of the Eye appear, if not caused with a Belly-flux, nor fasting, or having not been usual; 'tis bad and very deadly. So also if sleep cause trouble, if associated with ill Symptoms, as dotage, convulsion, weakness, cold of the extrem parts, &c. Sleep that allays fondness, or is advantageous, is good. *Dreams* are little considerable. Sight dim, or abhorring light in acute Fevers, is death. *Deafness* from Critical perturbation, with Signs of concoction in the excrements, is good; also if it follow a *Frenzy*

or other grievous Diseases of the head, the faculty not debilitated. If it follow a turbulent and acute Disease, joyn'd with bad Symptoms, is bad. *Humming and noise* in the ears in acute Fevers is deadly. If Aliments or Medicaments offered seem putrid and of ill favour, 'tis bad; it shewing such humors in the Body. *Pains* possessing the ignoble and extream parts, long continuing, signs of Concoction appearing duly, 'tis good. Also those descending from the upper to the lower parts. Constant and vehement pains of the Head in acute Fevers, joyn'd with other ill signs, are bad and deadly: as also if they follow Critical Sweats. *Neck-pain* in the beginning and increase of a Disease, is bad: So also, if in the Ears in a continual Fever. If in the Jaws in acute Fevers; or in the Breast, with numbness; they are pernicious. If an acute Fever follow those so pain'd, they die cruelly. *Convulsions* in acute Fevers, with strong pains about the Bowels, are bad. The beginning of Diseases arising from Back-pains are pernicious. Pains in the ignoble parts appearing in the beginning, or with bad signs, are deadly. Those beginning in remote parts, which vanish without manifest cause, or pass to the Bowels, are bad. *Motion*. In any Disease, if the party easily rise, lift himself up, turn from side to side, 'tis good: the contrary bad. If the Body lie as in health, 'tis good. Heaviness of the whole Body, Hands and Feet, is dangerous. So also to lie on the Back, with Hands, Legs and Neck extended; or if the Sick fall oft down to the Beds feet, 'tis mortal. So is sleeping gaping in acute Diseases, if not usual. To sleep lying on the Belly, if not us'd to it, is bad. To lie with Feet naked, and not very hot; also with the Hands, Legs and Neck thrown unequally and naked, 'tis ill. So is tumbling to the Bed-side, first to put out their Feet, and then to raise their Body, and unless hindred, fall out, or rise; they seldom escape. Those that near the estate of acute Diseases desire to sit up, or toss their Hands about idly, snatch at Straws, &c. and gather the Bed-Clothes, 'tis ill. Those broken and extenuated with a Disease, if they fall a trembling, 'tis dangerous.

*Convulsions* follow'd by a Fever are better than the contrary. For other Signs, see *Convulsions*. Those Fevers which have daily Colds, have daily Solutions. Coldness in continual Fevers, hapning on a Critical day, with preceding signs of Concoction, and remarkable Evacuations follow, 'tis healthy. So if the like in a burning Fever. *Coldness*, after which the Body is not at all or very little heated, 'tis ill. If on a Critical day, and a Coma follow, 'tis Death. If it fall

fall on a non-intermitting Fever, the Sick being weak, 'tis deadly. *Cold*, or rather shaking, coming oft on a long Disease without any order, shews either internal suppuration, or plenty of depraved humors. Oft shakings appearing in the beginning of acute Fevers, are bad : Those after Sweating are not good. *Sneezing* in a Man sick, but once, the Disease conquers ; if twice, not : the contrary in Women. A *Pose* or sneezing preceding or following Diseases of the Lungs, are bad : but in other Diseases, though deadly, it gives good hopes. If in *Hysterick fits*, or in hard Travel, good. *Breathing* if good and easie in acute Diseases, is good : But *Delirium* and difficulty of breathing in a Fever, is deadly. Great and seldom breathing in acute Fevers, is worst. If great and oft, 'tis ill ; also if small and oft. If Breathing be interrupted in Fevers, 'tis ill ; for it shews Convulsions. If it pass through the Nostrils, and move the Gristles, 'tis perillous. If cold in acute Diseases, Death ; as also if it intermit. A nocturnal *Dyspnœa* in a long Disease, threatens a Dropsie. For *Pulse*, see after. *Appetite* good and laudable in Diseases, is healthful : if wholly dejected, 'tis ill. In a long Disease to abhor meat, is bad. If with sincere *Stools*, 'as also in long-gut Diseases ; yet worse when joyn'd with a Fever, as in Dysentery. Great Hunger in Diseases is bad ; so is *Pica*. In long Diseases neither Satiety, nor Hunger, nor any thing else exceeding Natures prescript, is good. For over-fulness produceth very bad Excrements ; and if preternaturally digested, it causes Diseases. *Thirst* in acute Diseases quenched without cause, is bad. So is that which cannot be quenched. To long after absurd Liquors, or such unfit to drink, is bad. *Hiccough* in great Fevers is ill ; or if associated with redness of the Eyes, after Vomitting, or Inflammation of the Liver. *Belching*, if acid, which was not so before, in *Lientery*, is good. *Excrements* : voluntary tears in a Disease is not absurd ; the contrary is : as when it proceeds from external causes, as sadness, joy, &c. *Matter flowing* from the Ears in grievous Head-affects, ends the Disease : Or, if it flow from the Mouth, Nose, &c. If they run much in Children, 'tis healthy. If the Ear-Excrements that are naturally yellow and bitter, be sweet, and change colour, 'tis bad. *Nostrils* ; Blood flowing well and largely on a Critical day, 'tis safe : if too much and violently, 'tis bad : for it procures Convulsions. If in the beginning of a Disease, or if a few drops flow from the Nostrils, 'tis bad. If blood flow in a direct line to the part affected, 'tis good : as from the right Nostril, if the



Liver be affected; from the left, if the Spleen: but if contrary, 'tis bad. *Spittle* white, even, smooth, not very thin or crass, readily and easily spit out, without pain and much coughing, 'tis healthy. So if it be presently in the beginning of Breast and Lung Diseases, 'tis good; yea, though lightly red by permixtion of Blood and Flegm. If yellow mixt with Blood in Inflammation of the Breast and Lungs cast out at first, 'tis safe, and very profitable: but the Disease having passed to the seventh day, or further, 'tis less secure. That *Spittle* is bad that causeth not pain; or if in small quantity, though concocted, if not expell'd conformable to the Disease. To spit nothing at all in Pleurisies or *Peripneumonia* after some progress of the Disease, is exitial. If Spittle after appearance be suppressed, and the party come to rattle, 'tis death. If white and meerly pituitous in Inflammations of *Pleura* and Lungs, 'tis bad. If yellow, pale, or ruddy, appear in healthy persons, whether bitter or sweet, it shews a Phthisis near, and after Death. If after *spitting* Blood follows spitting purulent matter, and after that wasting, and then it stops; Death follows. If it be green, rust-like, pale, black, sincere, or stinking; 'tis bad. So if very crass, viscid and glutinous in Inflammations of *Pleura* or Lungs: also if associated with Hoarseness without Pleurisie, &c. That round like Hail, is deadly. Persons choaked being in a swoon, yet not dead, if froth appear about the mouth, they cannot be revived. *Vomiting* being mixed with yellow Bile and Flegm, neither very crass, nor very copious, if exquisitely mixed; 'tis very good. So if stegmy and bilious Vomiting come on a Critical day. Voluntary Vomiting after a long Flux of the Belly, cures. Blood cast upwards whatsoever it be, 'tis bad. Small and troublesome Vomiting in acute Fevers, is bad. Also those variously coloured, compos'd of many humors. Those green, &c. as in Spittle, are usually deadly. If sincere and unmixt in Fevers, bad. If in any Disease black Bile be cast out upward or downward, 'tis deadly, both as a sign and cause. Those by acute or chronick Diseases, as Wounds, or any other means, if they evacuate Atrabile, or as it were black Blood by *Anus*, they dye the next day. Sincere Stools in acute Fevers is bad: If fat and viscous, deadly: If spurious in acute Fevers, bad: or in the beginning of Diseases chiefly, if joyned with feculency. If in the declination; or if things taken be ejected unaltered, deadly. *Worms*, if they creep forth in Diseases beginning, 'tis bad: chiefly if associated with feculency. Yet in the declination, if expell'd with Excrements, and upon appearance

ance of Concoction; 'tis good. *A Looseness* in any Disease too copious, is bad; especially if after it the Belly swell. A small one, or if stop as soon as it begins, 'tis ill. So if watery, and ending with an acute Disease. If a *Flux* happen to one in a Pleurisy or *Peripneumonia*, 'tis bad: but if with an *Optthalmia*, good. If thin at first, and grow thick in the Disease's progress, 'tis well. White ones appearing in any Disease, 'tis ill; especially in *Struma's*. So also if vitelline, green, &c. as before in Spittle. If with pain and Dysentery, or if laborious and oft, ill. So if they flow insensibly. For *Urin*, see after. *Sweats*, if they break forth, 1. With manifest signs of Concoction. 2. On Critical days. 3. Chills going before. 4. From the whole Body being hot. 5. Drooping and with vapor. 6. And by which the Fever is perfectly dissolv'd, or much diminished; 'tis good. By these Signs others may be compar'd. Much Sweat in an acute Disease not diminishing it; if continual, whether moderate or immoderate; or if little, especially if about the Head and Neck, all are ill. If it stop as soon as it breaks forth, or those little that oft come or go; are deadly: So also if cold, and in acute Fevers. But if milder, it shews the Diseases length. Those stinking in acute Diseases, are dangerous. If in the interim of Sweating a coldness or shaking oft comes or goes, 'tis bad: So are those that come not forth kindly, but appear on the Skin like Millet-seed: also those not happening on a Critical day. Those appearing in the beginning of a Disease, are ill: because in the beginning all things are crude, and cannot be healthfully voided, unless first well concocted. A General Rule in all Evacuations.

*Abscess's*. Small and jutting out from the external parts, with a sharp head, are good: contrary, ill. So those turnings inward, and such as break within. Those that communicate nothing to the internal parts, but thrust themselves much outward, causing pain, and change not the Skin's colour; such as suppurate and send forth good matter, are good: otherwise, dangerous. If after a Tumor appearing in any part, and ease not; but the same Symptoms continue, 'tis mortal. If they appear at the beginning of a Disease, 'tis worst of all. If they appear greater or less than they ought; 'tis ill. If after their beginning they retire back; they are usually deadly. *Parotides* at the Ear with pain; or if they appear with crude *Urin*; or when strength is decay'd, are pestiferous; if they come not to Suppuration, they are all ill; unless followed with much bleeding at the Nose, or fluxes of the Belly, or

Urin be voided thick and concocted. Those of moderate bigness, without pain, strength intire, breaking out on a Critical day, with signs of Concoction preceding, are good. *Blisters* appearing, the Disease beginning, if acute, if over the whole Body, or some parts, are dangerous. *Pimples* very red, or chiefly black or blue, are pernicious. That *heat* in Fevers is best which is temperate, gentle, equal in all parts, with some moisture, and most like the natural heat; with equal softness of the whole Body. An inflamed Face, with Sweat, in an acute Fever, is ill: So if there be great heat about the Belly, and griping at the Stomach's mouth, or coldness of the extreame parts, all is ill. If of the Nostriils continuing all the Disease in little Children, 'tis mortal. So also if of the Tongue, for some days. Those oft cold by turns, are in danger. *Hardness* of the Face, Skin, and other parts, being rough and squalid, in Acutes, is ill: In Fevers, it signifies heat: In Chronick, waisting the natural moisture. Extraordinary *moistness* of the Skin in any Disease, is ill. An intense (as it were *Erysipelatous*) redness in Head and Feet in acute Diseases, with good signs, is good; with ill, bad. Excessive *Paleness* chiefly in the Face, is ill: much more, blackness and blowness in any part, joyn'd with coldness. So the Flesh so coloured the Bones being bare. To change colour oft in acute Diseases, is ill. A vehement Srink rising from the Patients Body, is ill. In *acute Diseases* unwonted Smells, there being nothing near to cause it, shews Death near. *Aliments* descending down into the Stomach, as if cast into a Well with noise, is ill. A murmuring noise in the Sides, breaking forth chiefly with *Faces*, Urin, and Wind, dissolves the pains and Swellings thereof. If new and without Flegm, if it comes not forth, yet it helps much, if it fall into the lower parts. *Cadaverous face* is deadly, unless from too much watching and looseness. In *acute Diseases*, the Eyes white appearing red, their Veins appearing black and blue, is mortal. If perverted, 'tis ill. So if dark, muddy, goulded, and not shining. Grating the Teeth in Fevers, having not been usual from youth, portends Frenzy and Death. If there be shining and blackness about them, there's danger. A black Tongue, with dryness, roughness, clefts and burning, is mortal. So also if trembling. In acute Diseases the Jaws ulcerated with a Fever, is ill: if with other ill symptoms, worse. *The Hypochondres* without pain, soft, equal on both sides are best, therefore feel them, considering here lies the Liver, Stomach and Spleen, the forge of all Diseases: If they burn,

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be painful, be extended, or have the right parts unequally affected with the left; 'tis a sign of no gentle Disease. If drawn upward, there being no sign of an approaching *Crisis*, by bleeding, 'tis ill. Hard and painful Swellings there, the Critical bleeding being nigh, 'tis bad, if all over: but if hard only in one place, 'tis not so ill; especially if the left, the Liver being more noble than the Spleen. A Swelling of the Legs appearing about evening, and gone in the morning with good signs, are good; and with bad, bad. III. *Signs of approaching Madneſs* are, forgetfulness, presently happening in acute Diseases; troubled and tumultuous sleep; continual pricking, tinkling, and founding of the Ears, or deafness; especially if it appear with Urin that hath matter lifted up and hanging in it Sense of Smell without manifest cause. Pain in the Legs, especially if there be a bad swim in the Urin; a vehement and frequent drawing of the breath; white and clear Urin in acute Diseases; as also if therein the white of the Eye appears red. IV. *Signs of approaching Convulsions*, are, causeless fear and sadness, after cold, very fierce raving, want of sleep, extraordinary and lasting pain of the Head, the Belly being bound, deep and heavy pains in Arms and Neck, suppression of Urin with coldness, Urin contrary to custom flowing away in sleep. V. *Signs of Relapse after Recovery*, are after malign and ill-disposed Diseases, they so weakning Nature that it cannot perfectly cast out the diseased cause. Diseases the longer they are, the more apt to relapse. A Fever not slackning on a Critical day, returns. Those from Atrabile, various and mixt humors, viscid, thick and stubborn, do return; contrary not. Those that afflict in the Autumn, are apt to return; as also if the constitution be bad, otherwise not. Those that cannot gain perfect health, being helpt but by few things, and hurt by many, are in danger. So also those actions and qualities recovering, differ much from the natural temper, and return not to their former condition. If after a *Crisis* the Sick for a long time void thin water, 'tis a sign of a Relapse. So also *Fevers* that cease without signs of Concoction. But alterations of Diseases being from Concoction and Crudity, they are best discovered by Urin; of which

next.

## SECT. III.

## Of Urins.

**U**RIN is an humor excrementitious, fram'd of abundance of Water, volatile Salt, fixt Salt, and Earth. Some say also of Spirit and Sulphur. It shews the nature of the Blood, Liver, Spleen, Reins and Bladder. As to its inspection observe, that it be made all at once; that it be cold, and have stood a little, that so the contents may possess their proper places; that the Urinal be very clean, and look'd on in a clear light. Whether any thing hath been taken which may change the Water. In it consider the Liquor and Contents. In the first you have, 1. the *Substance*, from which 'tis said to be thick, thin, mean. 2. In *Quantity*, much, little, or none. 3. *Perspicuity*, i. e. transparent or dull. 4. *Smell*, either good or stinking. 5. *Colour*, viz. White, Yellow, Red, Green, Black, &c. That *healthful* is Yellow, or Citron-Colour, answering the quantity of Drink taken, of moderate subsistence, oft without Contents, or with a Sediment white, smooth, equal, and of good smell. As Urins deviate from this more or less, they are answerably faulty; and in sickness if they come again to this Standard, there's more hope of Recovery. The Sediment is much to be observed in Diseases: for if it remain till the Disease be ended, 'tis good: if it remit, or that there's sometimes none, it portends the Disease long, or less safe. *Observe*, if a red Sediment, it argues a Crisis; much more a white. 1. Consistence *too thick or thin*, argues ill concoction. *Thin and clear*, shews obstructions of the Reins, Womb, and so the Green-sickness; Indigestion of the Stomach, *Cachexia* or ill-habit, Dropsie, Stone, Crudities in the Blood. If sick and make such water, there's difficulty of breathing also after quick motion, distention about the region of the Stomach, and after Meals as if puffed up. It argues also too much drinking. Thin Urin in acute Diseases of good colour, is good, shewing health, though not suddenly. If thin, white and watery; such are usually made in the beginning of continual Fevers, and in the fits of intermitting Fevers, which denotes Crudity. If in difficult Diseases, pernicious, it either signifying the bilious matter is carried to the Head, and hence a Frenzy, or Death, the Disease being vehement, and strength decay'd; or crudity, which shews death,



death, or long Diseases. *Thick* is from permixtion of humors. If moderate thick, it argues Concoction: if very thick, weak heat. If they come from sick persons, in good quantity, 'tis helpful. But then there must be a Sediment at the beginning, or presently after. If thick be after thin, 'tis a sign of Concoction and safety. If altogether thick, it shews strength of the Disease, ill Abscesses, or Relapse. Perspicuous, *i. e.* which the light penetrates; if so made, it shews strength of Spirits, and native heat: if there's whiteness joyn'd, it denotes Flegm, Crudity, and length of the Disease. If it appear the fourth day in acute Diseases, 'tis deadly: but if cras and troubled, 'tis from the Stone in the Kidneys, Excrements of the Bladder, and crude humors. If piss'd clear, and after thicken; it notes concoction begun. If come forth thick, and after clears, it shews Natures conquest, and separation of the humor; especially if it settle in the bottom, be white, smooth and equal. If piss thick, and so remains, 'tis worst of all; either shewing Death, or length of the Disease, if the party be strong. *Abundance of Urin*, signifies either taking too much Liquids, or wasting; former suppression of Urin or Sweat, Critical Evacuations, taking Diureticks, *Diabetes*, use of Venery. Much Urin and well concocted in decretory days, is good. *If much, thin and watery*, without contents, profiting not at all, 'tis ill. Little Urin is from little Drink, much Sweat, flux of the Belly, obstructions, debility of the expulsive faculty when it remains within, as in the Stomach, and so there's much spitting and extension of the Stomach. So in the cavity of the Belly, Breast and Head, and thence the Dropsie in those parts. Sometimes the *Serum* stays in the Vessels: hence Catarrhs, Rheumatical Effects, and not seldom Palsies and Convulsions. Or it may be staid in the Bodies habit, and so cause Tumors there. Or by reason of the Stone, or thick matter which will not let it pass; hence there's pain and Cramp in those parts. Little Urin and thin, not answering Drink taken, in any Disease, is ill. Stopping of the Urin in acute Diseases, in *Passio Vliaca*, Diseases of the Reins, and Bladder, is pernicious. *Smell*, if sharp, 'tis from adust humors: if stinking and thin, from putrefaction of the parts: if stinking and thick in Acutes, 'tis ill, unless in a Crisis. *Colour* White is made from a commixtion of flegmy excrements, or Whites in Females. Paled is from deficiency of Bile, and heat of the Body. If these be thick, and very white, it shews plenty of Worms, *Gonorrhoea*, Ulcers of Reins and Bladder, and urinary passages. Straw-colour,

colour, Yellow, Saffron, and Red; are from various degrees of Bile mix'd. The more intense *Citron colour* happening in a Fever from Ebullition of Blood, it also may shew a Jaundice and Scurvy, being like Lye. Among deep Yellows is first the Flame-colour, found oft in intermitting Tertians, the Urin being then thin and shining, the thicker part being cast to the outward parts. 2d. Saffron-colour, which gives tincture to Linnen dipt therein, shews certainly the Jaundice. In this the Bile is thicker than the former. Red are various, not always depending on the same Cause, nor discovers like Effects; 1. When the Urin is piss'd red, and so remains; which is either of mean consistence and clear, or red, troubled and obscure: this is a very bad sign in Fevers. Sometimes its redness is from the Contents; for being settled, the Liquor is of another colour, i. e. either yellow, or a less intense red. In Fevers 'tis very red, the Contents oft heightning the colour, which after settles like red Oker. In the Scurvy the Urin is oft more red, than that in a burning Fever, and continues long. In the Gout 'tis sometimes red: the pain stirring up a Feverish distemper. 'Tis also red in a *Phthisis* confirm'd, especially if therewith be joyn'd an *Hætick*. Reddish and thick, threaten long Diseases; in Fevers, inflammation of the Reins and Liver; and in some of these in the state it threatens death. *Bloody Urins* if critical, are good; else 'tis from opening the Veins in *Nephritis*. It also shews the weakness of the Liver. *Note*; if red Urin continue in weak persons, 'tis a sign of death. Livid and leadish is oft in them which labour of an *Anasarca*; and is from defect of heat, and abundance of flegm, and in Diseases shew death is near. *Black* is from a permixtion of preternatural Melancholy, and shews death in Diseases, if not critical. The thinner they are, the worse. If therewith be like Sediment, 'tis mortal; or if black, and afterward turn thin and watery. *Contents* are in the cloud, swim or bottom. They are either *universal* from the whole Body; or particular from *some part*. And both are either *natural*, or *preternatural*. In sound people they are usually smooth, equal, and pyramidal. In sick they are from diseased matter; or, if they feed plentifully, from the Aliment. *Sediment* like healthful, shews Concoction; less Concoction in the swim, least in the cloud. That appearing quickly shews a sudden Crisis to health, if laudable; if not, death. The Sediment possesses the bottom; the Swim the middle, the Cloud at top. In Females the Sediment is more especially in the Swim: in Males less.

less. You may know a Breeding-Woman from one not: For those with Child the Sediment is like carded Wooll, and there are little particles much less than a Pea, and more white than ordinary Sediment; but then the Woman must be well. Children and Aged have more Sediment than Men or Youth. Those hot, less than those cold. The *quantity, colour and consistency* of the Contents are, as from the same Causes, so shew the like Effects with those in the Liquor. If shatter'd, they shew the stubbornness of a Disease, which if it endures, cannot be conquer'd; but if it moves, there's hope, though long. If *unequal*, it argues difficulty of concoction: Various colour, sometimes white, then black, red; now round, then shatter'd; now thick, then thin; 'tis ill. Sediment like Meal, is ill. If like Slat, worst. *Mealy Sediment*, which is at the bottom like purulency, is very dangerous; it shewing wasting both of Fat and Flesh. Thin Sediment at the beginning of a Disease, which in its progress thickens daily by degrees, is good. A thick appearing in any time of the Disease, is ill; especially the Body being weak: but if strong, the Disease will be long. But that they may not deceive, 1. Consider those that appear at a Disease beginning: for when good, 'tis at the declination. 2. Crude humors do not stick close together; neither is it altogether smooth and equal, but slimy and over thick. 3. Crude humor is heavier, residing always at the bottom, but those good do not close to, but rather rest on the bottom; being rather rais'd a little from it as it were Globe-like. Crude humor is a little more diffused and shatter'd. When any one seems freed from a Disease, yet make discolour'd water, with a Sediment white as Snow, he dies of a Relapse. *The Crown* is that Circle about the Urins surface. It shews what kind of Blood is in the greater Vessels, by its whiteness, redness, lead-colour'dness. The froth coming there without shaking, argues Wind. Bubbles great and lasting, argue gross and clammy humors, as also Wind. Such as easily break, thin and small, argue Head-ach all over, if all over the Crown; if only half, then half the Head; if Gold-colour'd, sharp pain; if white, mild; if during long, durable; if small like Seed, moving to and fro, shews a Catarrh. A little cloud at the Urins top appearing in form of a circle, is ill; in acute Diseases shewing an approaching Phrenzy, and after that Death. Sediment fat, oleous, branny, scaly, mealy, shew wasting. If Gravelly, Stony, Hairy; 'tis from burning heat. If purulent and stinking, it argues putrefaction; If from the Reins,

it stinks, less; if from the Bladder, more: if there be no pain in Bladder or Kidneys, 'tis from above. Fat Urin is oſteſt in peſtilent Fevers. If there be little cob-webs, it argues the Kidneys and whole Body melting, and are ill: In thoſe who have a cloſe fat, ſwimming on the Urin top, there's a hot diſtemper of the Kidneys. *Caruncles*, or little bits of Fleſh proceed from the Kidneys wounded. *Threds* ſhew ſeed, whites or ſome filthineſs of the Womb. *Gravel* if yellow, or red, 'tis from the Kidneys: white, from the Bladder. As to exhibiting Medicines, let there be neither Purging nor Sweating uſ'd, till there be ſigns of concoction in the Urin.

## S E C T. IV.

*Of the Pulſe.*

**T**HE *Pulſe* what it is, ſee Anatomy: 'tis beſt obſerv'd in the Wrift Arteries; though it may be felt in the Temples and Neck. Its principal differences and moſt conſiderable are three. The 1. *Great* or *Small*. Great, when the Artery is much enlarg'd, as well from the great and ample rarefaction of the Blood, as from the ſoftneſs of the Artery: the Small contrary. 2. *Strong*, when the Artery felt, bears up ſtrongly from abundance of Animal Spirits dilating the Muſculous Parenchyma of the Heart, and ſtrongly drawing it: the weak oft follows the defect of the Animal Spirits in the whole Body, eſpecially in the Heart it ſelf. 3. *Frequent*, when it beats oftner in the ſame time than it doth at other times; from abundance of rarefied Blood, or hardneſs of the Arteries, ſeldom contrary: that's term'd moderate, that falls between the former extreams. A great, frequent, and equal Pulſe is uſually healthy in any Diſeaſe, it ſhewing the faculty ſtrong: an unconstant, unequal and languid Pulſe, ſhews ill, ſo a ſoft and frequent Pulſe: a ſoft and mutilated one, is deadly. An *Intermittent* and *Intermittent*, if equally ſo, is pernicious; if unequally ſo, they may eſcape: 'tis equal, when between two intermittings the number of Pulſes are always the ſame. Thoſe Pulſes in Fevers like healthful, are dangerous, ſhewing Peſtilent Fevers: ſwift, vehement, double-ſtriking, ſurging, argues the faculty ſtrong, the contrary ſhews it weak. *Obſerve*, all Pulſes falling to extreams, except the moſt vehement, argue death; eſpecially that moſt flow, faint, ſmall. *The Dangerous*, are the declining, intermitting, vermicular, and formicart. A ſtrong

strong Pulse shews the strength of the Heart, a weak one its debility. *If Strong* in the beginning, and after be more ramif, 'tis an ill sign; if contrary, 'tis good: a *Swift* Pulse in the healthy, shews Sanity, a *Small* one, (the Body healthy) shews debility of the Breast and Midriff; and in one sick, nigh approach of death. A *Small* and *Swift* Pulse in healthy, shews Bile, and anger; in one sick, excess of heat: a *slow* Pulse in healthy, shews slowness, in sick, dryness. A *Rare* Pulse, argues decay of virtue, a *slow* one, abatement of health: a *small* shews heetick malign Fevers; 'tis in *Agues*, cold fits in fainting, and scarce to be observ'd in swooning. *In Fevers*, if it be higher than Naturally it useth to be, it argues intenseness of heat; if more languid, dejection of strength and spirits. In whom in health, the Artery is weak, and Pulse languid, if a Fever break forth, though they have a weak and small Pulse, 'tis not so ill as to despair of life; but in those contrary, if it lessen, 'tis to be suspected, arguing less safety. *If from the Beginning* of a Fever, before the Blood be inflam'd, or in a Crisis, or at any other time, the Pulse be weak without manifest cause, it portends danger; but if after long watching or great evacuation, the Pulse be a little weaker, 'tis not to be feared; because the strength may be restor'd. When the Pulse suddenly alters, although the Sick as to the rest of the Symptoms may seem to be better, yet it prognosticates death: so contrarily, though there be sad Symptoms, if the Pulse be laudable, there's hope. If in strong men in Fevers, the Pulse be very little and formicant, death is near: in a Pulse too much stirr'd and violent, forbear purging and vomiting; also when too low and deprest, in languid Pulses, forbear Cordials or Narcotics. A *Weak Pulse* shews more certainly death, than an intermittent and formicant.

## SECT. V.

## Of Crisis.

A *Crisis* is the sudden change of a Disease either to death or health; if the latter, 'tis call'd *Lysis*. That's perfect which doth so evacuate the matter of a Disease, that there's no fear of a relapse: that's imperfect, which is contrary. 2. *That's Safe*, where there are no dangerous Symptoms present, but dangerous when otherwise. 3. *It's also Healthful or Deadly*. A perfect *Crisis* is usually



ally made by those ways serving to excretion ; the imperfect *per Metastasin*, or by translation of the matter from one part to another ; and this is made sometimes Externally and sometimes Internally, which is the worse. A *Crisis* is made only in acute Diseases, which end in *forty* days ; so you see Diseases have a double change : 1. They pass from one to another, as an Apoplexy to a Palsie. 2. When they are simply dissolv'd either by death or health. Now the ends of these are double ; 1. Leisurely and by degrees. If it thus end in death, 'tis call'd *Marasmus* ; when in health, Solution. 2. Suddenly making the foresaid changes, 'tis caused by 1. *Conturbation*, i. e. plenty of Critical Symptoms arising from the agitation of the Diseased matter, which proceeds either from *External Causes*, as the Heavens their motions and influence of the Stars ; or *Internal*, as nature it self irritated with sharpness or some malign quality of the Humor. 2. *Evacuation* caus'd by the expulsive faculty, excited either by quality or quantity of the matter, especially by help of natures heat and Spirits ; as also the Fibres implanted in every part. *Crisis* is made either by excretion, when the peccant humors are expell'd by vomit, stool, sweat, plenty of Urin, Courses, Hemorrhoids ; or by translation, when the matter is remov'd into another part as above, or by concoction of the matter : oft in Children who by sleep concoct the crude juices. *Excretion* is good, when the faculty and concoction are cast out together in moderate quantity ( too much and too little being suspected ) on a Critical day, and by fit places. An *Abcess* is best when sent forth to an ignoble part, that's capable of the Diseased matter, otherwise it may reflux ; but this is not so good as that by excretion : the best *Crisis* end in the end of the state, that before being imperfect, that after the state is worst : yet sometimes evacuation made in the beginning of a Disease, and it be Symptomatack, is not to be reckon'd ill, especially if those humors be evacuated from which the Disease hath its rise, and Nature is able to bear it. *Critical Signs* are 1. *Antecedent*, which either prognosticate the Critical time, known either by the Diseases acuteness, signs of concoction, or such, shewing by what place to be ejected, as Vomit, &c. 2. *Consequent*, shewing whether perfect or not, of which after. *Critical days* are those wherein the Crisis usually happens, and they are either truly and perfectly so, as the 7. 14. 20. 28. 34. 40th. which are to be taken, not for whole days, but shorter ; or *Judicial*, in which the future Crisis is shewed, and these

these are in the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup>, as the 4. 11. 17. 24<sup>th</sup>; or Intercidental, in which the Crisis is made by accident and contrary to Nature, as 3. 5. 9. 13. 19<sup>th</sup>, or *Vacant* and Medicinal, in which there happens no Crisis, or very seldom, and imperfect and evil, as 6. 8. 10. 12. 16. 18. to which some add 22. 23. 25. 29<sup>th</sup>: but because this count by days is not altogether certain, we may reckon from the causes of such mutations, which is principally the progress as to the  $\square$  and  $\delta$ , so to the  $\ast$  and  $\Delta$ . To find out the Crisis, let the exact sign, degree, and minute of the  $\odot$  at the decumbiture be taken, which call the  $\odot \delta$ , and of the Disease, after she hath passed 90 degrees, or 3 signs, which is the  $\square$ , you have the first Crisis; when to 180 call'd  $\delta$ , 'tis the 2<sup>d</sup>: when to 90 more, the 2<sup>d</sup>  $\square$  'tis the 3<sup>d</sup>; if the Disease extend so far as to come to the place where she was at the falling sick, 'tis the 4<sup>th</sup> Crisis. On the same score when she hath run 60 degrees, call'd the  $\ast$ , 'tis the first judicial day; when to the 120 call'd  $\Delta$ , 'tis the 2<sup>d</sup>: when to 60 more, the 3<sup>d</sup>, &c. Some, from the falling sick, make each 120 degrees to be a Crisis, and so you have four Crises, when the  $\odot$  comes to its place it was at, at falling sick; they make every 60 degree the judicial, and every 30 the intercidental, and think it the easiest way. To these they add the  $\odot$  Aspects to the Planets, and say by these may be prognosticated a good or bad Crisis, as the Moon is well or ill aspected: the good aspects are  $\Delta$  and  $\ast$ , the ill  $\square$   $\delta$ : the good Planets  $\text{♀}$   $\text{♂}$ , ill  $\delta$   $\text{♂}$ , mean  $\odot$   $\odot$   $\text{♂}$ ; as these are aspected, they are good or ill. In all note, 1. If in judicial days the  $\odot$  be well aspected, 'tis well, otherways ill. 2. If at the Critical time she be well aspected 'tis well, other ways ill. If then she be either in *Configuration* with the Lord of the 6<sup>th</sup>, or afflicted with the Lord of the 8<sup>th</sup> house, 'tis deadly. 3. If she then be going to the  $\square$  or  $\delta$  of the Lord of the 6. 8. or 12. house, 'tis good. 4. The  $\odot$  transiting the cusps of the 12. 8. or 6<sup>th</sup> house at the time of the Crisis, Death, or length of the Disease is to be feared; let these suffice. The Observation of both these ways are by some supposed needless; the 2<sup>d</sup> decry'd, by those very *Learn'd*. And truly where the Crisis hath its course on judicial days, there may be observ'd sufficient to give prognosticks without attending the planetary motions. Observe, the Crises in acute Diseases are oft prevented by the use of proper Remedies in the beginning of a Disease. Much might be writ as to the day and hour of the Crisis, which if what's already writ be observ'd, will

will be useless; only observe, I. From the 40<sup>th</sup> day to the 120<sup>th</sup>, we are to count by 10. as 60. 80. &c. after by months and years. II. *The Count* must be made from the hour wherein the Sick finds a manifest hurt of the actions, or when chilness or coldness invade. III. *In Women* in labour, troubled with an acute Fever, if the Birth be Natural, count from the beginning of the Fever; if not, from the Birth. IV. *In Wounds* of the Head and others, reckon from the day wherein wounded. As to places, Signs of approaching *Vomiting*, are, Nauseousness, trembling of the lower Lip, motion of the Heart, spitting much, bitterness of the Tongue, sharp pain of the Head. *Note*, most usually after Critical vomits there follows a looseness, which puts an end to the Disease, and scours away the reliques thereof. *If by Stools* there are no proper signs thereof, only the rest of the signs of other excretions are absent; there's belching, inflation of the Belly with great noise, pain of the Loyns, heaviness of the Knees, sometimes stoppage of the Urin, or made more sparingly. *Note*, 'tis more likely, if the Belly was open all the time of the Disease, or on the judicial days, more than on others. *If by Sweat*, which is otest, if the Disease be acute, Air hot and moist, Skin soft and loose, coldness or shaking in continual Fevers, Pulse soft and fluctuating, itching. *If by Urin*; at beginning Urin is sharp, pain in the Back, and by degrees abundance of Urin is cast out, and there's no Sweating. *If by Bleeding* at Nose, the Eyes will be red, the Sick rubs his Nose: there's pain of the Head, itching in the Ears, dimness of the Eyes, &c. *If by Courses and Hemorrhoids*, if in Females the 1<sup>st</sup>, in Men the 2<sup>d</sup>, if us'd to them; there's pain in the Back and Head, pressing about the Genitals, pain sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and sometimes in the Belly. The *Signs* of the translation of the matter are evident, when Abscesses appear.

## P A R T IV.

## HYGIEINA.

## SECT. I.

**T**IS that part of Physick exercis'd about the preservation of Health; this consists in the right use of things Non-Natural, commonly call'd Dyet: if ill us'd, they may breed Diseases, and then are refer'd to Preter-natural Causes, yea almost of all Diseases; yet are they so necessary, that we cannot be without them. They are I. *Air*. That which preserves health is to be temperate, pure, clean, thin, open, free (without ill vapors, moistness, or corruption) made with gentle winds, serene, and seasonable, *viz.* Hot and moist in the Spring, hot and dry in Summer, cold and moist in Winter, cold and dry in Autumn. That in the Months is to be according to the Quadrature of the  $\odot$ . All Winds, in their proper nature, moisten and cool; yet alter according to the site and condition of places through which they pass: the North is most vehement, the East hot and dry, &c. Observe, all are to be shunn'd which answer not the former description, or is in excess. II. *Meat and Drink*, call'd Nourishment, is to be of good Juice, moderately us'd, and in fit season; so it duly encreases the Bodies Substance, which is always dissolving and perishing. Aliments are either simply so, as Meats, *viz.* Bread, made of the best Wheat, and well ordered. Mutton, Kids, fat Veal, Capons Hens, Pullets, Chickens, Partridges, Beef; Lamb, Pork, &c. with their entrails, with other things coming from them which are of harder concoction; their ordering (wherein there's too much curiosity to the disadvantage of health, though may be to the advance of lust and ruine of this Atheistick Age) we leave to Cooks, Bakers, and Brewers, &c. as also, their Sauces made of Herbs, Spices, &c. of which you may see somewhat in the Close of the *Chirur. Tract*. If I had a mind to spend Paper and increase the  
Books

Books Rate, I could easily set down the ordering of all ; as also of Beer, Ale, Cyder, &c. which are for Drinks. *As to quantity* to be taken, 'tis to be moderate, *i. e.* so much as may nourish and refresh strength ; shun excess, which produces various Diseases. *Cornary Dyet, i. e.* Meat and Bread  $\frac{3}{4}$  xiv. and Drink  $\frac{3}{4}$  xvi. in a day may be good ; yet it cannot be a general rule ; for diversity of Times, Ages, Tempers, causes much alteration as to that particular ; only note 1. *Healthy Persons* must rise from Meat with a quick appetite. 2. *If you* have taken so much as to make you drowsie, heavy, and weary (having before been chearful and nimble) 'tis a sign you have exceeded : therefore eat less, till such inconveniences be remov'd. 3. *If after Meat* you be unfit for Study, Meditation, and other actions of Mind, you have eat too much : also if your Stomach be nauseous, &c. IV. *Make* no sudden changes in Dyet, but do it by degrees. For order, eat those things of light digestion first, those harder after. As to Time, whether more general or particular, they are so well known that they need not be set down. III. *Exercise and Rest* (setting Temperance aside.) Exercise is above all in preservation of health ; it excites Natural heat, encreases and stirs up the Spirits : so that the Body is more strong, less liable to external injuries, and fitter for all actions ; concoction being perfected better, and transpiration more plentiful. 'Tis to be moderate, chiefly before Dinner, till the Body swell, appears fresh and lively, warmth comes on it, moderate Sweat or hot Vapor breaks forth ; any of which appearing, desist. Rest may be gather'd by what hath been said. IV. *Sleep and Watching*, if moderate they profit, otherwise they hurt ; for sleep, the fittest time is Night, an hour or two after Supper : to those weak, seven hours are allow'd ; so if weary and sickly, and then a Nap may be taken at Noon, otherwise not. Moderate Watching quickens the Senses, &c. Immoderate consumes and wasts them. V. *Passions* of the Mind tend to health, if moderate, as joy, contentment ; others hurt, as anger and fear, &c. VI. *Excretion and Retention*, to which are refer'd excrements of the Belly, Urin, insensible Transpiration, Courtes, Seed, which being duly cast forth and as duly retain'd, preserve health ; if retain'd beyond their time, beget Diseases. *The Excrements of the Belly* retain'd, hinder concoction, procure deprav'd appetite, loathing, putrid vapors, colick, giddiness, &c. *Urin* too long retain'd, distends the Bladder, if not contracted by the Reins, causes ill habit, Dropsie, &c.



So immoderate flowing and retention of the rest, procures various Diseases, for which see the Diseases belonging to those parts.

## PART V.

### THERAPEUTICA.

#### SECT. I.

##### *Of Method as to Indication.*

**T**HIS is that Part of Physick which respects restoring Lost Health. 'Tis divided into two Parts. I. Contains the General Method of Curing, proposing all rules necessary for the Cure of Diseases. (The Particular Method for the Cure of particular Diseases is call'd Practice, which is nothing else but the Practice of the General Method on all sorts of Diseases, for which See Particular Practice) II. Shows the Materials necessary to satisfy those Rules. By the first, Indications are found to restore health; by the second we come to change the vicious habit of the Body to its Natural temperament, which is to be done *safely*, not using hurtful Medicines, but such as may remove the Cause of the Disease; *quickly*, by observing all occasions of Curing; and *pleasantly*, by Medicines that are well prepared, and are grateful to the Nose and Mouth. Indication is the apprehension of things helping, with things hurting; which together with things Indicating, cometh without any experience, or ratiocination, taken in a general sense. This is divided into four Parts; I. That which concerns, either preservation, which regards Natural things, preserv'd by the like; or Curative, respecting Preternatural things, taking them away by contraries. II. Indication generical, which the common general Nature of the Indication doth afford. Subalternate, which the subalternate Nature of the Indicating suggests. Specifick, which the particular nature of the thing Indicating shews: An example

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of

of all which may be taken from all Diseases. *e. g.* In a cold Distemper of the Stomach in the 2<sup>d</sup> degree. 1<sup>st</sup>. There's a Disease, from which is taken the general Indication which is to be remov'd. 2. There's a Disease of Distemper, from which is taken the *Subaltern Indication*, which is to be alter'd. 3. There's a cold Distemper in the 2<sup>d</sup> degree, from whence is taken the *Specifick Indication*; so the Remedy is to be heating in the 2<sup>d</sup> degree. III. *Indication* is either *Artificial*, known only to Artists; requiring great skill to find out; of this kind are the *Subaltern and Specifick*, which are proper to the Method of Cure: Or *Inartificial*, commonly known to Artists and the Vulgar, as the *Generick*. IV. *Indication* is either *Profitable*, which declares such a Remedy as may of it self take away the Disease; or *Unprofitable*, which shews such a Remedy as cannot firstly and of it self remove it: *e. g.* in a hot or cold Distemper the Indications are profitable, because there are many Remedies can effect the Cure; but obstructions to be open'd, afford an *Unprofitable Indication*, because there's no Medicine of it self can open obstructions, being 'tis from the use of other, which cut, attenuate, cleanse, and evacuate the obstructing matter. *The thing that Indicates* is a certain Agent remaining in the Body, which by its proper Nature and Essence, declares a certain help; and there the thing *Indicated*, as is required, ought to be directed to it, that lost health may be restor'd: this is said of the curing Indicates that only restore Health. There are four *Conditions* of a true Indicating; 1. That there be a certain Agent and affected Body; so a Disease that affects the Body, Indicates its removal. 2. That the thing Indicating remains in the Body, to which the Medicine is to be apply'd. 3. The thing Indicating must be known, for so it brings to the knowledge of the Remedy. 4. That the thing Indicating should Indicate one Thing, as one thing is only Indicated by one Thing; because the Indicate always shews the contrary, whether Simple or Compound. But the proper Indicates are two, the Disease and its Cause. *A Symptom* may not be numbred, because it borrows its being from the Disease; so that one taken away, the other is remov'd: only note, as it becomes a Cause, 'tis to be remov'd; as Pain which procures a *Defluxion*: yea, or if more urgent than the Disease. 5. *Coindicants* are those things which do not properly shew the use of the Remedy, but encrease the efficacy of Indication; that endeavour to persuade it, or render it more easie. These things are either  
*Natural,*

*Natural*, as Strength, Temperament, Age, Sex, Custom, manner of Life, the part Affected, its Substance, Temper, Action, Figure, Situation, Connexion, Sense exquisite or dull : or *Non-natural*, as Air, Meats, &c. taken as formerly treated of ; all which might have instances, *e. g.* Strength if in a good condition, in a violent Disease, and can bear up under that violence, and may bear a violent Remedy, is said to Coindicate. So hot Air in a hot Disease Coindicates cooling Remedies ; and so contrary, and so of the rest. 6. *Contraindicants* are those truly that are diametrically opposite to Indicants ; as when a Disease and a cause is contrary one to another, or when the Disease is opposite to the Cause, and contrary, and points out a contrary Remedy. So a hot distemper of the Liver requires cooling ; to this a cold distemper of the Stomach Contraindicates. So a Quotidian Fever of it self requires cooling, but Flegm, its Cause, heating. 7. *Correpugnants* are contrary to Coindicants ; as when purging and Venesection is Indicated by a Disease ; but strength being weak repugnes : these are call'd secondary *Contraindicants*, the former name being little in use. *A thing indicated* is that which is shew'd to follow from the Nature of the thing Indicating ; that by its efficacy a *Preternatural* disposition may be remov'd, which is nothing but the Remedy and its right Administration. To the *Genus* of the Remedy, belongs the Scope which inquires what's to be done. To the right Administration belong four *Scopes* ; 1. How to be done ; 2. In what manner ; 3. When ; 4. Where. 1. *What's to be done*, is taken from the essence of the Disease : so if cold, it indicates heating ; so repletion, evacuation. 2. *How much* to be done, signifies the dose, judged by the greatness of the Disease, or depravement of the Natural habit, more or less. 3. *What manner*, or the way of applying Remedies whether oft or seldom, shew'd from the Preternatural affection ; as when a Disease afflicts continually and vehemently, Remedies are to be apply'd suddenly and fast. If the cause of the Disease swell, or there be an *Orgasmus*, if the matter be fluid and fit, there's sudden evacuation required ; if contrary, the matter is to be alter'd and then purg'd. 3. *To indicate* what manner of using, the secondary Indicants do not a little conduce, so far as they coindicate, or are *Correpugnant* ; as a strong Nature receives a strong Remedy, a weak not. 4. *When* to be done, is the fit time or occasion of giving Medicines. This is 1. *General*, *i. e.* one of the four times of the Disease ; as, in the beginning of

an Inflammation, use Repellers, &c. 2. *Particular*, which is the hour of the day ; as a Purge is to be given betime in a morning. Under the *time* is reduc'd the *order* of the Medicine ; as in a Fever, in respect of it, cold Water may be given : in respect of a Cause, a Vein is to be open'd. The time, occasion, and order of Remedies are indicated by the essence of the most urgent Indicant ; in these, regard is always to be had to the Co- and Contra-indicants. 5. Which *shews to what*, or through what place Medicines are to be exhibited, which is shew'd by the place of the Indicants : as if the Disease or its Cause be in the whole Body, Remedies are to be used to it ; if only a part, to that part ; as to the part, if the Affected be outward, then outward, &c. To *shew the place*, the *Co-indicants* do not a little conduce, and especially the form of the parts, their situation and connexion ; so the Stomach is purg'd by *Vomit and stool* ; the hollowness of the Liver by Stool, the gibbous part chiefly by *Urin*, the Guts by Glysters. In the same manner are *Correpugnants* considered, which prohibit the use of Remedies, as the Mouth of the Stomach inflam'd might be externally cool'd, or if cold, heated, if the nearness of the *Diaphragma* did not hinder in the *first*, and the lobe of the Liver in the *second*.

## SECT. II.

### Curation.

**A**LL *Methods of Curing* are taken from this General, *That Contraries are cur'd by Contraries*. This is to be taken in a large sense, not only as to the form, but the effect and operation ; for whatsoever can remove what's *Preternatural*, or induce a contrary affect, whether it be by it self or by accident, is nam'd contrary. So Rhubarb is contrary to Bile, as it purgeth it forth : so hot Iron is contrary to proud Flesh : so Vomiting is cur'd by a Vomit, &c. *These contraries* ought as much as can be to be equal amongst themselves. The *Equality* of the Remedy, in respect of the Disease, is double ; either according to the degree ; so a cold Remedy in the 1<sup>d</sup> degree is equal to a hot Distemper in the 2<sup>d</sup> : Or as to Magnitude or Copiousness ; and so the Remedy may be given once, twice or more times, to purge out the Disease. Remedies fit to cure a Disease are found out by Reason and invented by Indication ; the Disease and its Nature being known to us. 2. By Experience, when

when Remedies by many examples are found to be good against some Disease, though the cause thereof be not known; as Antidotes against Poison. 3. By *Collection* of likelihoods; as when such Remedies are apply'd to an unknown Disease, as cure Diseases of the like nature; so in *Lue Venerea*, before it was known, it was not unfit to apply those Medicines us'd in Leprosies and foul Scabs. *Indication* from Causes. In this the diseased cause is first to be removed; and then the Disease, if it remain when the Cause is remov'd. *Diseased Causes* are many, but the chief and most usual are the *Humors*; they breeding Diseases more than any thing. The most *usual Medicine* is Evacuation, *i. e.* an Expulsion of the Humors out of the whole Body and its three Regions; this is general. Particular *Evacuation* respects particular Parts, as Brain, Lungs, &c. The Matter of Remedies are either *Chirurgical*, and here occur Evacuations *Sensible*; which draw forth several Juices from the Blood. The Blood is evacuated by Venesection, or opening an Artery, or from both Veins and Arteries, by Scarifications with, or without Cups, or Leeches. The divers Juices are drawn out by Cauteries, Vesicatories, and Fontanels. *Insensible* Evacuation is by dry-Cups, Pication, Frictions, Bindings, to which some add Lotions; of all which, and of their Matter *see Chirurgery*, or *Pharmaceutick*: this contains the faculties and vertues of Medicaments with their Composition. A *Medicament* is that which hath power to alter our Bodies, and reduce them from a Preternatural to a Natural State; 'tis as it were a *Medium* betwixt Poison that corrupts the Body, and Nutriment which is chang'd into its substance. They are *divided* into *Simple* that have nothing of art in them, as Plants, Animals, Minerals: or *Compound*, which is, of various Simples mixt together by art: Both are either *Internal*, for the cure of Internal Diseases; or *External*, serving for the outward. The *Internal* are either such as alter or change the vitious quality of the Humors, and reduce them into their Natural State. These some reduce into seven *Classes*, others into four, *viz.* Bile, Flegm, Melancholy, Serosity; others five, and then add the Pancreatick Juice. The seven Qualities are, I. *Acidity*, 'tis alter'd by such things as obtund and lenifie, as Emulsions of Barley, sweet Almonds, white Poppy-Seeds, &c. the Distill'd Oils *Rorismar. Majoran. Anisi. Feniculi. Citri. Cinam. &c.* also all Oleous and fat things, as fat Broth boil'd to the consistence of a jelly, Opiat. 2. Such as are temperate, as some volatil Spirits, whether



whether those pure, or those Aromatick. 3. Such as wash, that are aqueous. 4. Such as cool, as some lixivial Salts; either volatil, as *Sal. volat. Armeniac. C. C.* or fix'd, as *Coral, Margar. Ocul. Cancr. Creta, Lap. Hamatites, Succinum, Chalybis Limatura, omnia concharum genera, imprimis calcinata*. II. Such as temperate *Austerity* are all volatil Salts; as *Spirit. Sal. Armeniac. Sal volatile oleosum*. III. Such as temperate *Saltness* are such as wash, as things aqueous; also acid coolers, and such as obtund, as those oleous and opiats. IV. Those alter *volatility* which fix and cool, as things unripe, nitrous and austere, as Sulphur of Minerals, Anodynes, also *Bol. Terr. figil. &c.* V. Those altering *Visciduity*, are such as incide *Sal Volat. acris, ol. C. C. &c.* VI. Those altering *Oleosity* or fatness, are all potential salts and acids. VII. Those altering *Aqueousness*, are all that are acid, and imbibe, as *Cret. C. C. ust. Osl. ust. &c.* But not to attend these qualities further, though useful, before we come to those things which prepare the humors for their fitter removal by *Catharticks*, we shall set down those call'd *Lenitives*, as being first in use in Cure, because they draw out the antecedent cause of Diseases, remove from the first ways crass excrements, and make better way for preparers; which also may be used before the former already set down, for the temperating the qualities of the humors. Now these *Lenitives* are such as are either inwardly us'd, as such that empty by the Belly. I. *Bile*, which are *Alces, Cassia, Tamarinds, yellow Myrobalans, Goats whey, Roses, Violets, Prunes*. II. *Flegm*, as *Manna, Myrcbal. Chebul. & Emblic. Terebinth*. III. *Melancholy*, as *Myrcbal. Ind. Fumaria, Epithym. Polypod. Elest. Lenit.* IV. *Pancreatick Juice*, for which the former Medicines may serve, especially those us'd for Bile, but chiefly such as purge Water. There are others improperly so call'd, which are *Cathartick* in a less dose. Those that empty by the Mouth are *Vomits*, of which after, as also *Glysters* and *Suppositories*. Preparers seldom us'd before Vomits, oftent before Catharticks; they are either *Universal*, as those prepar'd of *Tart. viz. Crem. & Crystall. Tart. Vitriol. & Mistur. Simpl.* or those *Special* respecting the Humors, as I. *Bile*, which is sharp, bitter, burning, corrosive, to be mitigated with Medicines that lenifie and assuage: as oft as it procures Diseases it calls for cooling; but when thick and fix'd to any part, then cooling and gentle attenuating: but if either, or both, the things following (which though cold, have a certain tenuity of substance, and so thin the Humors) may serve. Simples are, *Fol. Endiw. Cichor. Acetof.*

*Acetos. Capil. Veneris, Endiv. dens Leon. flor. Cichor.* especially mix'd cum flor. *Borrag. Buglos. Violar.* being they cool, moisten, and roborate, therefore prescribed whether thinning or incrassating be requisite. *Sem. 4 frīg. maj. Endiv. Acetos. Hord. Radic. Acetos. Gram. Cichor. Lapatb. acut. Fruct. Pomor. Pruner. acid. Cerasor.* Compounds are Waters and Decoctions of the said Simples. Besides also *Suc. Lim.n. Granat. Pomor. aceti; Syr. quæque folior. & fruct. Sal. Prunel.* which thins Bile thick. If you would have it to thicken, *R. Sal. Prunel. ʒ i. Conserv. Rosar. ʒ β. M. f. Bol. Or, R. Iap. Prunel. ʒ i. aq. Cichor. ʒ ii. Syr. Pap. err. ʒ β. M. f. haustus.* II. *Flegm,* it cannot well be purg'd before it be prepar'd. As to its first qualities, 'tis either cold and moist, which are to be corrected with heaters and dryers: or hot and dry, as Salt Flegm, which is to be corrected as Bile; yet therewith mixing such as respect Flegm. By reason of its second qualities, all Flegm is thick, tough and glutinous, and to be corrected with Attenuaters, Incisers and Detergers: as *fol. Absinth. Agrimen. Asparag. Apii, Betonic. capil. Ven. Cuscut. Calaminth. Chamæd. Chamæpit. Eupator. Fenicul. Hyssop. Hyperic. Laur. Lavendul. Majoran. Marrub. alb. Matricar. Mentb. Meliss. Origan. Pæon. Petroselin. Primul. Pulg. Rorism. Rut. Rusc. Ononid. Veronic. Salv. Satureia, Serpil. Thymi, Tussilag. Sem. 4 Calid. major. & minor. Card. bened. Coriand. Citri, Levistic. Pæon. Urtic. &c. Flor. Antbos. Calend. Centaur. minor. Hyperic. Lavendul. Lillii convul. Salv. Stæchad. Rad. ʒque aperient. Angel. Aristoloch. Cyper. Calam. aromat. Enul. Camp. Chinæ, Galang. Ireos Flor. Imperat. Liquirit. Pæon. Sarsaparil. Valerian. Zedoar. Cortic. lign. Guajac. Sassafr. Cortex Citri, Arantior. All Aromaticks, Myrrh. Mastic. Storax, Thus, Hony, Mosch, Castor, Civet, Amber. Compounds, Water and Decoction, &c. may be fram'd of the Simples. Also *aq. Cinam. Theriac. Calest. vitæ.* Syrups of the former Simples, or such as bear their name; *Oxymel simpl. & scillit.* The Roots Candied, also *Myrob. Emblic. & Chebul. Nuc. Mosc. Jugland. cortic. Citri, Aurant. Confer. flor. Anthos. Stæchad. Salv. Absinth. Pulv. Arom. Rosar. Dianthos. Diambra, Theriac. Mithrid.* All distill'd Oyls of their Simples; *spir. Tart. Salis, Elix. propriet. &c.* As to their use observe, 1. From these and hot Cephalicks, &c. may be fram'd fit Medicines for every part. 2. Forbear those too hot at first, and those used in Decoctions let them be green. If dry, use some coolers amongst them. 3. Avoid strong Openers in breeding-Women. 4. If their Stomach languish, give them their Drink actually hot. 5. If you would have them penetrate to the remote parts*

Parts of the Body, boyl them in a Decoction of Guajacum. **III. Melancholy.** This is either not Adult, as the Melancholy Juice, which is cold, dry, thick, earthy, which requires Medicines that moderately heat, humect, and attenuate. *Simples* are *fol. Fumar. Lupulor. Ceterach. Cuscut. Meliss. Borrag. Bugloss. Becabung. Nastur. Scolopendr. capil. Veneris, flor. 4 Cordial. Nymph.* which temperate those more dry; *Calendul. Genist. Croc. Tamarisc. Sambuc. Hyperic. Fumar.* Sem. *4 Calid. maj. Apii, Card. bened. Genist. Chæresol. Nasturtii, Petroselin. &c. Fruct. Cappar. Passul. maj. & minor. Bacc. Laur. Cynosbati, Pomor. redol. Cortic. Citri. Rad. Cappar. Median. Frax. Tamaris. Sambuc. Gum. Amm. niac. Lar. Rad. Enul. Ering. Petrosel. Bugl. Liquirit. Compounds* are Waters and Decoctions, &c. fram'd of the Simples; *Syr. de Pomis, Fumar. de quinq; rad. Byzant. capil. Veneris. Condit. and Confer. flor. Borrag. Bugl. &c. Item rad. Enul. cort. Citri, Aur. &c. Confect. Alkerm. Theriac. spec. Diamb. Diamosc. dul. de Gem. Chymic. Ol. distil. Anis. Fenicul. Elix. propr. Sal. Absinth. frax. Tamarisc. all Chalybeate Medicines: Or Adult or Atrabile, which is very hot, dry and thick; which requires cooling, much humecting and attenuating. Here those used for thick Bile, yet so that therewith be mixed such as humect, as *aq. Viol. Borrag. Bugl. Syr. violar. Byzant. but chiefly succ. Pomor. redol.* with which may be prepared a Syrup. Take heed of using Vinegar too much. **IV. Pancreatick Juice** may be faulty several ways, from which various Diseases may be caused. If too little, it may be repaired by plenty of Aliments and Condiments sharpiſh. If too much, use Hydragogues, Sudorificks, and Diureticks. If too much acid, Aliments, Condiments and Medicaments manifestly acid are not to be used: if too little acid, use Creta, Coral, &c. as before in the seven qualities.*

### SECT. III.

#### Purging Medicaments, &c.

**D**iseased matter prepared, and passages open to facilitate the evacuation, the next thing is to consider those Medicines that partly concern the humors, and partly the places wherein they are lodg'd. In each of which a due regard is to be had to the Spirits. There are Purgers appropriated to the several humors, yet they do not purge them singly, but also others; tho' chiefly them. Some of these are gentle, purging mildly from the parts about the Liver:

Liver : Strong, from the second Region ; Violent from the third ; which if not well corrected, may weaken the Patient : Yet mixt with the more gentle, may be successfully used. The first are *Cholagogons*, such as purge Bile. The gentle *Rhubarb*, the strong *Scammony*. The Compound are *Syr. Ros. sol. Viol. solut. de Cicbor. cum Rhab. Diaseros Andarnac. Diatrun. sol. Hier. Gal. Lenitiv. de Citr. solut. è succ. Ros. Troch. de Rhab. Diagrid. Sulphur. resin. Scammon. Extract. Rhab. Scammon. Pil. Aur. Ruffi, Rudii, Aggregat. Arabic. Mercur. d. & vitæ, Croc. Metallor. and other Purges prepared of Antimony. II. *Phelegmagogens*, or such as purge Flegm simple: the more mild are *Agaric. Brion. Cnicus, Hermodact. Cyclam. Turbith, Mechoacan. Jalap.* The more strong are *Colocynth. Tubymal. Gum. Amoniac. Euphorbium, Opepanax, Sarcocol. Compounds, Syrup. de Caribam. de Epithym. Elect. Indic. maj. Diacartham. Benedict. lax. Hier. magn. Troch. de Agaric, Albandal. Spec. Diacartham. Diaturb. cum Rbeo, Extract. Agaric. Mecheac. Pil. de Agaric. Imperial. Cochie, Luc. maj. Euphorb. fetid. maj. de Hiera, &c. Mercur. d. Turb. Mineral. Magister. Jalap.* III. *Melanagogons*, Purgers of Melancholy, *Simples*, the more mild are *Senna, Lap. Lazul. Armenus.* The strong are *Hellebor. niger, Compounds, Syr. de Epithym. de Fumar. de Sen. de Pom. Reg. Confect. Hamech, Diascebf. Diasen. Pul. Montag. Extract. Sen. Melanag. Querc. Helleb. nig. Pil. de quinq; gen. Myrobal. de Fumar. Ind. de Luc. min. Tart. Bontii, de Colocynth.* IV. *Hydragogens*, which purge Serosities : the more mild *Simples* are *Iris, Soldanella, Sambuc. & Ebul. Rham. solut.* Strong are *Elaterium, Ricin. Gratiol. Succ. Indiem Perunus, Mezereum, Jalap. Esul. prepared. Compounds, Syr. de Spin. ceruin. flor. Acac. flor. Persic. pul. gut. Gamboja, Hermod. Prevot. spec. Diacarth. Elect. Hydrag. Sylv. spec. Diacarth. Extract. Esul. facul. Irid. Eupherb. resin. Jalap. pil. Hydrot. Bontii de Hermodact. de Mezereo.* V. *Panchymagogons*, or universal Purgers. *Simples* may be *Sen. Rhabarb. Agaric.* *Compounds* are *Syr. Fumar. compos. Elect. Diacathol. Diaphenic. chiefly Diacarth. & Diaturb. cum Rhab. Pil. sine quibus esse nolo, de Hier. compos. de Opepan. Extract. Panchymag. Crellii Catholicum.* VI. *Emetick*, or those causing Vomiting, are to evacuate the humors contained in the stomach and parts near, by a shorter way, especially in persons bilious, slender, and large-breasted ; in those melancholy, fleshy and narrow Breasts, it's hard. If there be a Phthisis, Asthma, or other Affects of the Lungs, Spitting Blood, bleeding at the Nose, or any internal opening of the Veins, forbear. Tho' they be of frequent use, yet they are better in Sum-*

mer than Winter. Fitly us'd, they produce admirable Effects, especially in Intermitting Fevers; besides, if strong, they are of universal concern to the whole Body. For by straining to Vomit they provoke Stool, the Liver to cast out Bile, the Pancreas its too abundant juice, &c. and renders to Sweating; or casts out by insensible Transpiration. They *provoke Vomiting* either by a *manifest quality* by loosing the Stomach, or by some *specifick quality*. The more gentle had need of a Feather or Finger to provoke. Simples more gentle are *aq. Hord. simpl. tepid.* a good draught, fat Broth in great quantity, common Oyl warm *ad 3 vi.* Those Compound are *Hydromel* taken largely, *Hydracum ad 3 viii.* *Oxymel simpl. Cerevis. tepid. cum Sale.* Those *meanly gentle* are *rad. Atriplic. Alar. ad 3 iv.* *Raphan. Betonic.* drunk in *Hydromel.* inner Bark of Walnut-tree, especially the outward shells dried in an Oven, if given *ad 3 i.* in White-wine are good for the Colick and Stone; *Vitriol. Nicotian. rad. Brion. Nuc. Indic. fruct. Mezer. Ova piscis, Mulli sive Barb. Sal Vitriol. Vitrum Antimon. flor. ejusd. Croc. Metall. Sulph. Antim. Mercur. vitæ, Mercur. præcip. per se, Mercur. præcip. Solaris & commun. Turbith miner. Aurum vitæ, &c.* The virtues and doses of most, both Purgers and Emeticks, you have in the latter end of *Chirurgery.* *Merc. vitæ ad gr. vi. Sal Emetic. Minch. ad gr. vi.* The injecting of Glysters may precede Purgers, especially Lenitives; as the Belly being costive: also when Wind and vehement Pains afflict the Guts, they are fram'd according to various intentions, and are us'd to draw away superfluities in the Belly, whether humors or wind; if sharp, they draw those without the Guts. 2. *Such as alter,* to which are added those that cleanse. 3. *Anodynes.* 4. *Nourishing.* The quantity may ascend to *℥ i. β.* that of a Wine-pint of Milk, *3 iv.* of coarse Sugar, and half a spoonful of Salt may serve. But of these as to their forms in the Practice. *Suppositories* are usually used to loosen the Belly, tho' sometimes, yet seldom against some Affects of *Anus*, or *Intestinum rect.* They are of various sorts. They may be given instead of a Glyster, it being of use by reason of inability, or when Glysters stay too long. Some are fram'd of *Mel 3 i. Sal 3 i.* or *3 iv.* or other Pouders, the form may be thus: *R. &c. Suppos. quorum unus Oleo vel butyro illitum immittat. in anum quoties opus videbitur.* The roots of Radish or Parsly may serve; a Candles end, Alum, or Castle-Soap fram'd fitly. To that of Honey may be added *Hier. Picr. Sal. Gem. Colocynth. Scam. &c.* which stir up more the expulsive faculty.



## SECT. IV.

*Sudorificks and Diureticks.*

**H**YDROTICKS evacuate the whole Body by Sweat through the pores of the Skin, oft us'd in long and stubborn Diseases, such as are incurable by altering and purging, as *Epilepsie, Palsie, obstinate Catarrh, Dropsie, Gout*, all cold affects, chiefly *Lues Venerea*: being us'd many days, they do not only purge the third Region, for which they are most proper, but also the whole Body. Some are properly so call'd, which melt the Humors, and send them through the insensible passages: Others *improper*, which make the matter easily convertible, and so procure Sweat; which are very fit in the beginning of the Small-Pox, hot affects of the Skin and Fevers, when Nature moves toward the Skin. They are near akin to *Diureticks*: Simples, are *fol. Scord. Card. bened. capil. Veneris, Chamædr. Chelidon. major. Chæresfol. Fumar. Pimpin. Scabios. Petasitid. Valerian. Veronic. Cuscut. Rut. Puleg. Levistic. flor. Chamæm. Sem. Hord. Millii, Lent. Bac. Juniperi, Lauri. Rad. Apii, Angelic. Nardan. Helen. Contrayerv. Fanicul. Serpent. Virgin. Luful. Petrosel. Pimpin. Quinque-fol. Sarsapar. Tormentil. Zedear. Lig. Buxi, Guaiac. Juniper. Sassafr. Terr. sigil. C. C. Bezoar. Sal. Absinth. Fraxin. Scabios. Card. benedict. Scord. Antim. Diaphor. Bezoard. Miner. Of which may be fram'd many Compounds, of which Decoctions are best, though other forms may be taken, yet after them must Decoct. be drunk. The distilled Waters of the aforesaid Simples are proper, as also *aq. Theriac. Bezoard. Prophylact. Barb. Mistur. simpl.* Syrups of the Juices of the aforesaid Simples, *Theriac. Mithrid. Diascord. Elect. de ovo*; also the Conserves, Spirits and Extracts of the former Simples, *flor. Sal. Armoniac. spir. Sal. ejusd. spir. Fulig. Sanguinis, C. C. Guaiac. Buxi, resin. Guaiac. spir. Tart.* Observe, 1. If persons be hard to sweat, cover them well, and apply hot Bricks, bottles of hot Water, &c. 2. That 'tis best sweating naked, lapt up in a Blanket or Flanel-shirt. 3. Bilious persons bear sweating with inconvenience, being it dissipates much their native heat. 4. Also weak persons. 5. Give first universal Purgers, or in the declination of a Disease, unless in the Plague, and then give them at any time. *Diureticks* are those which evacuate the Aquosities in the Body by Urin. By them are fitly purg'd the gibbous part of the*

E e e 2

Liver,

Liver, Nerves, Bladder, Womb, and whole stock of Veins. Of these some are hot, which by melting the humors, separate the more watery and serous part, which are after attracted by the Reins. These are properly call'd Diureticks, and are *fol. Saxifrag. Pimpin. Apii, Urtic. Fenicul. Chamædr. Centaur. Nasturt. Menth. aquatic. Puleg. Virg. aur. Flor. Genist. Chamæm. Anthos. Lavendul. Sem.* (most of them that are hot) *Cicer. Rub. Dauci, Alkekeng. Nasturtii, Milii Sol. Rad. Apii, Asar. Calam. Aromat. Card. bened. Cyper. Dauc. Erisym. Fenicul. Ononid. Petroselin. Raphan. Rusc. Valerian. Scord. Origan. Cortic. Median. Genist. Lauri, Raphani, Tamaris. Citri; Bacc. Laur. Juniper. Cantharid. præpar. Apium, Sanguin. Hirc. Sap. Venet.* Compounds are the Decoctions and Waters of the foresaid Herbs; *Syr. de quinq; radic. capil. Ven. Oxymel simpl. & comp. Confer. flor. Genist. spir. Nitr. Sal. Tart. Tereb. Sal. Tart. de bacc. Heder. siliq. Fabar. spir. Urin. Sal. Suc.* The improperly so call'd are cold; these sometimes by cleansing, and sometimes by increasing the watery humor cause Urin; these are *fol. Asparag. Acetof. Ering. Parietar. Cicbor. Portulac. Althææ, flor. Althææ, Cicbor. Violar. Fabar. Nymph. sem. 4. frig. major. Acetof. Papav. alb. Hord. Alkekeng. Rad. Gram. Asparag. Acetof. Fragorum, Althææ, Oxylapatb. Eryng. Fruct. Fragor. Nucl. Cerasor. Officul. Messilor. Limon. Pepon. Cucum. Cucurbit. Camphor. succ. Limon. Granat. Berber. &c. Sal. Prunel. spir. Sulph. & Vitriol.* Compounds are Waters and Decoctions of the said Simples. *Syr. Limon. capil. Ven. Troch. de Camphor. de Carab.* External are *Ol. Lil. alb. Scorpion. &c.* To give Diureticks fitly, 1. Give them in such Diseases as are to be evacuated by little and little. 2. Take heed of them in dry Diseases, as Phthisis, &c. 3. First abate the humor by purging. 4. Give not sweet Medicins to Women, lest they be driven to the Womb. Be sure the passages be neither inflamed, nor ulcerated. To these might be added such as procure *Menses.* But of these elsewhere.

## SECT. V.

### Brain and Breast-Purgers.

**T**HOSE which empty the diseased matter nestled in the Brain, do it by the Nostrils and the Palat. By the Nose do *Errhines* evacuate. 'Tis a liquid Remedy, which drawn into the Nostrils, calls the humor from the Brain, especially Flegm; and they are used for several affects of the Brain, *Meninges* and Nostrils; amongst which are

are to be used those that are Cephalick : they are to be used after universal Evacuation ; they are thought to be hot, thin, sharp, and cleansing. They are either Simple, or Compound. The *Simple* are either dry, or humid ; the dry are *pulv. Acor. Cascar. Croc. Caryophyl. Helleb. alb. & nigr. Nux Mosc. Piper alb. Pyrethr. ZZ. fol. Nicotian.* put into the Nose, *Rad. Cyclam. & Betæ instar Turundæ, Naribus indita*, Fume of *Marjoram, Hyssop, Time, Tabaco* drawn up from a pipe. The *moist* are *Suc. Anagallid. Purp. Betæ, Brassica, Betonic. Chelid. maj Cyclam. Cucumer. Sylv. rad. Irid. Hederæ, Hyssop. &c.* new Butter put into the Nose. *Compound* are *Mel. Ros. Anthos. Oxymel. simp. Scillit. syr. de Hyssop. Consect. Mustard, Theriac. Mithrid. Anacardin. &c.* In Decoction may be added Juices *ad 3 ii. vel iii.* Honey or Syrup *ad 3 i. vel ii. Poud. ad 3 i.* as *R & C. f. Errhinum* quo utatur tepide mane duabus h. ris ante pastum, ore prius aq. repleto. Or, *R Succ. Betæ, Majoran. Rut. an. 3 i. Vin. alb. 3 iii. Sacch. rub. 3 β. M. f. Errh.* The next are *Sternutatories*, which are more strong, thin and sharp, stirring the expulsive faculty of the Brain more strongly. They are fram'd of the Pouders of what follows ; the quantity of which is not to exceed 3 ii. To which may be added for safety, dry *Marjoram*, especially *Euphorb.* but not above gr. ii. *vel iii.* They may be blown into the Nose with a Quill. The roots of *Orris, white Hellebore, &c.* as before ; only choose those more sharp. The form ; *R rad. Elleb. alb. & Sacch. an. part. æq. f. pul. subtiliss. qui Pennulâ insufficitur in Nares.* To the Mouth are us'd *Masticatories*, which draw Flegm plentifully from the Brain through the Mouth, by their heat and acrimony, by which they thin the humor, and stir up the expulsive faculty. *Simples* are *fol. Salv. Major. Hyssop. Origan. Nasturt. Hydropiper. Lauri, Nicotian. Sem. Anisi, Fenicul. Sinap. Staphisagr. Tblaspi, Rad. Acori, Angelici, Ireos, Costi, Cyperi, Gentian. Pyrethri, Valerian. ZZ. Turbit. Agaric. cortic. Cappar. Arantior. Cubeb. Nux Mosc. Caryophyl. Piper, gran. Paradisf. Mastic. Ammoniac. Myrrh. Castor.* but above all *rad. Imperatorie* chewed. The form, *R & C. f. omnium Pul. qui Cera alb. excipiat, fiantq; plures globuli : Masticetur unus mane prono capite frequenter spuendo.* The next are *Gargarisms*, which are made in several affects of the Mouth and adjacent parts : They may be made of the Masticatories by Decoction : To *lib. i.* add *lit Syrops ad 3 iii. vel iv.* or of distill'd Waters with *Diameron, &c.* *quo utatur omni hor. as R aq. Plantag. 3 ii. Prunel. 3 iii. Scabios. 3 i. syr. Liquir. Fugub. cn. 3 vi. M. f. Garg.* for a Hoarsness. *R aq. Plantag. 3 iv. spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad grat.*

*grat. acid. in quo infund. Confer. Ros. antiq. ʒ i. β. aq. Ros. ʒ ii. in quo Conquas. alb. cv. N. i. Misc. & Celat. dissol. Diamor. ʒ i. Mel Rosar. ʒ β pro Garg.* for inflammation of the Throat. To anoint the Palat. These have place only in a cold cause; they are fram'd of the former, as *R pul. Euphorb. Sinap. Pyreth. Z Z. Caryophyl. Castor. Mosci, an. gr. v. Mel. ʒ ii β. M. f. Ung. pro Palat. & Lingua.* Breast-Purgers are amongst *Pectorals* which evacuate Humors contain'd in the Breast and Lungs: they are best taken lying on the Back; not presently after meat, unless there be necessity; they are to be swallowed by degrees. To these may be added those which disperse Wind, they heat, attenuate, and resolve the Humors proceeding from cold matter by *Diaphoresis*; they are little different from those that attenuate *Flegm*, whither you are referr'd.

## SECT. VI.

*Cephalicks.*

THE matter of Medicines which respect particular parts are many, denominated according to the parts to which they are fitted; they do not only alter, but strengthen. In general, they either respect the Head, Breast, Belly, or Joints. To which may be added *Alexipharmicks*. Those that respect all of them, may easily be pickt out. Those that belong to the Head, are called *Cephalicks*, under which comes *Ophthalmicks*, &c. *Cephalicks* strengthen the Brain, and help its distempers, as Head-ach, *Vertigo*, lost Memory, Convulsions, Epilepsie, Apoplexies, Palsie, Trembling, Stupidity, Cramp, Night Mare, Lethargy, Coma, Cataplexie, Catarrh, Melancholy, Dotage, Raging, Phrenzy, and all hot and cold distempers of the Brain, &c. They are either hot or cold: the hot are *Rad. Spicanard. Calam. Aromatic. Valerian. Irees, flor. Acori, Galang. Zedoar. Peon.* gather'd in the decrease of the Moon. For Epilepsie and Pavor, *Lign. visc. Querc.* which conduceth much in Convulsions, Epilepsie and Tremor. *Xyloaloes, cortic. Cinamen. Aurant. fol. Betonic. Majoran. Salv. Rorismarin.* which is also good in Tremor, Palsie, and strengthens all the senses. *Laur. Calamintb. Poly-montani, Centaur. minor.* which also profits the Nerves, and strengthens them; *Sem. Pæon. Cardamm. Sileris montan. Nigél. Rem. Fruct. bacc. Laur. Juniper. Caryophyl. Nuc. Mosc. Cubeb. gran. Kern. Flor. Betonic. Stachad.* which strengthens all the parts of the Brain

Brain whether in Drink or Fomentations; for 'tis as it were the very life of the Brain and Nerves; it's most safe in *Vertigo*, *Epilepsie*, and *Melancholy*; *Anthos. Salvia*, *Mac. Chamam.* *Lil. convul.* *Tilia Arber. succ. & liquor*, *Opobalsam.* *Vinum*, *Gum.* Thus which drunk in Wine, wonderfully encreaseth Memory. *Mastic.* *Styrax calam.* *Benjamin*, *Marina Ambra*, *succin.* which wonderfully profits the Nerves and Head. *Ab Animalibus*, *Caster*, which above all Simples powerfully heats the Brain: *Mosc. Ziber.* *Cran. hum.* *C.C. &c. Compounds.* The distill'd Waters from the Herbs and Flowers; also *aq. Naphæ.* *Cinam Theriacal.* *Imperial.* *Cælestis vitæ.* *Syr. de Stæchad. simp. & compos.* which is profitable in *Epilepsie*, *Palsie*, *Trembling*, and all cold affects of the Brain and Nerves. But if a flux of Rheum be to be staid, add Astringents; *Mel. Ros. Conserv. Z.Z. flor. Stæchad.* *Anthos. Salvo.* *Myrbal. condit.* *Nux condit.* *Nux Moschat. cond. cortic.* *Citri. Confect.* *Alkerm.* *Theriac.* *Mithrid.* *Aurea Alexandr.* *Elect.* *Dianthes*, *Diambr.* *Diamusc. dule.* *Diaireos*, *Aromat.* *Ros. Troch. de Galia Moschat. de Carab.* These heat and dry the Brain; and attenuate and incide the Flegm therein. If you would heat the whole Body, give them fasting; if the Head and Brain, give them after meat, or before sleep, *External: Oleum de Caster. Chamam. Irinum*, *Laurin.* *Rutac. de spic.* *Vulpin.* *Unguent. Martiat.* *Arregen.* *Empl. de Betonic. de Bacc.* *Laur. de Melilot.* *Cephalic. &c. Ol. distil. Rosimar. Lavend.* admirable in Convulsions. *Salvo. Thym.* *Fenicul.* *Anisi.* *Cinam.* *Nuc. Mosc.* *Caryophyl.* *Sassass.* which is admirable. Epithems, Lotions for the Feet and Head may be fram'd of the Simples. Note, Liquid things are to be applied actually hot, the Stomach being empty, otherwise vapors are drawn up to the Head. Cold Cephalic. *Lig. Santal. omnes, fol. Lactuc. Pertulac. Plantag Sem. 4 frig. maj. & minor. Herd. Flor. Rosar. Violar. Nymphæ. Papav. Rhæad. Succ. Limon. Granat. Opii, Camph.* Compounds. *Aq. Pertulac. &c.* of the Herbs and Flowers. *Syr. Ros. Viol. de Papav. de Ros. sic. Conserv. Ros. Viol. Nymph. Lactuc. Cucurbit. Elect. Triasant. Diamarg. frigid. Confect. Philon. requies Nich. Pil. de Cynoglos. Laud. Opiat. Chym. Sal. Prunel. Spir. Sulph. & Vitriol.* *Externals: Ol. Ros. Viol. Nymph. Myrtin. Unguent. Rosac. popul. refrig. Gal. Ceret. Santal.*



## SECT. VII.

## Ophthalm.

**T**Hese have a proper efficacy to strengthen the Eyes, and quicken the Sight; yet there are others which may be referr'd to the various affects of the Eyes. Those which *sharpen the Sight*, are *Rad. Fenicul. Chelidon. Raphani, fol. Chelid. major.* which doth most profit the Eyes: *Verben. Ruta, Euphras. Fenicul. sem. Fenicul. Raphani, Ormin. major.* *Anodynes, Lac Muliebr. alb. ov. agitatum & in aq. conversum, aq. Ros. Mucilag. sem. Psyl. Cydon. Medul. Pan. macerat. in Lac. coct. ad pauc. Croc. Pom. dule. coct. sub Cineribus, Pemor. putrid. pulp. Troch. alb. Rhasis cum Opio.* Repellers, *aq. Ros. Plantag. pocula Ros. Portulac. succ. Cydon. Pemor. acid. alb. ovi, Alum. Dryers, Cerus. Lot. Tutia lot. Antimon. lot. Troch. alb.* To deterge or resolve, *Sarcocol. cum Lact. nutrit. Lac Mulieb. Decoct. Fœnugr. Sang. Columb. jun. & pennis majoribus in ocul. express.* To deterge without biting; *Succ. cand. Syr. Ros. siccar. Tutia, Pompholyx, plumb. ust. & lot. Antimon. lot.* Such as bite, *fel Piscium, mitior. Quadrupedum Medicin. Avium fortiss.* That of a Partridge is strongest, that of a Hen more gentle; *Succ. Chelidon. Fenicul. aq. Mel. Comp. s. Aconsticks* are good for Deafness, hard Hearing, Ulcers, Pains, Noise and Bleeding of the Ears. All those *Cephalick* Heaters, whether simple or compound, are proper here, especially *Raphan.* which is most excellent in comforting Hearing; also *Sem. Rapar. condit. post prand. & cenam.* Young Pigeons to eat is very good. Outwardly, besides *Cephalicks, Fel Lucii pife. mis. cum Ol. Succin. vel Fel. Perdic. cum Ol. Succin.* Musk with Cotton constantly worn is excellent. Those that *cool* are the same with *Cephal.* *Purslain* is chiefest in affects of the Ears, used in meats and drinks. *Odonticks* are good in all affects of the Teeth, especially pain and Scurvy in the Mouth. 1. Such as help Tooothing are *Pingued. Gallin. Anser. Anatis, rec. Butyr. non sal. Ol. Amygd. cum Sacch. Penid. Sang. à Crist. Gallinac.* touch the Gum with one or two drops at most, but use not this unless nothing else profit. 2. To fasten the Teeth, *Decoct. ex Radicibus silic. mar. Pentaphyl. Lapatb. Termentil. Cappar. fol. Myrt. Lentisc. Messilor. Salv. Coq. in aq. s. add. Oxym. s. fol. etiam Querc. Continod. Burs. past. flor. Ros. &c. in Vin. rub. stipt. coct.* Leaves of Bistort powder'd and mixt with Honey, are try'd for pain in the Teeth from any cause.

See

See *Chirur.* Also how to cleanse them for the *stink of the Gums and Scurvy*, See *Scurvy*. *Pharyngicks*, good in all Inflammations of the Palat, *Uvula*, Tonsils and Larynx, Quinsie, difficulty of swallowing, are *Rad. Liquirit. Albææ*, *Polypod. q. Ireos, flor. Ros. rubr. Chamæm. Melilot. Balaust. Scabios. Cichor. Papav. Rhæad. Malv. utriusq; Sem. Lini, Fænugr. Cydon.* which being brought into a Mucilage with some fit Water, is above all : *Phyl. frutt. Fijub. Caric. Ping. Dactyl. Mala Punic. vel granat. Mora, Pyra, Ceras. Cydon. Prunel. fol. Plantag. Prunel. Querc. Cupress. Centinod. Lactuc. Scabios. Agrim. Pentaphyl.* which conduceth by a singular property, *Consolid. Med. Veron. Violar. Malv. Uvular.* 'Tis observ'd, that to drink out of a Dish made of Ivy-wood, and to eat with such a Spoon, preserves from Apostemes in the *Uvula*. *Dens Apri* is admirable, dose ʒ i. in *Ol. Amygd. d. a* Secret also in Pleurifics. *Alb. Græc. cum Mel. mixtum* is admirable. *Pul. Cran. Hum. cum Mel. mixt.* is excellent. *Lap. Prunellæ, Alum. ust. spir. Vitriol. Sal Arm. cum Syr. Papav. Rhæad.* is good. For Compounds, See Diseases of the Throat.

SECT. VIII.

*Thoracicks and Cardiacks, &c.*

**B**Reast-Medicines respect the Lungs, Heart, and the Paps. Those which respect the Lungs do prepare the Humors contain'd therein to be spit out. That they may easily be spit out, they are neither to be too thick nor too thin. Those that are thick are to be prepared with Medicines that attenuate, incide and deterge, which are hot. Those thin are to be thickened, which are cold. Hot simple Thoracicks are *Rad. Ireos, Enul. Camp. Aristol. utriusq;* which also open internal Abscesses. *Liquirit. ZZ. Squillæ, Cap. coct. & comest. Saponar.* helps those that have Fistula's in their Lungs, either applied or injected. Therefore 'tis most profitably given in Pulmonick or purulent matter, which it powerfully casts out; as hath been try'd in Asthma : *Fol. Tussilag. Scabios. Praß. alb. Thymi, Saturæ, Origan. Botrys,* expectorate much. *Calamint. pedes Car. Heder. t.rr. Pulmonar. macul.* the only use of which always hath restor'd. *Hyssop,* which is peculiar for *Peripneumonia, Asthma,* and inveterate Cough from a Catarrh, especially if mixt with Honey and poulder of Rhue, *Sem. Urtic. Lini, Brassic. Abrotan.* which much helps Orthopnoicks : *Nasturt. Fruct. Ficus Pingv. Passul. dulc. Amygd.*

*dulc. Nuclei Pinei, bac. Laur. Castaneæ*, especially taken off with Malago-Sack, wonderfully help the Breast; also *Figs* taken morning and night macerated in *Aq. vitæ*, help Expectoration excellently, where there's not an Ulcer present. *Flor. Chamem. Scabios. Betonic. Aromat. croc.* the use whereof either in Meat or Medicine, is most profitable in affects of the Breast; also if taken in a rere Egg with Sugar and Cinamon at night, oft avails much; *Gum Terebintb.* opens the Belly, and cleanseth the Breast, by opening and absterging. *Myrrb.* which taken to the bigness of a Pea, much helps in affects of the Breast, strengthening it, and drying Catarrhs. Animals; *Mel, Pulmon. Vulp. præpar. Sp. Ceti, Lac Asinum & Muliebr.* Excellent. *Min. Flor. Sulph. Compounds; Aq. Hyssop. Tussilag. Syr. d. Tussilag. de Hyssop. de Liquirit. capil. Ven. Oxyml simp. Scillitic. Sacch. cand. Spir. Sulph.* which is of admirable virtue in Asthma, which ariseth most from the obstruction of the Veins; *Conser. capil. Ven. rad. Enul. Camp. Z. Z. Elect. Diareos simp. Diareos selum.* Externals: *Ol. Irim. Amygd. d. Cham. Lilior. Adeps Gallinæ, Anatis, Vitul. Butyr. Anser. cum Ol. Cham.* admirable in Phthisis, *Medul. Cervi, vituli, Unguent. Dialth. Resumpt. Pectoral. Emp. Diasulphur. de Bacc. Laur.* Cold Simples are *Rad. Liquirit. Althææ, fol. Capil. Pulmonar. Portulac.* none so appropriate as it. *Beta & Brassic.* boild with Butter and eaten. *Sem. 4 frigid. maj. & minor. Papav. Malv. Althææ*, especially Mucilage of Quince-kernels. *Fruct. Fijub. Amygd. d. Prun. dulc. flor. Viol. Nymph. Papav. rhæad. Gum. Arab. Tragac. Succ. Amyl. Liquirit. Lac Muliebr. Asin. Capr. Caro Testud. Cancr. sturviat.* Compounds are *Aq. Lact. Portulac. Nymph. Papav. rhæad. Heder. terr.* to which add a third part of *aq. Portulac.* and you have a singular Experiment in curing a Phthisis, if it be daily drunk: *Syr. Fijub. Viol. capil. Ven. Papav. alb. Sacch. Ros. Penid. Conser. Rosar. Violar. Borag. Lactuc. caro Cucurbit. cond. Elect. Diatrag. frigid. Diamarg. frigid. Diapenid. sine speciebus.* Externals: *Ol. Viol. Nymph. Amygd. d. Axung.* as before; they being temperate, serve in both cases. *Cardiacks* have a specifick property to strengthen the Heart, clear the Vital Spirits, and resist venomous and malign affects. Hence cure all Fevers continual, intermitting, malign, pestilent; small-Pox, Measels, and all venomous diseases, *Lues Venerea, Elephantiasis*, Poison taken, Swooning, Fever, Syncope, beating and sadness of the Heart. Hot Simples are, *Rad. Dictam. Cretic. & alb. Angelic. Pentaphyl. Scorzoner. Zedoar. Gentian. Imperator. Doronici, Scord. cortic. Cinam. Citri, succ. Lig. Xyloaloes*, which doth not only roborate the Heart,

Heart, but the Stomach, and in affects of the Head : Dof. ʒ ii. cum aq. Auricul. Mur. exhibit. fol. Meliss. Scabios. Card. bened. Ocy- mi, Pellii, Abrotan. Rori. mar. Lavendul. Sem. Card. bened. Ocymi, Citri. Fruct. gran. Tinctor. becc. Junip. Nuc. Moschat. Gargophyl. flor. Anthos. Borrage. Buglos. Tormentil. which is admirable against malign and pestilent Fevers : Mac. Croc. Spic. Nard. Gum. Thus, Myrrh. Mastic. Succ. Meliss. Scabios. I. crog. Animal. Mosc. Zibet. Lap. Bezoar. Sericum crud. Miner. Ambra, succin. Compounds : Zia. flr. Arant. Meliss. Rori. mar. Card. bened. Scabios. Aq. Vitæ, imperial. Theriacal. Cœ- listis, Cinam. Ol. Chym. Cinam. Gary. th. Nuc. Mosc. Syr. cond. Citri, Ci- tri Byzant. Conser. Anthos. cortic. Citri condit. Nuc. Mosch. conl. Myr. bal. cond. Confect. Alkerm. Theriac. Elect. Aromat. Res. Diamb. de Gem. Le- tific. Gal. Diamosc. dulc. Cold Cardiacs, Simple : Rad. Acetos. Bug- loss. Distort. Tormentil. Lign. Santal. cinn. fol. Borag. Buglos. Acetos. Oxylapathi ; Sem. Cydon. Plantag. Acetos. flor. Rosar. Viol. Borag. Bug- loss. N. nuphar. fruct. Citri, Limen. Coral. acid. ribes, Granat. acid. Po- mer. odorat. Cydon. Gum. Capbur. Animal. perla, Unicorn. es de Cerd. C. Chur, Sp. d. C. C. lap. Bezoar. Miner. Terr. sigil. Bol. Armen. fragm. pretios. Aurum, Coral. Compounds : Aq. Ros. Borag. Buglos. Acetos. Syr. Granat. de Limen. Viol. de succo Acetos. Res. sicc. de Pom. redol. Conserve made of the flowers, saving Nymphar, and put in Acetos. Confect. de Hyacinth. Diamarg. frigid. Diatriasant. Externals : as in Theriacs. Those that generate Milk are Fenicul. virid. Sem. ejus- dem, Anth. virid. Apium, Crystal. pul. Brassic. Decoct. Butyrum cum Lacte & Feniculo sumptum. Those that lessen Milk are Ment. Cte- lidon. maj. Calamints, Coriander, Ocymum, Ombacium, Aect. Oxy mel, Camphur.

SECT. IX.

Stomachicks, Hepaticks, Spleneticks.

THese belonging to the Belly or lower Venter are Stomachicks, Epa- ticks, Spleneticks, Nephriticks and Uterines ; to which so we add such as dissolv Wind, kill Worms, generate and extinguish Seed. We begin with Stomachicks, good in weakness of the Stomach, dif- ficulty of Digestion, want of Appetite, Loathing, Belching, Infla- tion of the Stomach, Spitting, Vomiting, Cholera, immoderate Thirst, Pain and Heat, and looseness of the Stomach, all Fluxes and distempers of the Guts, as Colick, Hæmorrhæ, &c. They are either hot or cold. Hot Simples are, Rad. Ziz. Cyperi, Calam. aromat. Ga- lang.

lang. cortic. Citri, suc. Cinam. Lign. Xyloaloes, the best in affects of the Stomach, &c. fol. Mentb. Absinth. utriusque, Salvia, Betonic. Rorismar. Cichor. which is most profitable in comforting the Stomach: Sem. Anis. Fenicul. Coriand. Citri, Piper. alb. Fruct. Garyophyl. Nuc. Moschat. Flor. Anthos. Salv. Betonic. Mac. croc. Gum Mastich. excellent in Laxity, Debility, Indigestion, and want of Appetite, if taken daily to 3 i. in rere Eggs, with a little Ginger. Miner. Succin. Ambr. Compounds are, the Waters of the foresaid Leaves, Syr. Mentb. & Absinth. Pontic. flor. Hyperic. which in all affects of the Stomach is most profitable: Conserve of the Flowers before with Leaves of Wormwood, also cortic. Citri condit. Nuc. Moschat. cond. Myrobal. condit. Acor. condit. & Zedoar. Consect. Theriac. Mithrid. Alker. Elect. Arom. Ros. Diamb. Diagalang. Troch. de Absinth. de Rhabarb. Externals. Ol. Nard. de Absinth. de Mentb. Nuc. Moschat. Mastich. Myrtin. Empl. Stomach. Magist. de Mastich. Cold Simples are Rad. Plantag. Acetof. Lign. Santal. rubr. fol. Plantag. Myrti, Sem. Plantag. Cydon. flor. Rosar. rub. Balaust. Fruct. Cydon. Pyra, Mespila, Myrtilli, succ. Diac. Hypocistif. Coral. Compounds. Aq. Plantag. Ros. Acetof. Syr. Ros. sic. Cydon. Granat. Myrtin. de succ. Acetof. de Agrest. Conser. Rosar. rubr. fol. Acetof. Elect. Diatriasantal. External. Ol. Ros. Lentiscin. Omphacin. Unguent. Cerat. Santal. Rosac. The next are Hepaticks; they strengthen and correct the distempers of the Liver, and are good in Cachexia, all Dropsies, yellow Jaundice, Obstructions, Weakness and Inflammation, Scirrhus of the Liver, the Hepatic Flux, Lues Venerea, and Leprosie. They are Hot, which are Rad. Calam. Aromat. Cyperi, Enul. Camp. fol. Agrimon. Absinth. Mentb. Chamædryos, Chamæpit. Betonic. Centaur. minor, sem. Anisi, Fenicul. Carv. Ameos, flor. Anthos, mac. Schenanth. Spic. Nard. Fruct. Garyophyl. Nuc. Mos. Passul. Compounds are, Aq. Absinth. Mentb. Betonic. Syr. de Absinth. de Mentb. Byzant. de 3. rad. Conser. flor. Salv. Anthos, cort. Citri condit. rad. Enul. condit. Nux Mosc. & Nux condit. Myrobal. cond. Consect. Theriac. Mithrid. Elect. Arom. Ros. Diamb. Diarrhod. Abbat. Troch. de Absinth. de Rhabarb. de Eupator. Externals are Ol. de Absinth. de Mentb. Nardin. Cold Simples are Rad. Gram. Asparag. Cichor. Acetof. Brass. Lign. Santal. omn. Fol. Endiv. Cichor. Scariol. Hepatic. Adiant. Acetof. Lactuc. Portulac. Sem. 4 frigid. major. & minor. Papav. alb. Viol. Flor. Rosar. Nymph. Cichor. Fruct. Prun. acid. Granat. acid. Cucurbit. ribes, Cucumer. Succ. Limon. Granat. Cydon. Endiv. Acetof. Cichor. Acet. Omphacium. Animal. Ebor. Spod. Compounds, Aq. Cichor. Endiv. Gram. Acetof. Rosar. Agrimon. Syr.



*de Cicbor. simp. & compos. de Succ. Acetos. de Granat. de Limon. Ros. sic. Confer. flor. Cicbor. fol. Acetos. Rosar. fruct. Berber. Cerasor. acid. cond. Troch. de Spodio, de Capbur. Externals. Ol. Ros. Ompbac. Nenuphar. Unguent. Rosac. Cerat. Santal. Refriger. Gal.* Next are *Spleneticks*, proper to prepare the Melancholy Humor, which being naturally cold, thick, and earthy, causing obstructions, it requires Medicines opening, inciding, deterging; yea, sometimes moistning, when the humor causes a Scirrhus; or 'tis adust, and then it calls for Medicines that prepare *Atrabile*, the Medicines for which are set before. These are good for the black Jaundice, Obstructions, Scirrhus, and Pain of the Spleen, Hypochondriack Melancholy, Scurvy. To those before to prepare Melancholy may be added Hot Simples: *Rad. Ireos, Calam. aromat. Aristol. cortic. Cinam. fol. Chamædr. Tamarisc. Puleg. Thym. Nasturt. Centaur. minor. Sem. Agn. Casti, Nasturtii. Flor. & Fruct. same in Melancholy; Gum. Myrrb. Mineral* there also. Compounds; *Fumaria, Cinam. Syr. Oxymel. simp. Scillitic. Confer. flor. Tamarisc. Genist. Acorus condit. ZZ. cond. Confect. Pulv. & Elect. ejusdem; Troch. de Cappar. de Euphorb. Externals. Ol. de Cappar. Tamarisc. Irin. Rutæ, Unguent. Artanis. de Alibæa, Emplast. de Mucilag. Diachyl. cum Gum.* Cold *Spleneticks* are almost the same with those that attenuate Bile, and those which prepare *Atrabile*, to which you are referr'd.

## SECT. X.

*Nephriticks, Uterines.*

**M**edicaments curing Renal Affects are either such as promote Urine, or temperate the heat of the Reins, or break and diminish the Stone, or such as cleanse them from Gravel and viscid Humors. The first of these have already been set down; yet to them may be added such as are more peculiarly appropriated to the Reins. Cooling Diureticks temperate the heat of the Kidneys, as also other cooling Simples, which are call'd cold *Nephriticks*. But yet the cooling Diureticks should be those thickning, or gently astringing; as *Lactuc. Portulac. &c.* the whole of them are good in Ischuria, Dysury, Strangury, Diabetes, inflammation of the Kidneys, heat and incontinence of Urine, Gonorrhœa, Ulcers of the Reins and Bladder, pissing Blood and matter; and for Stone in both. Those that temper the heat of Urin and Reins are *Rad. Althæa,*

*thææ, Liquirit. fol. Malv. Lactuc. Portulac. Endiv. Scariola. Sem. Melon. Cucurb. Cucum r. Alb. Malv. Lactuc. Papav. alb. Pysl. Hord. Fruct. Prun. dulc. Passul. Fijub. Amygd. d. flor. Violar. Nenuphar. Gum Tragac. Animal. Lac. Butyr. Compounds, Aqua Lactuc. Pertulac. Nenuphar. Syr. de Liqur. Fijubar. Violar. Conser. Violar. Nymph. Lactuc. condit. Elect. Diatreg. frigid. Extern. Ol. Violar. Ref. Nenuphar. Ung. Refrig. Gal. Refar. Those that break the Stone are, Rad. Ononid. Lepp. maj. r. Saxif. eg. Virg. cur. Calcitrapæ, Lign. Nephritic. fel. Saxifrag. Calcitrap. Argentin. Dragar. Parietar. Fancul. Marin. Sem. Urticæ, Raphan. Mil. Sil. fruct. Nucl. Cerasor. Persicor. Missilr. bacc. Juniper. Hædra, Terchimb. Milled. Sang. Hirc. preparat. ocul. Cancer. Iap. Judaic. Nephritic. Crystal. prepar. Compounds. Aq. Saxif. ag. Calcitrap. Nicotian. Syr. de Raphan. for. Oxytel. simp. & Scillitic. Elect. Lithoniptic. Spir. Sal. Terchimb. Those that cleanse the Gravel and viscid Humors, are the same with Diureticks and Stone-breakers, of which these are best; Terch. Parietar. Raphan. Apium, Cichor. rubr. Hysterick Medicins are various, as alter appears. All of them are good in suppression, and inordinate and too much flowing of the Courses, Whites, Gonorrhæa, Inflammation, Scirrhus, and Ulcers of the Womb, difficulty of Birth, Moles, Abortions, Barrenness, the smoothness and falling-down of the Womb, Green sickness, Ill-habit, Dropsie and Madness of the Womb, also Melancholy thence, and the Mother. Those that help Conception are Rad. Calam. Armat. Effert. Calang. Cyperi; fol. Letonic. Salv. Rorismar. Majoran. Fruct. Nuc. Muschat. Gargaphyl. flor. Salv. Rorimer. Bet. nic. Mac. Spic. Nard. Syrax. Benign. Thus, Mastic. Msc. Zib. t. Succin. Coral. Ambra. Compounds, Waters of the leaves, Sage, Rosemary. Conserves of the Flowers; also Licorus, Nuc. Jugland. Nuc. Msch. Myrcbal. rad. Satyr. cines condit. Consect. Theriac. Asilbird. Lact. Diamosch. Liamb. de Gem. Diegling. Armat. Rosat. Troch. Gal. Msch. Adept. March. Externals. Ol. Nuc. Diam. Myrtim. Those that induce the Birth and Secundine, are those which move the Courses, but these are peculiar, Diclam. Cratic. Artemisia, which opens all obstructions in Women. Aristach. cr. c. Sabin. aq. Cinam. Conser. Alham. Borex. Offon. Opepanax, Sagapen. Myrrh. Castor. Asfaltid. The two last are proper for the Secundine, their stink may kill the Birth. Those that move the Courses are Simples, Rad. Arist. mirisæ. Rub. Tinctur. which powerfully promotes the Flood from the Veins of the Womb. Valerian. Cypr. Trees, Gentian. Cinam. Fol. Artemis. Mercurialis, Matricar. Nepeta, Salv. Calamin. raleg. Origan.*

*Origan.* *Rut.* *Abroten.* *Brusc.* *Diſclam.* *Cretic.* *Sem.* *Sefelios.* *Aniſi.* *Dauc.* *Fenicul.* *Rutæ.* *Carvi.* *ſlor.* *Cham.* *Matricar.* *croc.* *Gum.* *Myrrb.* *Aſſaſetid.* *Opopanax.* *Sagapen.* *Galban.* *Caſtor.* *Berax* *Officinal.* *Compounds.* *Aq.* *Artemiſ.* *Cinam.* *Puleg.* *Syr. de Artemiſ.* *capil.* *Ven.* *Conſer.* & *Elect.* are amongſt *Diureticks.* *Trech.de Myrrb.* *Externals* are ſuch as *molliſie.* Thoſe that ſtay the *Courſes* are *Rad.* *Symphyti.* *Biſtert.* *Termen-til.* *ſol.* *Plantag.* *Lentiſc.* *Equiſet.* *rubr.* *Portulac.* *Myrti.* *Centinod.* *Menth.* *Verben.* which both ſtays them and the *Whites:* *Urtic.* *Sem.* *Plan- tag.* *Acetof.* *Myrtil.* *Rof.* *Balauſt.* *Maſtic.* *Sang.* *Drac.* *Coccul.* *hadi.* *Le- poris.* *C.C.* *uſt.* *Ebur.* *Spod.* *Bol.* *Armen.* *Terra ſigil.* *Coral.* *Com- pounds* are *Liqua Plantag.* *Rofar.* *Nymph.* *Portulac.* *Menth.* *Syr.* *Myr- tin.* *Cydon.* *Rof.* *de Mentb.* *Coral.* *Conſer.* *Rofar.* *Cydon.* *condi.* *Conſect.* *Philen.* *Rom.* *Troch.* *de Spod.* *de Terra ſigil.* *Externals.* *Ol.* *Myrtin.* *Rof.* *Cydon.* *Unguent.* *Comitiſ.* *Emplaſt.* *de Maſtic.* *contra Ruptur.* Thoſe that cleanſe the *Womb* are thoſe which move the *Courſes*, eſpeci- ally *Brion.* *Ariſtol.* *utriuſq;* *Gentian.* *Mercurial.* *Artemiſ.* *Marricaria,* *Marrubium,* *Chamaedr.* &c.

SECT. XI.

Arthriticks, &c.

THE Joints being compoſed chiefly of nervous parts, and ha- ving affinity with the Brain, Internal Cephalicks may be uſed; only in compoſing of internal Medicines, chuſe thoſe which have eſpecial reſpect unto the Joints. We ſhall therefore here only ſet down thoſe of external uſe in the ſeveral affects thereof, be- ginning with thoſe which aſſuage the heat and pain which happen in the beginning of the Gout; as alſo ſuch as hinder Fluxion. Thoſe that inhibit Fluxion are thoſe that follow; *ſol.* *Hypoſyam.* *Ci- cuta.* *Solani.* *Mandragor.* *Semperviv.* *Succ.* *ex prædict.* *ſol.* & *Lactuc.* *Acet.* *Opium.* *Gum Tragacanth.* *Capſur.* *Mucilag.* *ſem.* *Pſyllii.* *Cydon.* *aq.* *Rof.* *Plantag.* *Solani.* *ol.* *Rof.* Thoſe that eaſe pain are *Rad.* *Althææ.* *Lac Vaccin.* *Sterc. Vaccin.* *Oſopus.* *Thurs.* *Orvi candidi ſubaſtum.* *vitel.* *Orvi.* *ſlor.* *Chamæm.* *Melilot.* *Croc.* Others may be taken from Ano- dynes. Such as digeſt are *Rad.* *Enul.* *Camp.* *Hermodact.* *Brionia.* *ſol.* *Verbaſc.* *Chamaepit.* *Urtic.* *Ebul.* *Salv.* *Centaur.* *Min.* *Naſturt.* *Primul.* *ver.* *Sem.* *Naſturt.* *Urtic.* *Gum.* *Opopanax.* *Edell.* *Ammoniac.* *Sagapen.* *Galbanum.* *Eupherb.* *Maſtic.* *Animal.* *Caſſer.* *Catuli viv.* *admeti.* *Ur.n.* *Pueri.* *Adeps Cati.* *Toxic.* *Vulpis.* *Urſi.* *Serpent.* *Liquor.* *Vinum.* *Aq. Vi-*

*ta, Aq. Therm. Sulphur. Unguent. Martiat. de Alibæa, Ol. de Lateribus, Castor. Tereb. Hyperic. Mel. Cera, Sambuc. Empl. de Mucilag. de Melilot. Oxyroc. Diapalm.* The Guts being usually infested with Wind and Worms, here may be set down what are proper for both: As for those that discuss Wind, something hath already been writ, and a supply may be had in the Chapter of the Colick and Iliack Passion, to which you are referr'd. The other you may have in the Chapter of the Worms, &c. Those that increase and diminish Seed, are such as do not only carry matter to the Seed-Vessels, but encrease Seed, &c. these are hot and windy, without drying, as *Sem. Erucae, Napi, Urtic. Sinap. Piper. Fruct. Pistac. Nuclei Pinei, Scincus, Cerebella Passerum, testa Gall. Priapus Tauri & Cervi, Mosch. Ziberb. Ostrea.* All hot Aromaticks; *Ambergriese* taken in a rere Egg; *Diasatyriion.* Those that extinguish, more fit to be used in these lustful days, are Coolers; as *Nymphæa, Lactuc. Camphor. Portulac. Civet. Sacch. Saturn.* Those that discuss are, *Agnus Castus, Ruta, Mentha, Sem. Arthi. Cannabin. Agni Casti, Thus, Coral. Crystal. Syr. de Nymphæa, Ol. ejusd.* with which anoint the region of the Kidneys and *Perineum.* For the several forms of Medicines, you have them in the several Diseases, and how made, and therefore they may be spared here. And so of the Institutions, an E N D.

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HIPPOCRATES

HIS

# APHORISMS,

In Classfical Order with Com.

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OF LIFE.

**L**IFE is short, Art long, Occasion sudden, Experience dangerous, Judgment difficult; neither is it sufficient the Physician do his Office, unless the Patient and his Attendants do their duty; and that outward things be as well ordered, as those which are given inwardly.

This is as the Preme to the rest, being by so many Arguments, as there are Expressions, prest to be diligent in Study, exquisite and cautious in Practice; Life at length being but a shadow; its brevity occasioned by many accidents outward and inward. Art is long, if Theory and Practice are considered. Diseases sudden, and if not suddenly removed, may quickly ruin. Experiences are many times fallible, not answering expectation. Difficulty of Judgment arising not only from the variety of Diseases, their Causes, and the Body; but in that there are many things hidden, and that fall out by the fault of the Sick and Attendants. In the Physician is required exquisite Knowledge, great Vertue, Authority, and Success almost Divine. The Sick is to be patient and obedient: Apothecaries, Chirurgions and Nurfs diligent, exact and cheerful; and Air, Linnen, Diet, Coverings, Bed, &c. convenient.

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## Of constant Use.

**T**Hings accustomed to, a long time, although worse, are usually less grievous than those to which we are not used: therefore a sudden change is not to be made to unaccustomed things.

Custom in Diet, &c. is not to be rashly, but gradually changed, being a second nature, lest danger be produced.

*Much and sudden Evacuation, Repletion, Heating or Cooling, or any of them which rashly move the Body, is dangerous: for every Excess is an enemy to Nature, but that done by degrees is safe; as also in other things wherein you change from one thing to another.*

Nature cannot bear sudden changes; as suddenly to change from a full to a spare or exact Diet; therefore diminish moderately, till you come to such a proportion as offends not the Body, or functions of the Mind. So too much evacuation by Bleeding, Medicines, &c. is hurtful.

*Those accustomed to daily labour, although weak or old, do more easily endure accustomed exercises, than those not accustomed to them though strong and young.*

It instructs, that we should not above Reason impose upon the Sick or Well, such Aliments, Exercises, &c. to which they have not been accusom'd; do nothing rashly, but catch a Flea.

*In all exercises of the Body (immoderate) when wearied, rest doth mitigate it.*

Rest is a remedy for laborious Exercise; too liberal a Dinner is cur'd by a spare Supper. In a word, here contraries cure contraries.

*Weariness without cause, argues future Diseases.*

Such weariness as comes without immoderate Exercise; for if from it, it may cause Diseases; as also from that arising from ill-habit, *Plethora*; and both together, are the causes almost of all Diseases.

*The full habit and state of the Body of Wrestlers, if it come to the highest degree of fulness, is dangerous; for it cannot continue and remain in the same state: and when it cannot so remain and grow into a better state, it must needs grow worse; therefore the full habit must speedily be dissolv'd, to the end it may take a beginning of new nourishment. Neither must we proceed so far, that their Vessels be quite empty (for that's dangerous)*

dangerous) but we must proceed so far as nature will bear and tolerate; for as extream evacuations, so the like repletions are dangerous.

This shews when, and what quality of Blood is to be removed, wherein we are to consider the habit, &c.

*Those very gross by Nature, sooner dye than lean.*

By this is discovered what habits and natures are easier, or more difficultly Cured; for those gross, as they are more easily affected, so they are more hardly Cured. We are to understand grossness from first conformation, not from dyet but native coldness.

*In what part of the Body there's Sweat, there's the Disease.*

Sweat shews the part affected. Those are Symptomatical sweats, whether in Head or Breast, from abundance of matter, and debility of the retentive faculty; in these parts sticks the Diseased matter: therefore in such cases beware lest Purging and Bleeding be prescribed; the matter being crude, and part weak.

*Whatsoever part of the Body is possessed with heat and cold, there's the Disease.*

As if there be unequal heat in the Sides, and burning heat in the Breast without a Fever, there's the Disease: these are to be in excess, and not proceeding from external causes; and then it shews Distemper contrary to Health, where the matter of the Diseases is settled, which may be removed by Fomentations, Bleedings, Cups, Cauteries, &c. and not always by Phlyctick.

*What part of the Body soever is Diseased, and the hurt of it is not at all perceived, their understanding is afflicted.*

That is, if any sickness or sore be in any sensible parts that cause pain, and they feel it not, because it argues the greatness of the cause.

*They are not so dangerously sick, to whose Nature, Age, Habit or Season, the Disease is familiar and agreeable, as those to whom the Disease is disagreeable to those things.*

That is, they are more easily Cured when there's such a concurrence of the Disease, Nature, Age, &c. than in others in whom they disagree. E. G. Acute Fevers are not agreeable to old Age, or cold Nature, Season, &c. which see after.

*'Tis better in any Disease, that the parts adjoyning to the Navel and the nethermost Belly, be somewhat thicker and gross; for the extenuation of them is ill, and then 'tis not safe to give Purges working downward.*

It signifies the Bowels well affected, therefore native heat being more strong, the frame of Nature more able to concoct, distribute and cast out, 'tis meant of the whole Belly, which the Physician is to handle diligently, and see whether it be right.

*Predictions of acute Diseases are not altogether indubitable, whether as to death or health.*

Acute Diseases are not rashly to be judged, although they seldom fail in their event, and have their proper *Crisis*, by reason of their sudden changes; yet may they be judged in fourteen days.

*When alterations happen to the whole Body, and 'tis sometimes hot and sometimes cold, or one colour riseth upon another, it signifies the continuance of the Disease.*

For by these vicissitudes it appears that various humors abound in the body, which cause various dispositions, and Nature calls for much time to free her self from them; therefore be not rash in Evacuation, but wait for Concoction.

*Some Diseases are better or worse; some more to one age, some to another: so also they are according to place, season and manner of Diet.*

This is to be understood of all manner of Epidemical Diseases which change according to Season, Age, which have also several Diseases; as the aged is recreated in Summer, but benumbed in Winter, and so Diseases are begot more at one time of the year than others, &c.

*Persons strangled lying in a swoon, yet not dead, cannot be recovered if they foam at the mouth.*

This is meant of those choaked, whether by hanging, drowning, troublesome Quinsie, or Apoplexy; for in those it signifies the last strugglings of Nature, the vapors by strength being sent up are mixed with the proper humidity of the Lungs.

*We must not pass forthwith from one Medicine to another, although things fall not so well out as they should, to him who doth proceed by good reason, if so be that remain still and continue, which seemed to him to be so from the beginning.*

We are to be careful in changing Medicines, although they do not at present answer expectation.

*We ought to behold what things they be that pass out by Urine, or by the Belly, or what out of the flesh: and we must also consider and behold, whether the Body do decline in any other thing from Nature; for if little be avoided, the Disease is little, if much, 'tis great, if very much, 'tis deadly.*

• That

That we may know the Disease, we are to take notice specially of the Excrements, and examine them in substance, quantity, quality, time and manner of their getting out, for they represent the Idea of those parts whence they proceed.

*To extream Diseases, extream and exquisite Remedies are best.*

Those are call'd extream which are most acute; here Dyet is to be moist, thin, and Physick exquisite.

### Aphor. of External Use.

**H**OT Waters too oft used, bring these discommodities, tenderness of the flesh, distemper of the sinews, heaviness and stupefaction of the mind, fluxes of blood, fainting, swooning, and to these succeed Death.

'Tis meant of affects of the Breast, especially of Pleuritie, in which Fomenting with hot Water is not immoderately to be used.

Hot Water yields to us a great token of security and safety, when it causeth Suppuration, yet not in all Ulcers: it softens and mollifies the Skin, and makes it thin; easeth pain, mitigates and asswages Cold, Shaking, Convulsion and Distension; it dissolves the heaviness of the Head; it profiteth broken Bones very much, especially if bare without flesh, principally in the Head, if they be Ulcerated. It profiteth those things which are mortified and ulcerated through Cold, eating Ulcers in the Fundament, Privy Members, Womb, Bladder, to all which 'tis a friend, and of good judgment; but cold Water is an enemy and destroyeth.

'Tis not profitable in all Ulcers; for some will not be brought to Suppuration by heat; besides, Cancers by it may be made worse, because it procures putrefaction.

We must use cold Water to those Sores whence Blood issues, yet not to the same place but near it; and if any Inflammation of the Guts incline so red and bloody colour, with fresh clear Blood, apply cold Water to them; but if the Inflammation be inveterate and old, it maketh them black. It helpeth Erysipelas, if not Ulcerated; but if it be, it's hurtful.

Cold Juices which are proper, may do better, which in bleeding at the Nose may be applied to the region of the Liver and Forehead, &c. For this see *Vander Heiden* of cold Water, where you have its use at large.



*Cold water pour'd out abundantly, doth ease and diminish the Tumors and Pains of the Joynts, which are without Ulcers; also gouty Swellings and Pains, and Convulsions for the most part; and dissolveth the pains and lessens it. For a small benumbing bath the force of dissolving and putting away pain.*

See *Vander Heiden*. Water of the Spawn of Frogs is excellent, fomenting warm. The conclusion of this Aphor. is a reason of all the rest.

*Cold Water bites and nips Ulcers, hardneth the skin, hindreth suppuration, causeth blackness, bringeth cold shivering fits of Agues, Convulsions and Distensions of the Sinews.*

*Cold Water is hurtful to the Bones, Teeth, Sinews, Womb, and Marrow of the Back: but that which is hot, is good and profitable.*

*The use of cold Water bringeth Convulsions, Distensions or Cramp, black and cold aguish shakings.*

These three last signifie what hurt the immoderate use of cold Waters produceth.

## Of Times in general: the four Times of the Year.

**A**lteration and variableness of the Seasons do most especially bring forth Diseases: as likewise great changes of cold and heat in those times, and of other things answering them in proportion.

Because they alter the Air which we draw in continually, and so affect our Bodies: for what the Air is, so are the Spirits; what the Spirits, so are the Humors; as the Humors, such are the solid parts of the whole Body.

*All Diseases are caused in any time of the year, yet some are caused and stirred in some one time more than in another.*

All Morbifick Causes depend not on the times constitutions, for things Non-Natural may produce them.

*Some Natures in Summer, and some in Winter are better, or worse.*

Various Bodies are inclinable to various Diseases. Those cold and moist are better in Summer, the hot and dry worse.

*Autumnal Diseases are to be expected in those Seasons, when in the same day, 'tis sometimes hot, and sometimes cold.*

The temperaments of the Seasons procure Diseases, not the names : so that by the Air we may preface Diseases, which are to be oppugn'd with the greater Remedies, and oft with Alexipharmicks.

*In times certain and moderate, observing the seasonableness, certain and seasonable Diseases having a happy ending are ingendred ; but in uncertain times uncertain Diseases are produced, and ill to be judged.*

For Diseases follow the nature of the efficient Causes, and they are likely such as the temperature of the year is.

## SPRING.

**I**N the Spring there happeneth Madness, Melancholy, Epilepsie, Fluxes of Blood, Quinsies, Rheums, Distensions of Humors, Cough, Leprosie, dry Scab, and many Ulcerated Wheals, Puskes and Pains in the Joynts.

Many of these being not dangerous, but rather inducing to health by driving out the noxious Humors. This Aphor. rather confirmeth than opposeth the latter end of the next.

*The Spring is most wholesome and free from deadly Diseases.*

The former Diseases falling out do not abate its salubrity, they being caused by vitious Humors heaped up in the Winter, and by the warmth of the Spring occasioned to diffuse, and sometimes to putrefie.

*If Bleeding be necessary, remove it in the Spring.*

That is, if they overflow with Blood, lest it thicken, or rush into some noble part. 'Tis excellent to preserve health and prevent Diseases ; besides the time being temperate, 'tis most fit.

*See Purging Aphor.*

## SUMMER.

**I**N Summer some of the former, continual Fevers and Burning ; of Tertians and Quartans, Vomiting, Fluxes of the Belly, Inflammation of the Eyes, Pains of the Ears, Ulcers of the Mouth, Putrefactions of the Genitals, and Sweatings.

All these are incident as in the end of the *Spring*, so in the beginning of *Summer*, they being both of the like temperature. The explanation and the Cure of these and other Diseases reckoned up in the Aphor. you have in the Practice.

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## AUTUMN.

**M**Any Summer-Diseases are in Autumn, both *Quartans* and *Erratics*, swellings of the Spleen, *Dropsie*, *Phthisis*, *Strangury*, *Looseness* and *Excoriations* of the Bowels, *Sciatica*, *Quinsies*, *Asthma*, *Iliac* *Passion*, *Epilepsie*, *Madness*, *Melancholy*.

The beginning of *Autumn* and end of *Summer* have the same affinity. All those Autumn-Diseases are from the Humors turned in, and 'tis the very apparent ill habit.

*Autumn is hurtful to such as are in a Phthisis!*

The Air of the Time is most dangerous, because by its inequality of heat and cold it causes sharp and salt destillations.

*In Autumn universally there are sharp and deadly Diseases.*

By reason of its inequality, the Morning and Evening being cold, and the mid-day hot: the former Summer having made the Humor adult, and weakened the forces, the foresaid coldness drives the viscous humors into the Body, and the eating of abundance of Fruit then, breeds store of ill humors.

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## WINTER

**E**Ngenders *Pleurisies*, *Inflammation* of the Lungs, *Lethargies*, *Rheums* in the Nostrils, *Hoarseness*, *Cough*, *Pain* of the Breast, *Sides* and *Loins*, *Vertigo's*, *Apoplexies*.

This *Aphorism* and the former concerning the seasons, are to be understood when they hold their own temperature. For their Temp. see *Institutions*.

*When the Summer is like the Spring, expect much sweating in Fevers.*

For the time of the year doth not only beget morbidick matter, but also enclines those Juices to various *Crisis*, periods or fits; now the Sweats are either *Critical*, or *Symptomaticl*, from the

the strength of the Disease and abundance of Excrementitious Humors.

*Summer being dry and the Wind Northerly; Autumn full of Rain and the Wind Southerly, vehement pains of the Head are to be expected in the Winter following; also Coughs, Hoarsness, Rheums desfilling at the Nostrils, and to some, Consumptions.*

He here speaks of Diseases to be expected: as for *Tubes*, 'tis from putrid Phlegm falling into the Lungs, for which make an Issue.

*Among the parts of the year, if the Winter be extraordinary dry, and the Spring very rainy and subject to Southerly Winds, there necessarily falls out in Summer sharp Agues, Ophthalmies and Dysenteries, especially in Women and Men of moist Natures.*

By reason of abundance of Humors, which are subject to putrefaction.

*Contrary, if Winter be Southerly, full of Rain and Warm, the Spring dry and Northerly; Women whose Child-birth happens near the Spring, do upon the least occasion suffer Abortion; or, if delivered at due time, they bring forth such weakly and sickly Children, that either they die quickly, or live but weakly and sickly. To others happen Dysenteries, dry Ophthalmies, to old Men Rheumes, which shortly kill them.*

These Seasons being the Parent of Phlegm, and Phlegm of the said Diseases; and the more it abounds in the Aged, the more suddenly it destroys them.

*Northerly and dry Autumns are profitable and good to Men and Women of a moist Temperament; to others it causes Ophthalmies, Fevers, partly sharp, and partly long, and some also are troubled with Melancholy.*

What advantages and Diseases come in Harvest when dry and Northerly, how to know the Temperament, see the *Institutions*; how to know and Cure the Diseases, see the *Practice* and *Marrow*.

## Winds.

**T**Hat of the South dulls the Hearing, obscures and darkens the Sight, offends the Head with Aches and Rheums, procures and causes Headaches and Faintness of the Members; when therefore it blows often, such things are incident to the weak and sickly. Contrariwise, the North-

*Wind causeth Coughs, Diseases in the Jaws, hardens the Belly, suppresseth Urine, stirs up cold shiverings and shakings, ingendreth pain of the Sides and Breast; therefore when that Wind bears sway, they that are weak and feeble, must expect such accidents.*

Wind is nothing but the motion of the Air, whose mutations produce Diseases; the South, by reason it is hot and moist, the North because cold and dry.

*Daily Seasons of Weather being Northerly, do close and strengthen the Body, and make it nimble, well-colour'd, and quick of hearing; dry and harden the Belly, but bite and offend the Eyes: and if any pain have possessed the Breast, they make it more grievous. Contrary, Southerly Seasons loose and moisten the Body and weaken it; dull the Hearing, cause heaviness and giddiness of the Head, mistiness and dimness of the Eyes, dulness and laziness of the body, and make the Belly loose.*

The former Comment may serve.

*Of all the Seasons throughout the year, dryness and droughts are more wholesome and less dangerous to Mans life, than daily Showres of Rain and moisture.*

If Diseases be in such a Season, 'tis rather from ill Dyet than the dry Season.

*When there's much Rain, these Diseases are for most part ingendred, viz. long continuing Agues, Fluxes of the Belly, corruption of the Humors, Epilepsie, Apoplexy, Quinsie; but when there's much drought, there happens Phthisis, Rheums in the Eyes, pains of the Joints, difficulty in making Urine, and passions of the Guts and inward parts.*

The Explanation and Curing of all these Diseases are elsewhere.

*Sharp Agues are ingendred by great Droughts and Dryness: and if the year prove for most part such; as the state of the Season is, such kind of Diseases for most part must be expected.*

Sharp Agues are such as quickly end, but have heavy and troublesome symptoms. To conclude, the more serene the days are, the more healthful; the less clear and rainy, the more deadly.



## Of Ages.

**G**reatness and tallness of Body is comely in young Age; but to Old is unprofitable, and worse than a short stature.

For it burdens old Age, and makes them grow crook'd-back't, and the condition and change of the Body by Age draws on difficulty in carrying.

*As touching Seasons of the Year: In the Spring and beginning of Summer, Children and those near their age live in very good health; in Summer and some part of Autumn old Men live best; in the rest of Autumn and Winter, those of middle age.*

Summer is good for old Men by reason of their cold Natures; Winter for Men in strength, because it abates, and is contrary to their bilious temper.

*As to Ages, these Diseases beset little Children, and lately born, viz. Ulcers in the Mouth, Vomitting, Cough, want of Sleep, great Fevers, Inflammation of the Navil, moist running of the Ears.*

*In the time of Teething, there's itching of the Gums, Fever, Convulsion, Fluxes of the Belly, especially when they bring forth their Dog-Teeth, especially in those Children more Fat, and that have their Belly bound.*

The Diseases in the former Aphorism are by reason of the Brains moistness, and the abundance of Excrements flowing thence, and are healthful. As to this, their Teething is usually at seven months of age, and sometimes at four. The Dog-Teeth at a year, or ten Months.

*When Children are a little elder, they are subject to the Inflammation of the Almonds, dislocation of the Vertebra's in the nape of the Neck inwardly, shortness of Breath, breeding of the Stone, round Worms, Ascarides, hanging Warts, Scurvy, Stranguries, Scrophula's and other risings, especially those before declar'd.*

These happen after teething to twelve or fourteen years of Age. See in Wind, Aph. 3.

*Moreover to those greater, and come to ripe age, there happen many of those former Diseases, but more long continuing, continuing Agues, and Fluxes of Blood at the Nostrils.*

That is, from 12, or 14, to 17. See Crisis, N. 7.

*To young Men happens spitting of Blood, Phthisis, acute Fevers, Epilepsies, and other Diseases, especially those before rehearsed.*

That's when the voice breaks, and they begin to speak big, being about the 25 year.

*Consumptions are chiefly in that age from 18 to 35.*

Not only by reason of their perfect age, and so they encrease not, but because they abound in Blood, and labour of a Plethora, whence the vessels of the Blood may be broke, eroded or open'd, and so the Lungs ulcerated.

*Those past young age are subject to Asthma's, Diseases of the Sides, Inflammation of the Lungs, Lethargies, Phrenzy, burning Fever, long Fluxes of the Belly, Cholera, Dysentery, Lientery and Hemorrhoids.*

That's from 35 to 55 years.

*To old age happens difficulty of breathing, Desillations with Cough, Strangury, Dysuria, pains of the Joints, of the Reins, Vertigo, Apoplexy, ill habit, Watching, Excrements of the Belly, Eyes and Nose, dimness of sight and dulness of hearing.*

Old age is threefold: See Institutions.

*For the most part old Men are not so often sick as young are, but being once taken with long Diseases, they commonly dye.*

Old Men are presum'd to be more discreet and temperate in their feeding; for otherwise they are more subject to sickness than young Men, being weaker than they.

## Of Order of Dyet.

**O**LD Men usually endure fasting, those in their firm age not so well, young Men worse, and Children worst of all, especially those of more lively spirits.

In appointing Dyet have respect to Age, as well in Diseases as in Health.

*Those Bodies that grow, have much more natural heat, therefore they require great store of food, else the Body wafts; but old Men have little heat, therefore require little food; for much extinguisheth that heat; and this is the reason that old Men have not very acute Diseases, for their bodies are cold.*

In this you have a Reason of the former Aphorism.

*The Venters are most hot in Winter and Spring, and sleeps longer. therefore for that season nourishment ought to be more copious; for then*  
the

the natural heat being most vigorous, requires most nourishment; of which the differences of ages, and Wrestlers bodies are sufficient proof.

It shews that more copious, hot and dry nourishment may be used in Winter, because as natural heat is more strong, so it resists the coldness and moistness of the Winter Air; and that Phlegm collected in Winter, may be better consum'd.

*In Summer and Autumn the sick cannot bear much meat; in Winter most easily, and in the Spring-time in a mean manner.*

This is an explication of the 17th which follows.

*The more you nourish impure Bodies, the more you hurt them.*

Because the Aliment you give, turns into vitious humours.

*Those meats and drinks which are worse, yet if please, are to be preferred before those better that please not.*

Because the stomach more greedily embraceth and speedily concocts them.

*'Tis easier to be restor'd with Drink than Meat.*

Because liquid and moist Dyet is more easily concocted and dispersed, and so fills the body sooner.

*Drinking Wine plentifully, asswages hunger.*

Especially spirits of Wine or *Aqua vite*, because they do not only correct the cold Distemper, but dry and cause thirst, and thirst coming diminisheth hunger.

*Those things which nourish speedily and plentifully, are quickly excreted and voided.*

Those shew the good constitution of the body; hence the equality of concoction, distribution and excretion.

*Neither satiety nor too much abstinence from meat, or any other thing which is above Nature, is safe.*

This shews that the soundness of Nature consists in moderation.

*Where there's much hunger, rest from labor.*

For both together would cast down strength, and dry the body too much.

*Moist Dyet is good for all troubled with Agues, especially for Children and others accustom'd thereto.*

For the body, all this age, being in its prime of growing, the encrease thereof is not to be hindred by drying meats; besides that, the substance of Children easily dissolves, and therefore to be recruited with moist nourishment, which is easily concocted and distributed.

*Nothing must be given to them, neither must they be constrain'd to take meat, which have Fits return by certain determinate courses; but food ought to be diminished before manifest tokens appear to judge of the Disease.*

Give not Meat in the Fit, although in case of debility. Aliment may be exhibited towards the end of the Fit; for by the first especially Nature may be call'd away from concocting the diseased matter.

*In Fits and their fierce invasions, take away Meat, for then 'tis hurtful; and when Diseases return by course, in the return of these Fits use abstinence.*

Besides what's said before; Note, then the Body is fill'd with a filthy vapor, and for the most part corrupts the Meat eaten near the Fit; only observe, if they be hot and dry Bodies, and tender, there may be given light Aliments both in the beginning and increase.

*In Diseases which come instantly to their state, presently use slender Dyet; but in those which come more slowly, allow a fuller, to preserve the Patients strength, and diminish it by degrees before and in the extremity.*

He speaks here both of Acute and Chronick Diseases, and shews in both how they are to be drawn off from a fuller Diet by degrees.

*When the force of the Disease is greatest, then a more sparing Diet is to be observ'd.*

We are not to nourish in the state of Diseases, lest Nature be call'd off from concocting the diseased matter.

*When therefore the Disease is very sharp, and presently hath most extream Pains, then use an exceeding slender Diet; but when 'tis not so, we may use a fuller, and as the Disease declineth, we may by little and little increase it.*

By pains he means Symptoms, which in those very sharp Diseases are seldom but accompany'd with hot Fevers, therefore sharp Diseases require the thinnest Diet.

*But we must consider and conjecture by the Sick, whether he be able to hold out and persist with the prescrib'd Diet even to the state and uttermost extremity of the Disease, or may faint or fail; and being too weak with such Diet, may yield the victory to the Disease, before it retire or be overcome.*

Indications are to be taken from the Patients strength; for if strength be little, Aliment must be given.

*We*

*We must also consider when we may feed, once or twice a day, more, or less, and by intervals; wherein respect is to be had to the time of the Year, Age, Country and Custom.*

Use and Costom is not only to be observ'd in The substance, but also in the quantity and quality of Meat, and time of eating; for if the strength be impair'd, and the morbisick matter very oppressive, the Aliment is to be given in little quantity, and often.

*A small and slender Diet in long and lingering Diseases is always dangerous, and in acute Diseases likewise when 'tis not fit: and again, Diet reduced to an extream slendernefs is as full of peril, as extream repletion is laborious and painful.*

Neither Satiety nor Hunger, nor any thing else exceeding the prescript of Nature, is good.

*The sick may offend in slender Diet, for hereby he may grow worse; for what error is committed, is greater in a slender, than in a fuller Diet; therefore exact Diet is dangerous to persons in health, for that by Reason thereof they bear error in Diet worse; therefore a more slender Diet is more dangerous than a fuller Diet.*

'Tis an easier thing to have Remedy against plenty of Humors, than to repair the natural moisture and the wasting of solid parts.

*When over-much Meat is received against Nature, it causeth Sickness, which the Cure thereof doth declare.*

For over-fulness always causeth very bad Excrements, which are collected in sick Persons, and are to be evacuated.

*If the Body thrive not with him who after Diseases feeds well, 'tis ill.*

Because 'tis a sign the Oeconomie of Nature is out of frame, and calls for Purging.

*Those which in the beginning of Sickness feed much and do not thrive therewith, for the most part do at last fall into a loathing of Meat; on the contrary, those who in the beginning loath food, and after desire much Meat, are more easily freed from their Sickness.*

As if he had said, Purge the Region of the Belly from such ill Juice, which stirs up a false Appetite.

*If any eating Meat after Sickness, doth not recover strength, it argues the Body oppressed with too much Food; but if the same happens to one that feedeth meanly, he certainly wants evacuation.*

He here discovers the manner of nourishment; he who would perfectly cast out a Disease, must take heed lest by too full a Diet he make the Disease worse.



*Bodies extenuated with long Sickness are to be restored by little and little; but those which have been brought low suddenly, are sooner to be restor'd.*

This instructs what caution there's to be had in nourishing, as well in Health as Diseases.

*If that any give Meat to one Sick of a Fever which he gives to a healthful person, he strengthens the healthful, but increaseth the Malady of the Sick.*

For as Meat is Health to the healthy, so 'tis a Disease to the Diseased. By the first, Health is preserv'd, by the other the Disease is increased.

*In Bodies indued with moist flesh, Hunger is to be commanded, for it dries the Body.*

'Tis a Remedy for the Pallie and Dropsie; withal prescribe a drying Diet of *Guajac. Sarfa. &c.*

## Of Wine, Water, and Milk.

**W***ine with a like proportion of Water being drunk, dissolves yawning, sorrow, and cold shaking.*

For it dissolves Wind, provokes Sweat and Urin, and helps cold affects. See Diet, Aphor. 7, 8, 9.

*Water that's quickly made hot, and as soon cools, is most light.*

This shews what Water is best.

*'Tis not good to give Milk to those troubled with the Headach or with Agues, or to those troubled with Wind in their sides, or thirsty; 'tis also naught for them who void bilious Excrements downward, those who have sharp Fevers, or have had some copious evacuation of Blood: but 'tis good for those in a Consumption, if not troubled with a violent Fever; 'tis also good in long lingering and mild Fevers, if there be none of the aforesaid signs, and they that are brought low without any apparent reason or occasion.*

'Tis forbidden to those thirsty only, that are so from abundance of Bile and putrid Humors; the reason of its illness in the fore-cited Diseases, see in those several Diseases, and its use in those wherein 'tis good, as Phthisis, &c.

## Index, and Signs from Spittle.

SEE in Crifis, Aphor. 1. which explicates both.

*Excrements avoided in non-Intermitting Fevers by fputting, if of a lead-colour, bloody, finking or bilious, they are all ill; but if they come forth fity, they are good: there's the fame order in Stools and Urin; but yet if they do not eafe and help, 'tis dangerous.*

This fhews the *Crifis* excludion; which is good, which is bad; as by fputting in the *Pleuritie*: Leady colour is from extinction of the parts heat, whence it comes; Bloody, when fome Veffel is opened; Stinking is a fign, Nature is vanquifhed, and native heat decaying; Bilious wants Concoction, &c.

*Cruditites voided downwards are from Atra-bile; if many, the Dif-eafe is greater; if lefs quantity, the leffer.*

'Tis fupposed none of *Hippocrates's*, and labours of much ob-fcurity.

The 69 being the next, is the fame with the 47. 4.

## Of Sweats.

**M**uch sweating caufed by fleep without any manifef cause, fignifies the Body fed with much food; but if this happen to one that feed-eth fparingly, it fhews the Body wants Evacuation.

Every Sweat which appears without caufe manifef, is contrary to Nature. For the laft part, Evacuation is needful by reafon of the ill-Excrements, the caufe of that Sweating.

*Much cold or hot Sweat flowing always, the cold fignifies the greater Dif-eafe, the hot a leffer.*

These fignifie abundance of Humors; the cold, of cold Humors, which is worfe; the hot, of hot, which is lefs dangerous.

*Sweat coming often upon one fick of an Ague not ceafing, is ill; for the Dif-eafe is prolonged, and it fignifies there's much moifture.*

That is, a great deal of filth which cannot eafily be mitigated, and argues the infirmity of the folid parts.

*Cold Sweat in acute Fevers signifies death; with a milder Disease, the length thereof.*

In acute Fevers it shews a multitude of cold and crude Humors, which cannot in so little time be concocted, the natural heat being very weak, and that debilitated by the violence of the Disease. But in a more gentle, strength is not so weakned, so that Nature may have more time to Concoct.

*Cold shakings after sweating is not good.*

For 'tis either a sign that only the useful Humors were evacuated, and the Vessels kept their station, or that only a part of the deprav'd Humors were evacuated: so that it shews Nature either so weak that she cannot expel the diseased Matter, or the Humors so strong that they give Nature the foil.

*Sweats, if they begin with Fevers, are good, and breaking forth on the 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 20, 21, 27, 31, and 34 days: for these Sweats make the dissolution of the Disease; but those which happen otherwise, signify pain, length of the Disease, and relapses.*

Because acute Diseases are moved upon the odd days, these Sweatings are to be accompany'd with manifest signs of concoction, chilness going before from the whole Body, being hot; copious dropping and with vapors, by which the Disease is either taken away, or diminished.

*Those who have their skin arid and hard, die without sweating; but those who have a loose and open skin, end their life with sweat.*

He speaks of those in Fevers, whose skin was soft before, which driness ariseth from the wasting of the Spirits and solid parts: the other is by reason the whole frame of the retentive Faculty is resolved.

*Much Sweat, hot or cold, frequently issuing forth, signifies abundance of Humors, which in a strong Body evacuate upwards, in a weak downwards.*

If the Sick vomit easily, or be much prone to it, then rather Vomit than Purge.

## Of Urins.

**T**IS behevoful to obferve the Urin, whether it be fuch as is made in health; for that which is unlike, is infalubrious; but thofe which are like, are healthful.

This is rejected by Galen, and left out by Heurnius: If it fay any thing, it acquaints us, we fhould be acquainted with the Water in Health, that fo we may be better able to judge of that which is difeafed.

*Also when the Sediment, if you fuffer them to reft and do not move them, finks down into the bottom like fhavings of Guts or fuch like matter; if they be few, they fignifie the Difcfe but little; if many, 'tis great; then 'tis neceffary to evacuate the Belly downwards; otherwife if you give Broth or Nourifhment without purging the Belly; the more thou givelt, the more thou fhalt offend.*

This, Galen thinks, is none of Hippocrates's.

*Urins in a Fever that are thick, full of Humors and little, if after they void them thin and in good quantity, 'tis helpful; but thofe chafly are fuch, which have a Sediment at the beginning or prefently after.*

By thick Urins, underftand fuch as are very crafs, or are always troubled or muddy; By grumous, fuch as have many clods or lumps in them, fuch are made at the beginning, proceeding from Phlegm; for thicknefs is from multitude of thick Humors, lumps from much Phlegm dry'd up by the heat of the Liver. Thefe Urins then are made in little quantity, becaufe Nature is then employ'd to retain it; but when the Humor is concocted, the Urin appears thinner, or that perturbation ceafing, it comes forth in greater quantity; and by how much the more plentifully it is evacuated, by fo much the more it helps. By thin Urin is meant, not that which is fo indeed, but that whose muddy Diftemper is taken away by concoction.

*Thofe who have their Urin troubled or unclean in Agues, fuch as are the Waters of Cattle, have, or fhall have Head-aches.*

Such Urins oft appear in Peftilential Fevers, they fhew perturbation in the Veins from Wind and abundance of crude Humors, which are eafily fent to the Head with the heat, and fo fill the Head.

*Thofe that have hopes of an abfcels to come in the Joints, much Urin, thick and white, delivers them from the fear thereof; fuch are wont to*

*be voided in painful Fevers the fourth day; when also there's bleeding at the Nose, it will happen more speedily.*

So that by Urins we may judge; for those Urins purge out the Humors which would cause the abscess if they bleed, because the cause is carri'd away two ways.

*Where the Crisis of the Disease is on the seventh day, there appears in the Urin of such persons, a little red cloud on the fourth day, other things agreeing.*

Observe, He here speaks only of the Sediment; and if a red cloud indicate a *Crisis*, much more a white, as coming nearer to that which is best, which is that which settles in the bottom of the Urin, which is white and smooth, and equal; that which hangeth in the middle, is less commendable; that in the top, worst.

*Urins very clear and white, are dangerous, especially from such as are in a Phrensie.*

Such Urin shews the bilious Matter is carried up into the Head, whence a Phrenie or Madnes; or else they signifie very great crudities, which portend either Death or a long Disease; for Nature requires a long time to concoct it; therefore if the Fever be not very acute, and strength not wasted, the party may recover, although it be long first: but in a very acute Disease, and where strength is decay'd, they are always pernicious; especially, if after the beginning of the Disease, and continue long: if they continue, 'tis a certain sign of a Relapse. In other Diseases, as in Intermitting Fevers, or those Gentle, or long; a thin Urin denotes great obstructions of the Milt, Liver, Mesentery, and other parts.

*That Urin which being thick, hath in it little pieces of flesh, as it were certain Hairs, proceeds from the Reins.*

By thick Urin, understand those well concocted; and then if the Urins have such ill contents, the Reins and Bladder are only affected.

*Those which void thick Urins with a certain branny Sediment, their Bladder is scabbed.*

What's said in the former Aphorisms, may serve here.

*They who suddenly piss Blood, have a Vein broken in their Reins.*

Namely, meer pure Blood, without an outward Cause.

*They who make a sandy Urin, have a Stone in the Bladder.*

It must be with a clammy Matter in the Urin, which although it be shaken, sticks fast to the bottom of the Pot, the Bladder being ill-disposed by reason of the Stone; if it stick not to the bottom, nor  
be



be mixed with the Gravel, it comes from some other part of the Body.

*If any piss Blood, or clots of Blood, and have the Strangury, the pain in the lower part of the Belly, the Pecten or Perinæum, the parts about the Bladder are diseased.*

By **this** you may know the Bladder affected.

*If any piss filthy Matter, or little Scales, or withal the Urin have a strong smell, it shews exulceration of the Bladder.*

They stink, because the heat there being weak, makes the Matter putrid.

*Making much Urin in the Night, signifies little Stools.*

This shews the benefit of Derivation. So Galen deliver'd one from the Flux of the Womb, by moving the Urin; so we move Urin into much Sweating: But the reason why there are the less Faces by Stool, is by reason of the derivation of the Matter, and the withdrawing the Vehicle of the Faces; or the great heat of the Liver sucks the humidity of the Guts.

*When the Sediment of the Urin resembles coarse Meal, they signifie a long Sickness.*

For they signifie a Fever caused by thick Humors, which requires much time for concoction and edomation; only take this caution, if it be probable the Patient may escape; for 'tis sometimes deadly, and by it many are snatched away. Hence you see that such contents signifie either Death, or continuance of the Disease.

*If any piss Blood or filthy Matter, it signifies Ulcers of the Reins and Bladder.*

The Matter must not be equally mixed, and the Blood must be with Matter; for both Matter and Blood may be piss'd from various Causes.

*Bilious Sediments in Urins, which at first were thin, signifie an acute Disease.*

Or is thin above; for almost all Diseases acute are from Bile; when it swims in the middle Region, it wants concoction, for concoction thickens.

*Those which make divers Urins, have a vehement disturbance in the Body.*

If it be now made thin and white, and then thick and tintured, it shews multiplicity of Matter vitiously diseased.

*Little bubbles swimming upon the top of the Urin, have an acute evil in the Reins.*

For they proceed from thick Humors full of gross Vapors, bred either in the Reins, or sent from other parts.

*Those who have Fat swimming on the top of the Urin, have an acute evil in the Reins.*

An acute evil is a hot Distemper, which causes as it were little heaps of Fat in the Water, and then 'tis Renal; if like Cobwebs, it shews a Consumption of Fat through the whole Body.

*If the abovesaid tokens be in those that be sick in the Reins, and withal have sore pain about the spinal Muscles, and that outward, expect an outward Abscess; but if it be more inward, expect it within.*

If pain be long, much, and fix'd, it may be an Apoplestomation; if outward, use no Repellers; if inward, you may.

### Of the Flux of the Belly.

**I**N Fluxes of the Belly, the change of the Excrements is good, unless they change for the worse.

This discovers whether the Crisis be perfect or imperfect, and that Crisis is by excretion, which is meant of all. The change signifies the strength of Nature.

*When the upper parts of the Gullet are sore, or a breaking out of Wheals arises in the Body, it behoves us to look upon the Excrements: for if they be bilious, the Body is also sick; but if like those in sound Persons, the Body may be cherished without hazard.*

Here he speaks of the Crisis by Abscess. All acute Diseases are judged by Excretion, unless either the Matter be contumacious, or from infirmity of Nature, or the straitness of the Passages, that excretion may convert it self into an Abscess; for if there flow not sufficient by bleeding at the Nose, there come Parotides.

*They which in Youth have a loose and moist Belly, in old Age have it dry, and so contrary.*

Here he shews why acute Diseases are not certain as to predictions, to wit, from the various conditions of the Body; they are loose from Bile, and bound in Age from Phlegm mitigating it, &c.

*Black Fæces of the Belly like to black Blood coming forth of their own accord, either with or without a Fever, are most ill; and by how much the more the colours are ill, by so much the worse the Fæces are: But*  
*such*

*such things expelled out by Medicine, are far better, and that by how much the more colours there be.*

Here he speaks of Symptomatical Purging, which happens not from strength, but the resolution of the Faculty.

*Those that have moist Bellies, pass their youthful age more easily, than those which have the same dry; but they pass their old age more hardly and with more difficulty, for when they wax old, for the most part 'tis dry.*

This seems to be an Exposition of the 20 Aphor. immediately before.

*In the beginning of any Disease, if black Bile be voided upwards or downwards, 'tis deadly.*

'Tis deadly, both as a sign and a cause; for no excretion in the Cradle of a Disease can be healthful, and the evacuation of any Humor is bad before signs of concoction.

*Those extenuated by acute or long Diseases, or by Wounds, or by any other means, if they avoid black Bile, or as it were black Blood by stool, die the day following.*

Extenuation signifies great debility, such dejection denotes a great Disease, which speedily destroys the Sick, the Sick being infirm.

*If Blood be conveyed upwards, whatever it be, 'tis bad; but if black Blood be voided downwards, 'tis good.*

That is, if they persevere and oft repeat vomiting Blood, 'tis bad, because it proceeds from some Veins opened, broken or eroded either in the Ventricle or Liver; the other is good if there be necessity of such Faces, as from a Leg cut off, or any other Member.

*Those who in Fevers have lost much Blood at any part, when they mend, their Bellies will be loose.*

Natural heat being debilitated by bleeding, can neither so well concoct, sanguify nor distribute the Aliment, and therefore 'tis fit they should be loose until Nature recover her self or strength.

## Of Crisis and Critical days.

**T**HE Fits and kinds of Diseases, the season of the year, and the observation of the alteration of the times of the Fit's return, whether daily or every other day, or after a long interval, will shew the sharp invasion.

*invasion or extremities of the Disease. Also signs are taken from those things which appear afterwards, as in one sick of a Pleurisie; if spitting appear presently in the beginning of the Disease, it declares the Disease to be short; but if it be longer, it shews the continuance of the Disease: moreover, Urins and Excrements of the Belly, and Sweats, declare whether the Disease will prove easie or difficult, short or long.*

As this discovers the times of Diseases, so how Diet must be ordered therein. Now there are two ways whereby Diet may be rightly ordered, viz. 1. By the History of the Disease; that's when the Disease is known to be come to its greatest strength; discovered by the Species of the Disease afflicting, from the time of the Year, from the state and vicissitude of the Periods, and from the Epiphænomick Signs. The Second is, We note the strength of the Party, of which Aphor. 13. 15.

*In whomsoever a Crisis approacheth, the night before the Fit, is tedious; but the night following is commonly more easie.*

In observing the signs of Concoction, take along with you the vehemency of Symptoms, that you may make the more certain Prognostick; for when the Combate between Nature and the Disease begins, the Symptoms are chiefly exasperated. The Aphorism shews the Antecedents and Consequent of a Crisis.

*Acute Diseases are judged in fourteen days.*

The fourteenth is the end of the second week, when they change either to Life or Death, to better or worse, such are caused of thin and hot Humors.

*The fourth is the Index of the seventh; the eighth is the beginning of the second seventh; also the eleventh is to be considered, for it is the fourth day of the second week. And again, the seventh is to be observed, because 'tis the fourth from the fourteenth, and the seventh from the eleventh.*

The third of the principal days is the twentieth, which is the seventh from the fourteenth, the fourteenth being here numbred; for 'tis the last of the second week, and the first of the third, as this Aphorism informs us; only some part of the Crisis may take up some part of the one and twentieth day.

*We ought not to be too confident if an acute Disease slacken without any reason, neither much fear those Diseases which happen without reason; for most part of them are uncertain, and do not usually last long.*

For if it slacken without reason, it threatens a Relapse; and if it come without reason, 'tis not much to be fear'd; for it will fall, having no good foundation.

To

*To be ones self, and well disposed to things offered, is good; but the contrary is bad.*

Because the natural Faculty, and its subservient parts, especially the Ventricle, is well disposed, or in a pretty good plight.

*Diseases in Children do for the most part attain to their Crisis, some in forty, some in seven months, some in seven years, some when they come to ripe age; but those which shall continue longer, and shall not be dissolv'd in Men-Children, when they come to about fourteen years, or fifteen; and in Girls, when their Courses break forth, use to last a long time; but 'tis otherwise in those elder.*

'Tis to be understood of those New-Born, those that tooth, and such Diseases that come not from Diet, or faults of the Belly. Those after forty days are Fevers, Cough, Inflammation of the Navel. Those of seven months are unequal Quartans, Diarrhoea's, pains of the Teeth. Those of seven years, Epilepsies; of ripe age, ill colour. In Girls, Epilepsies, if they dissolve not, then they endure to the end of Life.

*If a sick person's Eyes in Fevers or other Diseases drop Tears voluntarily, 'tis not absurd; but if not voluntarily, 'tis absurd.*

Those are call'd voluntary, which proceed from manifest and external Causes, as sadness, grief, and sometimes joy, which are not dangerous: but involuntary ones, are either caused by the Inflammation of the Eyes, or sharp desfluxions; and these are also out of danger: or they proceed from a critical perturbation, and do chiefly preface a Crisis from flux of Blood, which also threaten no danger; and these are known by preceding signs of concoction, and absence of bad Symptoms: Or lastly, They arise from resolution of the retentive Faculty, which is in the corner and other parts of the Eye, and these are naught, and distinguished from the rest by the cavity and extenuation of the Eyes, and other Symptoms which necessarily accompany them.

### Of Purging, Evacuation, and Vomiting.

**T***hose in perfect health, difficultly bear Purging.*

'Tis very unprofitable, because it would draw away that which Nature would retain.

*Those endued with health of Body, quickly faint by purging; so do those that use bad nourishment.*



Besides what's before, note, That ill habit is to be purged by degrees.

*Ellebre is very dangerous to healthful Bodies, for it induceth Convulsions.*

It exhausts the solid and membranous parts of the Body, weakens the Body, and bites the Stomach; which procures rather a convulsive motion, than a true Convulsion.

*In Summer 'tis more fit to Vomit, in Winter to Purge.*

The reason is, Because yellow Bile and hot Humors abound in Summer, and are more easily carried upwards, but in Winter the contrary happens.

*In Dog-days, and before, Purging is naught.*

Because the Humors are burnt up at that time, and cannot bear the sharpness of purging Medicines: 'tis meant of Diagridiated Medicines, Lenitives may be used.

*Those that are of slender habit, do more easily bear vomit: only forbear in Winter.*

Those that are fleshy cannot so well bear it, and therefore to be purg'd downward.

*Those that are fat and not subject to vomit, Purge; only beware in Summer.*

For, at any other time of the year you may securely do it.

*Give not Vomits to those in a Consumption.*

For it encreases the Ulcers of the Lungs, and by it the Vessels are torn.

*Purge melancholy People strongly by Stool; by the same reason the contrary way may be used.*

That is, the lighter part of the matter, is to be drawn out by Vomit first, and the heavier by Stool.

*Those troubled with a Lientery in Winter, 'tis ill if they vomit.*

He means such Vomits as are general, and purge the whole Body: for in particular Vomits you may do otherwise; as if you would ease the Stomach of Phlegm, we may do it by Vomit in Winter; and by the like reason, if yellow Bile be in the Guts only, we may in Summer purge it out by Stool.

*If those not feaverish loath their Meat, have a gnawing at the mouth of their Stomach, a dark Vertigo and bitterness of the Mouth, it signifies they need to Vomit.*

For these are three Symptoms, by which it may be known the Sick needs Vomiting.

*Whosoever*

*Whosoever having need of emptying, have pains above the Midriff, 'tis a sign they must Vomit; but if under, Purge downward.*

*If not Diseases from Wind and Plethora, but those the Cure whereof wholly consists in Purging; For, an Ophthalmia is not Cured by Vomiting; yet in other, Nature more affects that way.*

*If there be griping about the Navel without a Fever, and heaviness of the Knees, and pain in the Reins, they signify purging downwards.*

*Because all these Symptoms shew that the noxious Humor, motion and violence is downward.*

### In Affects of Breeding-Women and Virgins.

**P**urge Women with Child the fourth, fifth, and sixth months, (if Matter be turgid) but more sparingly; but those before and after, with greater caution.

They are more apt to miscarry, if they purge before and after. 'Tis true, Purges are given almost in all the months when there's more danger fear'd from the ill Humor causing the Disease, than from the commotion rais'd by the Purge; when the Matter is in motion, or works, or when concocted. They are to be gentle, yet they may be more freely given in the middle months, more sparingly in the rest.

*The 29 Aphor. Sect. 5. is the same.*

*The Courses being discoloured, and not coming orderly as to manner and time, declares purging needful.*

'Tis to be done according to the Humor offending, and then give what may procure them, or both may be done at once: See *Phil. apud Hern.* with which he had good success.

### What, and how to be Purged.

**W**E ought not to move, alter or change those things which are, or justly have been rightly determined by Nature, either with Medicines or other procurements, but let them alone.

Here he instructs in the time and manner of Evacuation, in which we are to steer Natures Course.

*Those are to be let blood or purged in the Spring, to whom either may do good.*

'Tis the most fit time.

*In distemperatures, Loosnesses and fluxes of the Belly and vomiting, which come of their own accord, if such things be purg'd which ought to be purged, are easily endur'd and are profitable; otherwise it falleth out contrary: In like sort, if in emptying of the Vessels it be done as it ought to be, it doth good, and 'tis easily suffered; otherwise it works contrary Effects: Wherefore consideration is to be had both of the Region, Time, as also of the Age and Quality of the Disease, for which such things ought to be evacuated, or else not.*

Circumstances are to be respected in Evacuations, and Nature to be imitated, that so the right Diseased Matter may be convey'd away by a fit passage.

*If those things be avoided and purged which should be, it doth good, and the Sick may easily bear it; but if contrary, they painfully endure it.*

Such purging as comes naturally. By one word in the Greek, he sets down such conditions as attend a laudable Purging, *i. e.* If done in Diseases in which 'tis fit that the Morbifick Matter be drawn forth in that quantity which is fit, the Matter be concocted and by a fit place. This may take in Artificial purging, and so give you more light to the forms.

*If such things be purged as should be, 'tis good, and the Patient doth easily endure it; if otherwise, the Sick bears it painfully.*

The Comment of the 25th Aphor. may serve.

*Things evacuated and purged are not to be esteem'd by the multitude, but advisedly to be considered, if those things be voided and sent forth, which ought and should, and also if the Patient do easily endure it: Also when 'tis needful, we must evacuate even to fainting, if the Sick be able to bear it.*

It is not enough to evacuate much, but with those conditions above, Aphor. 25.

*Such things are to be drawn out of the Body by purging Medicines as they are, which issuing out of their own accord, would do good to it; but those that issue out in a contrary manner, must be stop'd.*

We have here a Rule of Artificial Purging, if needful, wherein we are to imitate Nature.

*He that will purge Bodies, must first make them fluxible.*

Preparation either respects the Humors themselves, or the ways by which they are evacuated; if the Humors be thick, they are to be thinned, &c.

*When any goeth about to purge unclean Bodies, he must make them fluxible: if you would vomit, stay the Belly; if purge, moisten it.*

See the former Aphor. 10. Sect. 2.

*When any thing is to be drawn out, it is to be done that way Nature affects most, by such places as are fittest for conveyance.*

Hence is taken a definition of purging, which is, The exclusion of vitious Humors by a fit place.

*In the beginning of Diseases, if there appears cause for moving of any thing, move it: but when in the state, far better to let it alone.*

This seems to explicate the 22<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of the first Section; and the sum of it is, In the beginning of Diseases, use Evacuation, but not in the state.

*About the beginning and end of Diseases, all things are more calm and remiss; in the vigor and state, more vehement.*

This seems to be a reason of the 29<sup>th</sup>. and shews, purging may be used in the beginning, much more in the declination of a Disease.

*'Tis good to administer Purges in very acute Diseases, if the matter urge, and that in the same day wherein the sickness doth begin; for to delay longer in such Diseases, is ill and dangerous.*

The Humor swells when agitated with violence, and provokes and pains the Body. This is proper to bilious Humors which are hot, thin and sharp, and most subject to breed acute Diseases, and these may be purg'd without preparation, only do it with caution. For most part the Humor swells, or urges not.

*Things concocted are to be drawn out by purging Medicines, not those raw or indigested, neither in the beginning of Diseases, unless the matter swell, which very seldom comes to pass.*

Yet in a Phrenic upon a Fever the matter swells. As to pestilent Fevers, rather drain the first ways by Glyster, unless there be greater quantity than can be empty'd, which chiefly happens when ill Humors happen in the Stomach, and then there's great loathing of Meat, bitterness in the Mouth, Stomach, Sickness and Vomiting: or when there are Worms; then purge with benign Medicines; those stronger, shun till concoction, unless Nature perform Evacuation of it self; yet if that Evacuation be imperfect, purge, lest there happen a Relapse.

*In acute Diseases, and at the beginning, use purging seldom, or not without great advice and judgment.*

For they by their heat and sharpness encrease acute Diseases, and acute Diseases are sooner wasted by a Critical Evacuation than by purging. Only remember what's said before.

*Elleboré being drunk, rather move the Body, than yield to sleep and rest; for the sailing in a Ship doth manifest, our Bodies are provoked by motion.*

Seeing motion of it self provokes the Body to Vomit, much more will it do it with the help of a Medicine; so then motion changes and alters the Body.

*The 15th of the same varies from this very little; save that it shews: To move makes it work, Rest stays.*

*Convulsion after taking of a Purge, is deadly.*

Because it ariseth from emptiness.

*Those which thirst not whilst they are purg'd with a Medicinal Portion, shall not leave purging till they thirst.*

If a Purge have not wrought sufficiently, repeat it; for Thirst is a Note of right purging. But remember, 'tis spoke of such a Thirst as accompanies purging; For when the Body is evacuated, there's Suction, and that causes driness.

*Diseases caus'd by Repletion (i. e. Surfeiting) are cured by Evacuation, and those from emptiness by Repletion, and so in the rest, Contraries are the Remedy of Contraries.*

In Repletion there's distention of the Stomach, weakness of the Body, acid Belching, bitterness in the Mouth, pain at the mouth of the Stomach; and truly he doth as much as say, That's right which is moderate and without all excess.

*The Reliques of diseased Matter left after a Crisis, are wont to bring forth Relapses.*

For if the noxious Humor be not remov'd, the Disease is not cured; only, if a little portion be left, it may be overcome by exquisite Diet, Nature, and natural heat.



Of Revulsion and Derivation.

**T**O one who hath pain in the hinder-part of the head, the Vein Rect in the forehead being open'd, doth good.

He speaks here of local Revulsion according to depth, from the hinder-part to the fore-part: only if the Body be Plethorick, let gentle Evacuation precede.

*If a Woman will stay her Courses, apply a very great Cupping-Glass under her Breast.*

Only, if upon setting on, the Woman become short-winded; immediately remove them. Large letting blood by Repetition, is excellent.

*A Woman is cured of vomiting Blood, if her Courses issue forth.*

Understand it of that vomiting Blood, by a Vessel open'd, (not broken or eroded) as from that Branch arising from the upper Splenick branch that's sent into the Stomach. The other causes of vomiting must be otherwise dealt withal; or else for all the Courses flow, they may kill.

*A flux of the Belly coming upon an Ophthalmia, is good.*

By this the Humor being drawn down to the most distant opposite part, and from the upper to the lower, 'tis most profitable.

*Those which void bilious Excrements downward, if deafness come thereon, they cease from voiding them; and those that are deaf, are cured by voiding such Excrements.*

It must not be fix'd deafness, and then the Matter being translated, may cure it.

*Those that wax deaf and thick of hearing through a Fever, are deliver'd from it by a flux of Blood at the Nose, or a flux of the Belly.*

The morbidick Matter sent to the Ears by the strength of the Brain, is evacuated by these ways, and so deafness is remov'd; hence we are directed to use Lenitives to purge Bile.

*Pain or distuxes of the Back that pass to the Cubit, are dissolved by opening a Vein.*

Blood may be taken either from the opposite Arm, or Leg of the same side; yet more properly from the Arm of the same side.

*Bleeding at Nose is good in Women whose Courses are stop'd.*

This is a better averſion, although that by the Hemorrhoids is the best; that by Vomit and Dysentery is worst.

## Of Indications.

SEE Fluxes of the Belly, the third, and others also of Diet.  
*If the Body of those which have an acute Fever abide at the same stay, nothing abating, or else is wasted beyond reason, 'tis a very ill sign; for the first shews the length of the Disease, the latter a greater debility of Nature.*

For non-Extenuation depends on the density of the Skin and crassness of the Humors, therefore signifies a long Disease. The other shews an exhausting of the Spirits, Humors, and solid parts, which are ill.

*We must heat those things which are very cold, except in those who pour forth Blood, or are inclined to pour it forth abundantly.*

This shews, curing contraries by contraries, doth not always take place, unless in simple affects.

## Of Heat Natural, Preternatural, and Fevers.

OF these some are to be seen in Crisis and Diet.  
*'Tis better that a Fever should succeed a Convulsion, than a Convulsion a Fever.*

Convulsions are caused either by Repletion or emptiness. Now when persons in health are suddenly convulsed, it is caus'd by fulness; and a Fever falling upon this may do good: But that procur'd by a Fever, is from emptiness, and very desperate.

*If on a Convulsion a Fever follow, the Convulsion is dissolved.*

Because the Fever takes away the Cause.

*All Fevers proceeding from Tumors in the Groin, are ill, save Diarrhies.*

For Diarrhies come from Bubo's, procur'd from some outward cause, and not by inward inflammation of Brain, Heart and Liver, whence matter causing Bubo's, is sent to their Emunctories; so those from Childrens Bubo's and Venereal are not ill.

*Those Fevers which have their shaking-fits every day, are every day dissolv'd.*

When

When Fits do constantly observe the same returns, they signify the firmness and stability of the Matter, that it cannot be master'd but in a long conflict; experience of this we usually have in Quartan Agues.

*In whatsoever hour the Fit of the Fever ends, if it return the same hour the next day, it will be hardly judged.*

If it be an essential periodick Fever, it will not be easily dissolv'd, from the obstinateness of the Matter, which whilst crude is not to be purg'd.

*If Non-Intermitting Fevers be more vehement every third day, they are dangerous; but in what manner soever they intermit, they are void of danger.*

Those Intermitting Fevers must not be joyned with any malign quality.

*Unless the Fever leave the Patient in odd days, 'tis accusom'd to return.*

It only means of acute Fevers that are continual; otherwise 'tis false.

*Exquisite and exact Tertians come to their Crisis in seven Fits at most.*

Because 'tis caused by yellow Bile carry'd up and down the sensible parts of the Body, keeping its Nature pure and sincere.

*Whosoever in a continual Fever, falls into shaking the sixth day, it hinders judgment.*

Because for the most part they presage either Death or Relapse.

*Summer Quartan Fevers are for the most part short, but the Autumnal long, especially those which remain till Winter.*

The first is shorter, not only from Diet, but clemency of the Air, which helps concoction, but it must be an essential Fever; the other long, from a contrary account.

*In Fevers that intermit not, if the external parts be cold, and the internal parts burning and dry, 'tis deadly.*

These are chiefly through inflammation of the nervous parts, as the Stomach, Guts, which are always mortal, and kill in few days.

*Whatsoever Fevers not intermitting on the third day, grow stronger, are more dangerous; but those that sometimes intermit, are not dangerous.*

As Burning Fevers and Semitertians, which are usually not dangerous. Further see Aphor. 62. S. 4. N. 4.

*The 72. Aphor. Sect. 7. is near the 48. S. 4. N. 12. above.*

*Those Burning-Fevers are dissolv'd with a dotage, or raving; in which are trembling shakings.*

'Tis true, they are dissolv'd, but that brings Death at last.

*In Fevers without intermission, if cold shivering Fits assail the Sick, being already weak, it is deadly.*

It must be Cold happening often, and Evacuation following; and then 'tis deadly indeed.

*A Solution of a burning-Fever is caused by supervening coldness.*

If it happen with copious Sweats, Vomiting, Dejection of the Belly, or flux of the Blood.

*When in a Non-intermitting Fever, difficulty of breathing and dotage happen, 'tis deadly.*

Because the Heart and Brain are vehemently hurt; only dotage and difficulty of breathing must last long; for otherwise they may happen healthfully.

*If in a Fever the Lips, Eye-brows, Eyes or Nose be turn'd aside; the Sick see not, hear not; which soever of these happen, the Body being weak, Death is at hand.*

For those denote a very great debility of the sensible Vertue, and very great exolution of the Spirits. *Aph. 73. S. 7.* is the same with the former.

*In Fevers a vehement heat about the Stomach, and gnawing about the Heart, is bad.*

In Continual Fevers, 'tis a sign the sharpest bilious Matter flows to the Stomach; which being a principal part, 'tis ill.

*In continual Fevers to be afraid in Sleep, or to have Convulsions, is ill.*

In such Fevers, 'tis from ill vapors to the Brain which affect it.

*In Acute Fevers, Convulsions, and strong pains about the Bowels, are bad.*

'Tis before noted, *Aph. N. 1.* that a Convulsion in acute Fevers, is bad; but if strong pains of the Bowels do accompany it, 'tis doubtless more dangerous, because they are caused either by great inflammation, or by a hot and dry Distemper procur'd by a burning Fever, which must be great to procure such pains; and so it threatens Death.

*Those who have long dry Coughs in Burning Fevers, are wont not to be very thirsty.*

The Cough must not be from crasse or malign Destillation, but from a Destillation thin and gentle; or from a cold Distemper of the parts of Respiration; for these humect.

*They*

*They have a vehement Fever who have a tough and clammy moisture about the Teeth.*

In continual ; for those clammy moistures cannot grow there without excessive Heat, which dries up the pituitous Humours.

*Apostemes in Fevers which are not dissolv'd in the first Crisis, signify the length of the Disease.*

Because they shew a multitude of noxious Humors which Nature could not expel at one Crisis.

*See Crisis, Aphor. 4.*

*In Fevers, breathing not keeping due course, signifies Convulsions.*

'Tis Breath interrupted, breaking off abruptly in the middle of Respiration, and it happens as well in Inspiration as in Expiration, but more seldom, it happens oft in crying Children ; by this the Muscles and Nerves are prepar'd for Convulsion.

*Cold shakings and shiverings for most do begin, in Women, from the Loins through the Back to the Head ; but in Men they rather begin in the back part of the Body than in the fore-part, as from the hinder-part of the Thigh and Elbow ; the rarity and thinness of the Skin is a token thereof, which thing the Hair there growing does declare and manifest.*

For that part which is hairy, is also hot, and its rarity is from heat, and the thicker the Skin is, the less Hair grows upon it.

*Sighing and mourning in an Acute Disease join'd with a Fever, is ill.*

This is the calling back the Breath inwardly from the strength broken, and driness of the wind-pipe, and convulsion of the Muscles of the Breast, and this from drying, which is ill.

## Of the Head and pains thereof.

**G**reat swelling Veins in the Legs, call'd Varices, are not incident to them who lose their Hair ; and if those happen to have Varices, whose Hair doth fall, their hair will grow again.

Therefore purge the Body, if the Hair fall from that sinking Matter, which is drawn to the Head.

*Eunuchs are neither troubled with Gout nor Baldness.*

For it renders the Body more cold, and being free from Vencry, therefore not Gouty ; besides, in Hippocrates's time they used good Diet, and lived temperately.



See Milk, &c. Aphor. N. 3.

*Corrupt Matter, Water or Blood, issuing out by the Nostrils, Mouth or Ears, dissolves vehement and grievous Head-aches.*

For these are the ordinary Conveyances and Passages, by which the Brain doth usually unburden it self: but this is chiefly meant of inflammation of the Brain, which comes to suppuration.

### Of Delirium.

**T***hat dotage which is with laughter, is not so dangerous as that with earnest sadness.*

Because the first is from more gentle Vapors and sanguineous Ichor. The other from adust and hot Bile.

*When a Delirium is appeased by sleep, 'tis a good sign.*

For this signifies that the Heat and Acrimony of the Vapors and Humors causing fondness, is mitigated by sleep, and reduced by some mediocrity.

*After a flux of Blood at the Nose, if dotage follow, or Convulsion, 'tis ill.*

Because then they are from emptiness, which is very dangerous.

*In wounds or blows of the Head, if stupor or dotage follow, 'tis ill.*

Because it's a sign the Wound hath penetrated to the Brain.

*If on excessive drinking there happen extream Cold and Delirium, 'tis ill.*

The cold is caused from the extinguishing of the native heat; and the Delirium, the Head being repleat with hot Blood and Vapors.

*Convulsion and Desipency after watching, is sad.*

Watching doth evacuate and dry, and so induceth a Convulsion; besides, it makes the Blood more bilious, and so more fit to provoke the nervous parts.

*If the Skull be fractur'd to the Cavity, there follows a Delirium.*

By this means the Animal Spirits do vanish, and the Brain is exposed to the cold Air: the Fracture must be through both Tables.

## Of Madnefs, or Phrenfie.

**A** Phrenfie after inflammation of the Lungs, is ill.  
Because the diseased Matter runneth into a principal part.

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## Preternatural Sleep.

See Fevers.

**I**N what Diseases sleep is hurtful, 'tis deadly; but if it profit, 'tis less hurtful.

The first shews the vehemency; the other the mildness of the Disease; only remember, trouble after sleep is not mortal.

*Sleep and watching, if immoderate, are ill.*

It shews the diseased Matter is sent to the Head; besides all immoderate things are adverse to Nature, and too much sleep is a sign the Brain is too cool and moist.

*The 71 Aphor. 7. S. is the same with the 3 Numb. 2. therefore left out by Heurnius.*

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## Resolution of the Nerves, call'd Apoplexy and Palsie.

**T**IS possible to cure a strong Apoplexy, and not easie to cure a gentle one.

A strong one is, when the Breath is uneven and disorderly, and sometimes intermitting; and if such a breathing be very violent, the Disease is strong; if it be stopt, 'tis most strong.

*Those which are in health, being suddenly taken with the Head-ach, and presently become dumb and stord, die within seven days, except a Fever take them.*

Snorting is a sign of a strong Apoplexy; the Fever must be violent and essential, springing from the inflammation of the Spirits and Humors; otherwise it will not discuss the Matter.

*If*

*If a Mans Tongue suddenly become feeble, or any part of the Body be numb'd without feeling, 'tis a sign of Melancholy.*

These proceed from a resolution of the Animal Spirits, caused either from Phlegm or Melancholy Juice; therefore revel with Glysters and Pills.

*Perillous eruptions in Melancholy Diseases, do signifie either an Apoplexy, Convulsion, Madnes, or Blindnes.*

These Diseases, Causes, &c. See in Practice. If the Humors break into the Ventricle of the Brain, they cause an Apoplexy; if to the Nerves, a Convulsion: into the substance of the Brain, Madnes; if to the Eyes, Blindnes.

*Apoplexies are caused most especially from the fortieth to the sixtieth year.*

'Tis from a thick melancholy Matter which obstructs the Pores of the Brain; which Humor is luxuriant in this Age.

## Of the Epilepsie.

**C***Change and alteration of Place and Diet, and especially of Age, free Children of the Falling-Sickness.*

Age only cures that which is proper, not that by Sympathy.

*The Epilepsie which is before ripeness of years, may be cured; but that which comes after five and twenty years, for the most part accompanies to Death.*

For in time of ripeness of Age there's great store of natural heat, which is potent to discuss Diseases; moreover, at that time Women begin to have their Courses, by which the uncleanness of the Body is purg'd: but yet 'tis not always true, that an Epilepsie after five and twenty years is incurable, although seldom.

## Diseases from burnt Bile, Melancholy and Madnes.

**I***F fear and sadness continue long, 'tis a sign of Melancholy.*

If it be without any manifest cause, and with no reason, and continue long. See

See Resolut. &c. Aphor. 4.

*The Hemorrhoids happening to those troubled with Melancholy and pain of the Kidneys, are good.*

Because they as well Revel as Evacuate the vitious Blood, which is the Cause; hence 'tis good to open the Veins in the Feet.

*If Varices or Hemorrhoids come to Mad-men, the Disease is cured.*

Madness without a Fever, is cured by translation of the Matter from the Head.

*After Madness, the Bloody Flux or Dropsie, or alienation of Mind, is good.*

For there's a remove of the noxious Humor from the Head to the lower parts.

### Of Convulsion, Distention of the Nerves, and Hiccoughs.

See Fevers, Aphor. 23. 19, 27.

**A** *Convulsion after taking Ellebor, is deadly.*

Expect much from the immoderate purging that follows the taking of it.

*A Convulsion upon a Wound, is deadly.*

For 'tis a sign some nervous Body is hurt, or the Brain the original of them.

*A Convulsion or Hiccough after great effusion of Blood, is ill.*

These either arise from the emptying of the Veins and Arteries; which after contract, and with themselves contract the Nerves: or they being empty'd, seek nourishment from the Nerves, and so drying them procure Convulsions; or else the Animal Spirits being withal exhausted, and so the Nerves cool'd, there ariseth an extemporary, not a long Convulsion; so that these, though they be dangerous, yet are not deadly.

*A Convulsion or Hiccough upon Super-Purgation, is bad.*

In this, not only the Vessels, but the usual Humors are emptied; hence the Convulsion being from emptiness, is dangerous, as hath been oft minded.

*If the same fall out in one aged, 'tis worse.*

On the same account.

*Convulsion.*

*Convulsion and Hiccough comes of fulness or emptiness.*

Observe, That fulness in a large sense takes in Irritation, because provoking Causes are material; but this is only the mediate Cause, because it provokes by its quantity or quality.

*If one Drunk suddenly fall Dumb, he shall die with a Convulsion, unless he be taken with a Fever, or presently recover his speech as soon as his Surfeit is dissolv'd.*

This shews Convulsion from fulness, the Nerves being imbued with much Humors; this fulness is to be from Wine, which although hot, immoderately used, may make it.

*Those taken with a Tetanos die within four days, in which if they escape, they may be cured.*

This is Tension, both to the Anteriors and Posteriors, and therefore Nature cannot long endure those pains, chiefly when the whole Body, and especially the Neck is stiff with cold; for, besides those horrid pains which quickly dissolve the strength, the *Diaphragma* is also affected by Sympathy, and so worse; but if they escape at all, they are freed by a *Crisis* the fourth day.

*If a Convulsion or Swooning happen to a Woman in her Courses, 'tis ill.*

If they be violent and last long, it may be deadly, because the Womb is exhausted and draws all the noble parts into a Sympathy with it.

See *Delirium*, Aph. 3.

*A Convulsion, or Cramp upon a Burning-Fever, is deadly.*

Because it signifies a great driness of the Nerves.

*Sneezing coming upon Hiccoughs cures it.*

If it was caused by fulness; for by sneezing not only the Brain but the Stomach also, by reason of the Nerves derived to it, is vehemently shaken, whereby the Humors exciting the Hiccough are evacuated.

*In Illiac passion if there be vomiting, Hiccoughs, Convulsion, or Delirium, 'tis ill.*

Which are caused by the foulness of the Stomach, and the consent between the Brain and it.

*After vomiting, the Hiccough and redness of the Eyes is ill.*

These two signs coming after Vomiting in Acute Diseases, and continuing any time, are said to be deadly, because they declare an inflammation of the Brain or Stomach.

*Those*



*Those that are troubled with Quartan Fevers, are not much troubled with Convulsions; and if having first Convulsions, a Quartan follows, they are freed from the Convulsion.*

Because the thick Matter causing the Convulsion, is by the long heat of the Ague attenuated and digested. Also by the shaking of the Body in the cold fits, the same Humors are more easily ejected; to which add, that the ill humor lurking in the Brain and other parts, as also in the Veins, is translated to the Hypochondres and more ignoble parts, where the Quartanary Humor is seated, and so leaves the parts afore said.

*Notwithstanding, if young Men of good habit be taken with a Tetanos without Ulcer in the midst of Summer, bath them plentifully with cold Water: for it calls out the native Heat, and this heat resolves it.*

This is not done by any vertue of the cold Water, but by accident, drawing the natural heat outwards in such well-fleshed young Men.

## Of the Eyes.

See Revulsion, the 4.

**D***rinking of strong Wine, a Bath or Fomentation, bleeding or purge, cures the pain of the eyes.*

Wine and Baths are to be in the Declination; Bleeding is to be on the contrary Arm, and oft, if need; after purge, but with Minoratives, such as allay the heat of the Blood.

*The 46th of the 7th is the same.*

*We must consider in sleep, if any part of the Eye appear; for if any of the white appear, the Eye-lid being not fast closed, if it happen not by a flux of the Belly, or by the taking of a Purge, 'tis all ill and very deadly.*

Unless it happen from some external cause, it shews the resolution of the Animal Faculties, and exhausting of the Brain.

## Of the Ears.

*See Revulsion, &c. 3. 5.*

N n n

Of

## Of the Nose.

**T**Hose whose Nostrils are more moist than ordinary, and their Seed also, are subject to Diseases, and are not well; but if contrary, they enjoy health.

• For the one shews the vitiousness of the Brain; the other of the whole Body.

## Of Sneezing.

See Convulsion, Aphor. 11.

**I**F in Labour, or the Mother, there be Sneezing, 'tis good. The Birth coming rightly, Sneezing may further it, because it vehemently shakes the parts, and excites the Birth, and so casts it out; only first give something inward to provoke it. For the Mother, it cheers up the languishing Heat, and shakes off the Matter and Vapors, the cause thereof. Note, In all Acute Diseases Sneezing is good; but in affects of the Breast and Lungs, ill; both as a Sign, and a Cause.

Sneezing coming from the Head is caused either from the heat of the Brain, or the spaces being moist; for the Air contain'd within is pour'd out, and makes a noise by reason of the narrowness of the passages through which it comes.

He here speaks only of that Sneezing caused by Nature's Motion, desiring to drive out flatuous Spirits out of the Head.

## Of the Mouth, and Tongue.

**T**Hose which stammer in their Speech, are oft troubled with great fluxes.

They are not such, which repeat the same word over again; but those which cannot pronounce the Letter R, and these are of a moist temper.

Teeth.

## Teeth.

*Aphor. of External Use 6.*

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## Of Catarrhs.

See the Nose.

**R**heums descending down to the Mouth, and falling down to the Throat, do not come to concoction in those which are old.

From the coldness of their Bodies: and if Catarrhs cannot, much less Asthmas, and Gout, Colick, Spleen, &c.

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## Cough.

**C**old things, as Snow and Ice, are hurtful to the Breast; they procure Coughs, Ruptures of the Veins, and Rheums.

Extream cold is unprofitable.

*If a Cough upon a Dropsie, 'tis ill.*

Because it signifies that the watry Humor is encreased, that it hath seized on the Wind-pipe, and so causes danger of Suffocation.

*The 47th of the seventh is the same, only says, 'tis hopeless.*

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## Asthma.

**T**hose whose Backs bunch forth from Asthma, or Cough, before ripe Age, die.

For the Heart and Lungs being encreased and so straitned for room; they fall short of those years, which otherwise they might live.

## Quinsey.

**I**F a Suffocation come presently upon a Fever, and there's no Tumor in the Jaws, 'tis deadly.

For this stops the Passage, and therefore they strangle in the same day, and in the second, third, and fourth.

If any one afflicted with a Fever, the Neck being suddenly turn'd awry, and can scarce swallow, and no swelling appear, 'tis deadly.

He speaks of a Quinsey from a luxation of the *Vertebrae*, and it discovers that the Inflammation is inward, and may cause Suffocation.

If a Tumor appear in the Neck of him that hath a Quinsey, 'tis good; for the Disease is turn'd outward.

It shews Nature strong to cast out the Morbifick Matter.

Whosoever is freed from a Quinsey, if it pass to the Lungs, they die within seven days; but if they live longer, it comes to suppuration.

Because 'tis cast to a noble part; which, if strong, may produce an *Empyema*, and so deliver from Death.

The 49 of the 7 differs little from the 37 of the 6, 9, at last.

## Inflammation of the Lungs.

**I**F a Diarrhoea follow upon a Pleurisie, or Inflammation of the Lungs, 'tis ill.

'Tis to be understood of a Pleurisie, in which there's so great an Inflammation, that the Liver and Stomach consent therewith; or when the strength is so gone by the Disease, that the Retentive Faculty is almost spent; but if the Pleurisie be not so great, and be in a Body full of ill Humors, the Flux of the Belly then useth to be healthful, especially if any signs of concoction went before.

In the Inflammation of the Lungs 'tis most dangerous.

If an Inflammation of the Lungs follow a Pleurisie, 'tis ill.

For 'tis a translation of the matter to a more noble part, which is ill; and the strength being spent by the foregoing Disease, 'tis worse able to bear a worse Disease.

Pleurisie,

## Pleurific, or Pain in the Side.

**I**N the pains of the Sides, Breast, and other parts, we must consider whether they encrease, differ much, or keep a stay.

Whether they differ, namely, in their kind, or in their vehemency; whether they be pricking, stretching, or provoking.

*They are not subject to the Pleurific that have acid Belchings.*

For these are from Phlegm, and it's more dense, than easily to pass into a Pleura; only observe, such may have grievous pains of the Sides from Wind, which ease with Fomentation.

*Those which have a Pleurific, unless they be purged upward in fourteen days, shall have the Disease turn into an Impostume.*

Some extend it to the twentieth day.

*If a Pleurific turn into an Empyema, if the Patient be not purg'd within forty days after the breaking of the Aposteme, it degenerates into a Consumption.*

For the matter otherwise will be so putrid, as to perish the Lungs; it oft turns into a *Phthisis* before forty days.

## Empyema:

**W**Hilst Matter is concocting, pain and Fever is more than when it is concocted.

This shews when to know the Disease to be in the state, i. e. when pain is greatest; when concocted, it declines.

*Blood preternaturally sent into the Belly, suppurateth of necessity.*

But the Suppuration is not always true, and properly so call'd, but rather nam'd *Corruption*, of which there's Matter like Quitter produced; this Blood may come from a Vein wounded.

*Destillation in the upper Belly suppurates in twenty days.*

By Belly understand the Breast; the Phlegm there putrefying doth not beget a true pus, or matter, but somewhat like it, as may be observ'd in Phlegmatick Tumors, as *Atheroma's*, &c. which are a kind of Apostemes.

*After.*



*After the breaking of an inward Tumor, there's faintness, vomiting, and defect of understanding.*

These are signs of inward Tumors, especially those of the Stomach.

*If after spitting Blood there follow spitting of Matter, 'tis ill.*

Spitting of purulent Matter doth necessarily follow spitting of Blood; for Blood often flows from the Brain, Gums, and Throat, without any detriment; therefore 'tis meant of that spitting only which proceeds from the Lungs.

*If being either cut or canterized in Empyema, there flow forth Matter pure and white, they escape; but if bloody, foul, and stinking, they die.*

'Tis not only Empyema and Dropsies, but in all other Imposthumes.

*Whosoever is cut or canterized for an Empyema or a Dropsie, if the Matter or Water wholly flow forth, they certainly die.*

Sudden and total Evacuations are extream dangerous, therefore they must be let out by degrees.

*If Suppuration or corrupt Matter hidden in the Body, do not shew it self, 'tis by reason of its own thickness, or of the part wherein it lies hid.*

Such Imposthumes may be carried many years in the Lungs undiscover'd, and without any hurt to the Body. For this cause, many that have been in perfect health, have suddenly died by an Imposthume breaking within.

## Spitting Blood.

See Fluxes of the Belly, *Aph. 8.*

**I***F Blood spit forth be frothy, it comes from the Lungs.*

'Tis also in great plenty and without pain; 'tis not to be froth mixed with the Blood, but it must be nothing but froth which comes from the substance of the Lungs which are only congeal'd froth.

*Vomiting Blood without a Fever is healthful, but if with it, 'tis ill; it behoves you to cure it with Coolers and Astringents.*

All vomiting Blood is bad, and therefore, although it be without a Fever; yet 'tis tolerable.

Consumptions.

## Consumptions.

**A**fter Vomiting Blood, and Phthisis, and Purging, filthy purulent Matter doth ensue.

*If in a Consumption the Hair fall, and a Diarrhœa follow, they die.*

It shews the Phthisis inveterate, and weakness of the whole frame of Nature.

*If his Spittle which hath a Phthisis, being cast upon the Coals, do stink, and the Hair fall off the Head, 'tis deadly.*

It signifies the mortification of the part, and the Faculties near spent.

*A Flux following a Phthisis, is deadly.*

So that in an inveterate Phthisis, a Diarrhœa is sufficient to bring to death.

*If in a Phthisis there be spitting of Matter and Afflux, and the Spittle cease, 'tis deadly.*

If the Spitting be stopped, the Lungs are oppressed with abundance of Phlegm, which from debility strangles the Patient.

See Pleuritic. Also Milk.

## Of the Heart.

**T**hey die suddenly, which oft and vehemently Swoon and Faint without manifest cause.

Because a great Swooning quite takes away the strength of the Heart; and doubtless that, which cannot be recover'd out of by casting Rose-water in the Face, giving Wine to drink, and by provoking Sneezing, is deadly.

Of

ions,

aplasters,

## Of the Liver.

**T**HE Strangury doth happen by the inflammation of the strait Gut ; as also of the Womb, or if the Kidneys be Ulcerated : but if the Liver be inflam'd, the Hiccough succeeds.

The Strangury happens from the vicinity of the parts ; the Hiccough, the Stomach being oppressed by the Liver, and from the bilious Humor thence flowing.

*An Hiccough from the inflammation of the Liver, is ill.*

For the encrease of the inflammation, and its malignity, disturbs the Stomach by consent.

*If in pain of the Liver a Fever follows, it removes the pain.*

It must be from windy Vapors, and Feverless ; and then, a Fever discussing the Wind, it ceaseth.

*If pure white Matter flow from those whose Liver is corrupted and burnt, they recover health, for then the corrupt Matter is contain'd in the Coats ; but if that which cometh forth be like the Lees of Oyl, they die.*

Because the fleshy substance of the Liver is corrupted ; in the other the substance doth not suffer.

*They which have much Water about the Liver, if it get into the Caul, their Belly is fill'd with Water, and they die.*

Because it flows from the Branches of the *Porta* into the Caul, and so it gets into the Belly, the Veins being either rarified, or their Mouths open'd ; hence Nature is over-burdened with the Disease.

## Of the Spleen.

**A** Dysentery happening to Spleneticks, is good.  
It must not stay long ; if it do, 'tis ill.

*Those splenetick persons who have a Dysentery, if it remain long, there follows a Dropsie, or Lientery, and so they die.*

He means those whose Spleens are indurated from Melancholy, there follows a Dropsie, the Liver by the Dysentery being cold

cold and weakned; and a Lientery having weakned the Intestines, a Lientery from a Dyfentery is bad.

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### The Jaundice.

**I**F a Scirrhus of the Liver follow a Jaundice, or is cause thereof, 'tis ill.

Because it commonly ends in a Dropsie; as an Inflammation into a Scirrhus; the first is with, the latter without a Fever.

*Those that have the Yellow-Jaundice upon Fevers before the seventh day, 'tis ill.*

Hippocrates crosseth himself in this; For, saith he, in a bilious Fever, if the Jaundice come before the seventh day with chilnes, the Disease is cur'd, but if without chilnes, 'tis deadly: The reason is, Because a Critical Jaundice may come upon the third, fourth, and fifth day: therefore it seems by the seventh, he means any Critical Day, but names the seventh as most noble.

*If the Jaundice fall out in Fevers the seventh, eleventh, or fourteenth days, 'tis good, unless there be hardness on the right side; if otherwise, 'tis ill.*

Here he means of a Continual Fever, before of Intermitting; if the right side be hard, it shews the inflammation of the Liver.

*Those that are diseased with the Jaundice, are not much troubled with windiness.*

'Tis to be understood of a proper Jaundice, not Symptomatical; but when a natural habited Bile is diffused through the whole Body.

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### Dropsie.

**W**Hosoever hath a griping about the Navel, and cruel affects of the Loins, which is not discuss'd neither by purging nor otherwise, he will fall into a Tympany.

He shews that the Cure of all Diseases doth not consist in purging, but by other means; as Fomentations, Washings, Frictions, O o o Emplasters,

Emplasters, Cataplasms: The Gripings are specially from Wind in the small Guts.

*After a Leucophlegmatia comes a Dropsie.*

Namely, when the Body and its Vessels are abundantly fill'd with Phlegm, and thereby the Body be lifted up into a soft Tumor; for the solid parts of the Liver being cool'd, abundance of Phlegm is begot, hence the Body is brought into whiteness: when this is, then purge and strengthen, lest an *Ascies* be begot; To which end take oft this:  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Rhab.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Cinam.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *f. pul. qua remis. ol. Conser. flor. Cichor. vel Absinth.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ij}$ . *vel*  $\mathfrak{ij}$ . *add. syr. Cichor. dos.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ij}$ . after which drink steeled Wine.

*Those whose Hypochondres are lifted up, having a murmuring sound, with pain in the Loins, will have a looseness, unless flatulency breaks forth with a great quantity of Urin: but this is only in Fevers.*

When the sides swell and make a noise, 'tis a sign that the Humor and the Wind abound in that part; to which if pain in the Loins succeeds, the Humor and Wind creep downward, which causes a looseness, or at least Farting, unless the Humor be voided by Urin.

*Ulcers or Sores in Dropsie-Bodies, are not easily cured.*

Because the Ulcers call for drying, but such Bodies are always moist; besides the Blood being bad, cannot heat.

*If in a Leucophlegmatia a strong Diarrhoea follow, the Disease is cured.*

The Diarrhoea must be in the beginning, or at least before the Disease be old, or the strength of the part weakned; if it happen in weak, 'tis bad.

*In Hydropicks, if the Water flow by the Veins into the Belly, it dissolves the Disease.*

That is, through the Belly, but it must be in the beginning, &c. as before. Besides, it instructs us to imitate Nature, and therefore to purge.

*Those, in whom much Phlegm is contained between the Midriff and the Stomach, having no way to the Belly, is soon dissolv'd, if it issue by the Veins to the Bladder, and so forth by Urin.*

'Tis known by a long pain about the Midriff; 'tis contain'd betwixt the *Peritoneum* and the Cawl, under the Midriff. The use of the Aphorism is to observe what way Nature enclines to cast out the diseased Matter, and help it.

See Cough, Aph. 2.



If any have had the *Hamorrhoids* long, and would stay them, unless one be left open flowing, it draws on a *Dropsie*, or *Phthisis*.

Otherways, the Matter may reflux to the Liver, and thence there may be procur'd a *Scirrhus*, and oppression of its native heat, and so the Blood be turn'd into Water, or else return to the Lungs and break the Vessels, and hence a *Phthisis*. It may fall back to other parts also, as to the Head, and procure madness; to the habit of the Body, and cause *Phagedena*.

See *Empyem*. 7. *Spleen* and *Madness*.

## Of the Stomach.

See *purging Diet*, 8.

**I**N a continual Disease, loathing and sincere dejections are ill. Loathing is an ill sign in long Diseases; for they that are like to escape have the contrary: but sincere dejections are worse, by which understand such as have no Humors mix'd with them, *i. e.* when the Humor alone without any Water is cast forth, whether Bile, or Melancholy; for these Stools shew that all the Native Humidity is burnt by the Feverish Heat.

## Of Thirst.

See how to Purge.

**W**Hosoever desires to drink at night, 'tis good to fall asleep when they are very thirsty.

Sleep doth mitigate Thirst, the Blood and Moisture being thereby call'd in, whence the Vapors stirring up, the Thirst is overcome.

## Drinking.

See *Delirium*, *Aphor. N. 7.*

## Of Lientery, Diarrhœa, &amp;c.

See *Purging*.

**I**N long Lienteries, if sharp belching follow, which was not before, 'tis good.

Because that four belching arising, which was not before, is a sign that the Fermentation which was lost by the Disease begins to return.

*If a Diarrhœa comes from the Brain, the Stools are frothy.*

This is not always so, for Phlegm may flow from the Brain without Wind, which is the only cause of Froth; as also Wind may be mixed with the Humors that are bred and contain'd in the Stomach, or Guts, from whence the Excrements may be frothy though they come not from the Head; therefore other signs are to be adjoyn'd; as a Catarrh, Deafness, Lethargy, Apoplexy, or great heaviness or sleepiness, and if the Flux be more by night than by day.

*A vomiting naturally, after a long flux of the Belly, cures the Disease.*

For there is a revulsion of the Matter to the contrary part; and this shews Nature is refreshed, and gains strength.

## Dysentery.

**D**Ysenteries coming from black Bile, or Melancholy, are deadly.

Because the Ulcers grow cancerous, which are seldom cured outwardly in the Body, but if it be critical, 'tis not so dangerous. Beware you take not congeal'd Blood for Melancholy.

*If in a Dysentery there be, as it were, pieces of flesh voided, 'tis deadly.*

For it signifies deep Ulcers, which take away pieces of the Guts.

Melancholy.

## Melancholy.

See in Spleen.

*Sincere dejections in a Dysentery are ill.*

For the sharpness of the Juice much afflicts the Guts, which Ichor mixed with Stools easeth.

*If in a long Dysentery there be join'd dejection of the Appetite, 'tis ill; if with a Fever, much worse.*

1. Because the ill seems to creep to the Stomach, and spoiling appetite, spoils strength. 2. Because the Fever waists the strength, or else discovers great putridness.

*From a looseness of the Belly proceeds a Bloody Flux.*

For the sharpness of the *Diarrhœa* may excoriate the Guts, and so cause a Dysentery.

*After a Dysentery comes a Lientery.*

Because the Guts are much enfeebled, and the Stomach injured; hence a Lientery.

## Tenesmus.

*If a Woman with Child have a Tenesmus, she will miscarry.*

For the continual straining to Stool doth much disturb the Womb being near the strait Gut, besides, the same Muscles which serve to cast out the *Fœces*, are employ'd for delivery; therefore when they daily compress the lower Belly, they cause Abortion. Lastly, The Ulcers of the Guts being near *Anus*, if they continue long, procure an incurable Fistula.

## Pain and Inflation of the Belly.

*Pain and Tumor being in the upper part of the Belly, are more light and easie, than those in the lower parts.*

This teacheth us, not only to take notice of the kind of the Disease, but every consideration in it: the same essence of a Disease may

may be in various parts of the Body, and yet may vary, and be more hardily, or easily cured; as a Burning-Fever is the same in old as young, yet more easily cured in the latter: but as to this, we are to understand it of the Muscles of the Belly.

*Those that have pains about the sides without an Inflammation, are cured, a Fever happening.*

Because the feverish heat dissolves the thick cold Phlegm, 'tis excluded by Urin and Guts.

*If after a long pain of the parts belonging to the Belly, there comes coldness of the extrem parts, 'tis ill.*

Because the plenty of the Humors rushing into the parts, oppresseth it; and from the sharpness of the Blood, thither is drawn the Spirit and the Blood.

*After a long pain of the parts belonging to the Belly, Apostemation is ill.*

Because many ill Symptoms do accompany it: as Pain, Horror, cold Sweats, Fainting, coldness of the Hands and Feet; this comes to pass about the 60th day.

### Iliaca Passio.

**T**hey who have this Disease with a Strangury, die within seven days, unless, a Fever coming, the Urin be more plentifully voided.

If it be from Phlegmatick Humors, a Fever coming, they may be concocted.

### Of the Reins and Bladder.

**P**ains in the Reins and Bladder are of hard curation in such as are old.

That is, from fifty years and upwards; because Nature is more cold, the Excrements abound, and diseased Matter is more contumacious.

*Difficult and painful pissing is cured with opening a Vein, but it must be inward Veins.*

As

As to the *Basilica* in the Arm, and *Malleola* in the inside of the Foot, one is for Derivation, the other for Revulsion: it especially serves in the inflammation of the Bladder.

See the Liver, *Aph.* 1. The Yard, *Aph.* 1.

*The Strangury and Dysury is cured by liberal drinking Wine, and bleeding from the inner Veins.*

When these come from viscid and windy Matter, then drink; but if from inflammation, then bleed.

*If grumous Blood be pissed, and the party have the Strangury, and pain happen in the lowest Belly, viz. the Hypogastrium, then 'tis a sign the parts pertaining to the Bladder are diseased.*

Therefore such things are to be used as dissolve Blood.

See Melancholy, *Aph.* 1.

### Of the Yard.

**W** hosever hath a Pustle in the urinal passage of the Yard, if it break, and the Matter run, they will be well, for so the Urin will have free passage.

*The 57th Aphor. Sect. 7. is the same.*

Therefore endeavour to suppurate the Pustle, a Caruncle there will not be concocted; therefore use other means. See the Cure in the *Marrow*.

### Of and about the Genitals in Women.

**A** Male Child for most part lyeth on the right side, the Female on the left.

Because the right side of the Womb is more hot and solid; being nearer the Liver; but this is not always, for in those whose Spermatick Vessels are from the *Renalis*, and the left from the *Cava*, 'tis otherwise; yet for all this, much is to be attributed to the Seed.

See Affects of Breeding-Women, *Aphor.* 1. *Revul.* 8. 3. Effects of Breeding-Women, Convulsion.



*Womens Courses flowing immoderately, Diseases are ingendred; or being stopt, Diseases happen from the Womb.*

The Causes of both which, with the Diseases and Cure, see in Practice.

*If a Woman neither great with Child, nor having born Children, have Milk, her Courses are stopt.*

There being a conjunction of the Veins of the Paps and Womb, the Passage below stopt, the Blood is sent upwards, and there made Milk.

*A Fume of Aromatics moves the Courses, and Lochies, as also many other things, if it did not breed heaviness of the Head.*

Because they stir up the expulsive faculty of the Womb, and open the Obstructions of the Veins, and cut the tough Matter; yet use them with caution.

*If plenty of Milk flow out of the Dugs, it argues a weak Child; but if the Paps be hard and stiff, they shew a strong Conception.*

The flowing of Milk portends Abortion, especially if there be continual pains of the Loins stretching to the Share as far as *Os Sacrum*; the weakness of the Child causes it either to refuse, or not to be able to take its nourishment.

*If the Courses keep their time in a Woman with Child, 'tis impossible the Child should be healthful.*

Especially if 35 or 45 days after Conception, for then thereby the Child is defrauded of its nourishment.

*In whatsoever Woman Blood is gathered in their Dugs, they become Fanatique, or Phrantic.*

The Blood being sent from the Womb-Vessels thither, the Vapors and thin Blood arising to the Brain, cause a Phrensie.

*To know whether a Woman have Conceived or no, give her Hydromel when she goes to Bed; if she feel griping in the Belly, she hath; otherwise, not.*

There's to be ten parts Water and Honey: 'tis not always certain; besides, they are not to be subject to the Colick, nor used to the said Drink, nor to be hard bound, nor too loose.

*If a Woman have not conceived, you may know whether she is fruitful if you make a Fume, letting her receive it into her Womb, covering her very close; if the Odour pass through her up into the Mouth, and Nostrils, she is fruitful; otherwise, not.*

Because it shews that the Body is not only clean from all vicious Humors, but the Womb it self is in good temper.

*Those*

*Those that are fatter than Nature requires, Conceive not; the Mouth of their Womb being compressed with the Cawl; neither do they Conceive before they wax lean.*

It pressing upon the Inner-Mouth of the Womb, hinders the reception of the Seed.

*They Conceive not that have cold, dense, compact Wombs; nor those, whose Wombs are very moist, for in such the Seed is extinguished; nor those, whose Wombs are hot and dry, for there's want of Aliment, and the Seed is corrupted; but those, whose Wombs are temperate, are fruitful.*

You have here the causes of Barrenness, and the reason of those Causes; and at last the general Cause of Fruitfulness, the temperate moistness of the Womb.

*The same consideration and reasons are likewise to be had in Men: for either, through the spongy substance of the Body, the Spirits are dissipated and scattered abroad, so that the Seed cannot be cast out; or else the Humor doth not issue forth because of its grossness or thickness; or else because of coldness it doth not grow hot to be collected in its proper place; or by the means of heat the very same thing may happen.*

This is accounted spurious by Galen, &c.

*If the Courses be stopt, and there follow neither shaking, nor Fever, but she loath her Meat, sure she is with Child.*

There's loathing, because the Blood is corrupted, and the Birth at first Conception cannot make use of it. The design of this Aphorism, is to caution the too rash purging those that want their Courses.

*Those Women that are with Child, have the Mouths of their Wombs closed up.*

Lest the Air should get in and corrupt the Seed, or the heat pass forth, which is most especially useful for the forming of the Birth; here's a sign of Conception.

*A Woman with Child, a Vein being open'd, Aborteth, the rather if it be of any bigness.*

Because thereby the Child wants its nourishment; but yet in Acute Diseases, as Pleurifies, &c. yea, and in other Diseases, yea, to prevent Miscarriage, it may be done, not only in the middle; but in the first and last Months.

*If an Erysipelas be in the Womb of one with Child, 'tis deadly.*

Because the Child dies from the greatness of the Inflammation, whence follows Abortion; it may be also from other Inflammation.

*If the part of the Womb near the Coxa suppurate, to the Ulcer must be apply'd a Tent dipt in Liniment.*

What Liniment, is disputable. Some think it should be a hollow Tent of Silver, &c.

*If a strong flux of the Belly happen to a breeding Woman, she is in great danger to miscarry.*

For the Aliment which should nourish the Infant, is for the most part carry'd away, and the strength is abated; as also the Ligaments of the Womb are relaxed by a continual flux of Humors thither; also the Child and Womb are infected by the Vapors of the Excrements, which are continually voided.

See *Tineismus*, 1.

*Those miscarry, whose Dugs extenuate; contrarily, if hard pain shall molest the Paps, Hips, Eyes, or Knees, they do not Abort.*

Signs of Abortion from the Paps, the Blood being translated to the Womb, it being afflicted; the Pains are from superfluity of Humors that need cautious Evacuation.

*If one of the Dugs be extenuated in one great with Twins, she brings one before the due time; if the right, then the Male; if the left, the Female.*

For the Males lie on the right, the Females on the left side.

*If the Dugs do suddenly extenuate, they will miscarry.*

The extenuation signifies want of Blood in those Veins common to the Womb, and Dugs; by means of which defect the Child is in danger to miscarry.

*Women with Child being very lean, not by Nature, but Accident, miscarry, till they get their flesh again.*

For there's not Blood enough to nourish the Infant.

*Those Women, that be of a mean habit of Body, and about the second and third Month, without any manifest cause, have their Cotyledons full of phlegmy Humor, whence not being able to bear the weight of the Child, it breaks.*

Because it dissolves the Continuity, or connexion of the Infant with the Womb, and so they abort; and by this we may learn that the inner Orifice of the Womb may be open'd, and yet the Child be retain'd: and surely, after the first, may open to receive a second Seed for Conception.

*If a Woman have Conceive'd a Male, she is more lively, strong, and better colour'd; but if a Female, she is ill-colour'd.*

These signs do not always take place, unless other things agree, as order of Dyet, &c. The following may be certain : the Male moves the third month, the Female the fourth ; if a Male, the Ball of the right Eye is greater and clearer ; the right Arteries are more turgid and moving ; the right Vein under the Tongue bigger : as also the right Breast, and that part of the Womb.

*If a Woman with Child fall into an Acute Fever, and wax very lean without any other cause, she hath great pain in Child-birth, or else Aborts with peril of her own life.*

Because it shews a great weakness in them ; it must happen in the last months, for then strength debilitated cannot well encounter with a new Enemy.

*Those Women, which have the Mouth of the Womb hard, must of necessity have it shut up.*

From Distention, Inflammation, or Scirrhus, by which it's drawn together with pain, which painful hardness is absent in Conception.

*That the Secondine may be excluded, procure sneezing, and stop her Nose and Mouth.*

For the Womb being agitated by sneezing, the After-Birth is shaken, and exclusion is helpt forward ; *Heurnius* highly commends his Pouder.

*A Woman hath not use of both hands.*

By reason of the coldness and weakness of her Nature, and therefore wants heat to strengthen both sides alike ; hence weak Remedies serve.

*'Tis deadly for a Woman with Child to labour of an Acute Disease.*

Because difficultly cured ; the Medicines to be used, being incommodious either to the Birth, or Bearer, especially if the Child be great. Besides, that slender Diet to be used to the Mother may starve the Child, and if too plentiful, is bad for the Disease.

## Of the Joints.

See Purging.

**A** *Postemes are caused near the Joints, especially near the Jaw-bones, to them which feel weariness, or lassitude in Fevers.*

But withal, there must be neither much thick and white Urin, nor flux of the Belly, which may carry away the diseased Matter.

*Those, which recovering from a Disease, have a pain in the same place, shall have Imposthumes or Botches in that part.*

That is, when after recovery there's some reliques of the feverish Matter left behind, Nature excludes the Matter into the external parts: therefore purge *cum pil. Aloëphan.*

*If any be pained before a Disease, there's the seat of the Disease.*

It shews the Humor is to be diverted thence, especially if it be a principal part, that so the diseased Matter may be removed.

*Such as are detain'd with long Fevers, have long swellings, or pains arising in their Joints.*

They are said to be long, that last above forty days, and are caus'd by a thick, cold, and stubborn Matter; which being not easily evacuated by Excretion, Nature often casts it to the outward parts, and there begets an Ulcer.

*Those which have long swellings, or pains in the Joints after a Fever, do use too plentiful Diet.*

This differs not much from the next before.

*The 45 of the 4 is the same with the 64. 7.*

*Children are free from the Gout before they use Venery.*

Unless it be hereditary, or the Parent had the French-Pox.

*A Woman is not troubled with the Gout, unless her Courses fail her.*

Or flow very sparingly; therefore if they be afflicted with it, move their Courses.

*Those troubled with the Gout, the Inflammation ceasing, they have ease in forty days.*

For in such parts as have little natural heat, the Matter offending requires a long time to discuss it; but the time is not always certain, for some are healed sooner, and some later, which depends upon the quality of the Matter, &c.

*Gouty pains do chiefly stir Spring and Fall.*

Therefore purge, &c. then. In Spring, because the Humor forced inward by the former Winter is drawn out, and being attenuated falls upon the Coats. In Autumn, the digestive Faculty being debilitated by the former Summer, also eating Summer-Fruits, causes Crudities, which flie to the Joints.

*Those who have had long pains of the Hips, and the Bone fall forth and return in again, or when there's congeal'd Phlegm gathered in the hollows of the part.*



The flowing Humor, insinuating it self into the cavity of the Hip-bone, the thinner part being discussed, the thicker doth loosen the Bands, which knits together the Joints: hence luxation. See the next Aphorism.

*Such as are troubled with a long Sciatick Pain, and have their Hip fall forth, their Leg wasting, they become lame, unless they be burnt.*

The Bones pressing upon the Muscles, Veins, Arteries, motion is hindered, and the Blood and Spirits cannot fitly flow into the lower parts, and so hinder nourishment. A Cautery must be apply'd before wasting, &c.

*Two pains infesting together, but not in the same place, the more vehement obscures the other.*

That is to say, Affects, or Diseases in the similar parts; and it teaches to make our Applications to that which pains most.

### Ulcers and Wounds.

**I***N great and dangerous Wounds, if no Tumor appear, 'tis ill.*

The wounded part being weakest, Nature sends Humors thither; which if not, 'tis to be fear'd, they take course to some noble part.

*That Wound is deadly, whereby the Bladder, Brain, Heart, Midriff, any of the small Guts, Stomach, and Liver are hurt.*

Yet those of the Neck of the Bladder, also those of the Liver and Brain, if superficial; and sometimes those of the Stomach, are curable.

*If the small Guts be pierced, they grow not together again.*

This is included in the 18th. It must be in that part of them that touches the Mesentery, from the greatness of the Veins that thence come to them. \*

*Whenas a Bone, or Gristle, or Nerve, or small portion of the Cheek, or the Prepuce is cut asunder; they neither encrease, nor grow together.*

Because they are either Bony, Spermatick, or Nervous parts.

*The 28 of the 7 Sect. is the same.*

*Whosoever Ulcers are of a years continuance, or more, the Bone must needs scale, and the Scar become hollow.*

From a flux of sharp Humors, which erode both the Membranes and Bones; and therefore, it scaling, the Scar becomes hollow, and being hard, cannot receive encrease from the Blood.

*In Wounds of the Brain there necessarily follows a Fever, and vomiting Bile.*

If they be deep, the Fever ariseth from Inflammation of the Brain caused by putrid Blood; the Vapors whereof are sent to the Heart; the Vomiting is by consent from the Nerves of the sixth Conjugation.

*When the Cawl hangs forth, it necessarily putrefies.*

Therefore to be restored presently; or if putrid, cut it off, lest it spread to the rest of the parts.

*A flux of Blood ensuing upon a great pulsation in Ulcers, is ill.*

Because the Veins and Arteries are eroded; besides, it shews the sharpness and virulency of the Matter.

*They, who have a concussion of the Brain, by what outward cause soever, must of necessity become dumb; yea, and oft lose Sense and Motion.*

All the Senses and Motion are hurt.

*Ulcers that have the Skin smooth and shining about them, are ill.*

For it shews there resides a malign acrid Humor that frets asunder the Roots of the Hair, and depraves the natural structure of the Pores.

See Dropfic, Aph. 3.

### Preternatural Tumors, as Inflammation, &c.

**T**Hose are seldom troubled with Convulsions, or Madness, who have apparent Tumors with their Ulcers; but Convulsions or Tetanos happen to them, in whom the Tumor suddenly vanisheth, if they happen on the hinder part of the Body: but if they happen on the forepart, there happens madness, vehement pain of the side, suppuration and the Bloody-Flux, especially if the Tumor be reddish.

He means Oedema's, that are soft and loose, and Wounds, and Ulcers, which if they suddenly vanish, produce the foresaid Evils; but if they pass away by degrees, there's no danger: for it shews, noxious Humors are remov'd and dissolv'd.

*Soft*

*Soft Tumors are good; but those crude and hard, are ill.*

'Tis spoken of Tumors coming upon Wounds and Ulcers; those soft, shew the gentleness of the Humor, the other shews them inconcoct.

*Broad Pustles itch least.*

For they are not from such hot Humors, as those which are less and high.

*Those afflicted with long Fevers, have little Aches and Swelling in the Joints.*

It might have been put in Fevers, or Affects of the Joints; and is much like the 45<sup>th</sup> Aphorism before.

## Of Erysipelas.

**A**N Erysipelas coming upon the baring of a Bone, is ill. Because the malign venomous Matter moistning the Bone, at length it mollifies; now this malign Matter may be hot, or cold.

*Putrefaction, or Suppuration coming upon an Erysipelas, is ill.*

For it shews the ill Matter of the Erysipelas, which eats inward into the sound parts. Celsus adviseth a Cautery.

*If an Erysipelas turn from without inward, 'tis ill; the contrary is good.*

This doth not only shew, that 'tis best when Nature drives out from the more noble, to those more ignoble, &c. but also that such Medicines are not to be apply'd that cool too much, A Medicine fram'd of Red-Rose Vinegar, and spawn of Frog-water, wherein is boil'd Myrrh, is excellent.

## Mortification, and Gangrene.

**T**Hose, in whom the Brain is suffocated, die within three days: if they escape those, they recover.

Understand only such a corruption of the Brain, as is at hand by reason of great Inflammation.

*The*

*The Bones being affected, if the Flesh be livid, 'tis ill.*

Because it shews an extinction of native heat, by which the lively colour of the part fades, and the flesh thereabouts is dissolved into filth.

*An Abscess comes from the corruption of the Bones.*

It may be taken for a Gangrene, that fouls the Bone lying bare, for which there's nothing better to secure it than Powder of *Orris*.

### Cancer.

**S**uch as have hidden, or not ulcerated Cancers, had better not cure them, for heal'd they quickly die ; not cur'd, they live longer.

Because those Medicines that mollifie, procure putrefaction, yet such things as ease pain may be used ; as also purging.

### Of Abscess.

See of the Joints 5. Urine 5. Colicks 3. N.

### Belonging to former heads ; as Fevers.

**'T**IS not absurd to weep and shed Tears in Fevers, and other Diseases, voluntarily ; but to weep against the will, is very absurd and inconvenient.

*If one have Convulsions, and Cramps, a Fever coming dissolves them.*

Because the Fever dissipates the Matter, and confirms the parts, for it concocts crude Juices.

*Convulsion and vehement pains about the Bowels in sharp Fevers, are ill.*

Because they succeeding a Fever, 'tis deadly ; and they do shew the vehemency of the Heat, which thus affects.

Purging,

Purging, which should have been before.

**T**Heir Bodies are to be made moist beforehand with plenty of Blood, and with ease, and rest, who, taking a Potion of Ellebore, do heavily and painfully vomit.

This shews how the Body is to be prepared before the white Ellebore is to be given, which is to be with great caution; 'tis to be given to those young and strong, before taking good store of fat Veal-Broth; but other Vomits are more safe.

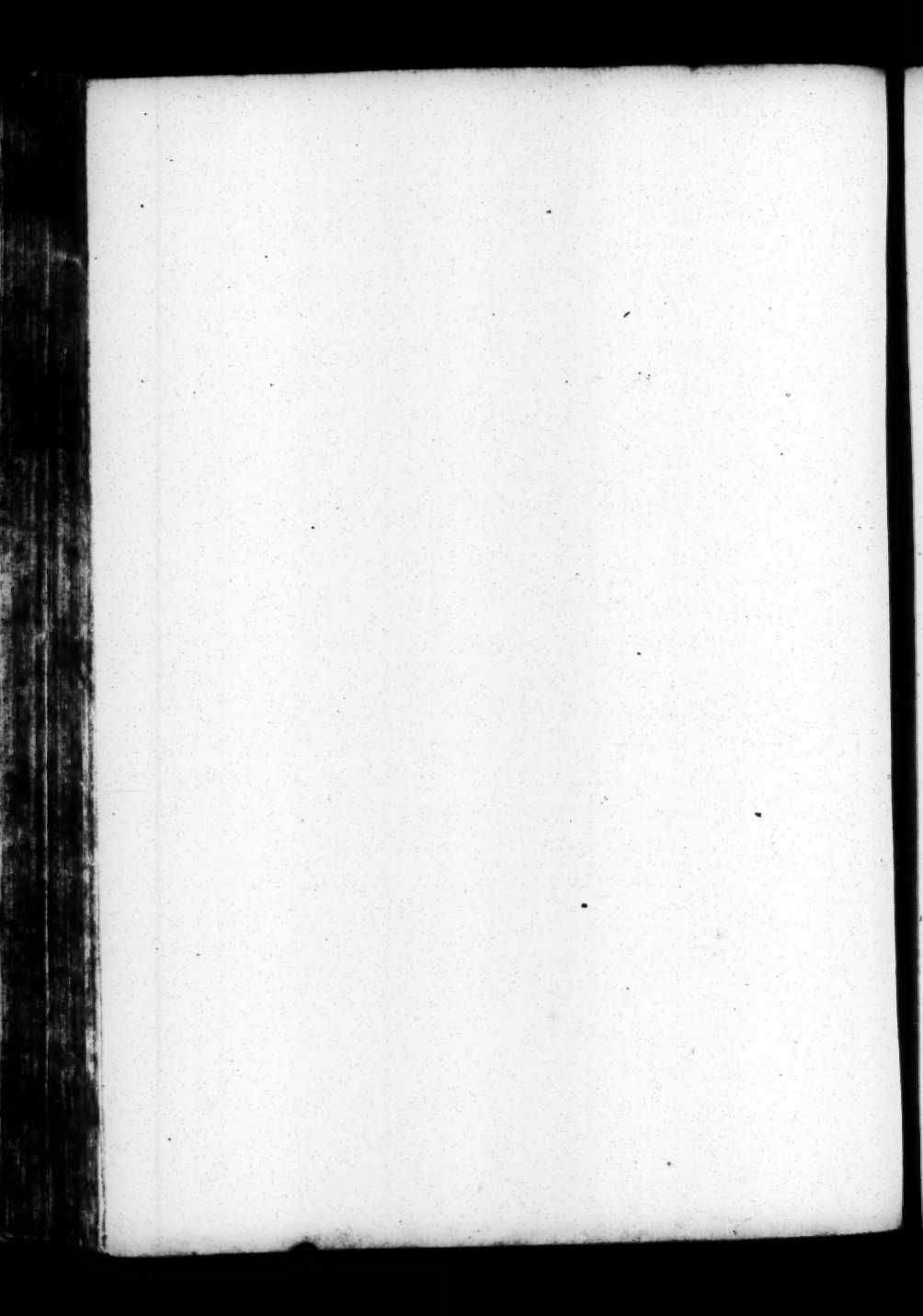
### External Use.

**T**HE sixth Aphorism of the seventh Section is the same with the forty of the fourth.

*Coldness of the extream parts in sharp Diseases, is ill.*

That is, the Feet, Hands, Nose and Ears. The coldness being caused either by reason of Internal Inflammation, whose heat is so vehement that it draws all the Blood to it like a Cupping-Glass; or 'tis procur'd through a dissolution of the natural heat, which being very little, cannot extend it self to the exterior parts; and both these are mortal, and therefore ill: Yet if heat return again, it only prefaces a good *Crisis*.





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THE  
MARROW  
OF  
PHYSICK.

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BOOK. I.

*Head-Diseases.*

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CHAP. I.

*Head-Ach.*

**H**ead-pains go under various Names, as *Cephalalgia* a general name, chiefly denoting that which is new. *Cephalia*, that that's old. *Hemicrania*, that on one side of the Head. Other differences are, I. *Internal*, possessing the *Meninges*, which is deep, reaching to the Eye-roots. II. *External*, in the *Pericranium*; in this the combing back of the Hair, and compression of the Head, though little, is troublesome. III. *By Consent*, depending on the infirmity of other parts, and this either from

the whole Body, as in Fevers, or only from some part; as Stomach, Liver, Spleen, or Womb. IV. *Proper*; which is constant. Other differences there are of more *general* concern; as 1. *Pricking*; which is from sharp Humors or *Hæmatus*. 2. *Heavy*, from thick and cold Matter, as Phlegm or Melancholy. 3. *Stretching*, from Wind or mild Humors distending. 4. *Beating*, from bilious Blood or Spirits. *Cause* is, whatsoever may procure solution of Unity. *Signs* you have before. *Prognosticks*, if there appear good signs on the fourth day; if External; if Matter or Water flow from the Nose, Ears, or Eyes, *'tis good*. If there be an Acute Fever, they vomit green, are deaf, or suddenly are mad, *doubtful*. If with noise, without a Fever, there be Vertigo, deafness and numbness of the Hands, it signifies an Apoplexy or Epilepsie to be at hand. If in Women with Child, being sleepy and heavy; no hope. So also if very violent, and suddenly vanish without a *Crisis*; If the extreame parts be cold, if with an Acute Fever, with pernicious Signs appearing the fourth day. If come suddenly on those well, and they be mute and snort, and a great Fever do not break forth.

*Cure*, If from a cold Cause, the Matter is to be prepared, whether Phlegm or Melancholy. If the first, thus: R. *Conser. flor. Salv. Anthos. an. 3 i. ʒ. Crem. Tartar. ʒ iv. Tartar. Vitriol. 3 ʒ. Cinam. Mac. an. 3 i. Syr. Conserv. Zinzib. q. s. f. f. Elect. Dos. q. Nuc. Moschat.* If Melancholy, R. *Crem. Tartar. 3 i. Tartar. Vitriol ʒ i. decoct. Uvar. Cordub. ʒ iij. f. haustus.* After correct the cold distemper of the Brain with hot Cephalicks, of which bags being made, the Hair first shaved, and apply'd to the Head, are good, it being first every morning well rub'd for one hour and half, till the cause of the pain be spent: After rubbing, cast on some Cephalick powder; as, R. *gran. Kerm. nuc. Moschat. Caryophyl. ana 3 i. fol. Salv. bac. Laur. ana 3 ij. Cortic. Citri, sem. Nasturt. ana 3 ij. lig. Alo. ʒ i. M. f. pul. caput insperg. & mane pectat. Ante usum saccul. Purge cum extract. Rud. which is excellent; or, R. *extract. Rud. ʒ ij. pil. Coch. Aurear. ana ʒ i. ol. Nuc. Mosch. gut. ij. M. f. pil. Num. viij. in aurent. dos. Num. iij. Errhines, Sneezings, and Apophlegmatisms are to be used. Fernel. Pills are highly extol'd in Cephalalgia & Hemisrania; which are these: R. *Aloes opt. 3 ʒ. spec. de Gem. trium Santal. Ros. rub. ana gr. iij. cum Syr. Absinth. f. mass. dos. 3 i. bis in hebdom. hor. i. vel ij. ante coenam.* If the pain be old and stubborn, apply *Empl. Vesicat.* to the Neck. Some have cured great pains with *Empl. de Sago cum Merc.* In the Megrim, the fume of Amber, taken half an hour.**

hour at nose and mouth, hath cured. Baths of Sulphur and Bitumen are good, used both to the head, and whole body. A sweating diet hath cured many; *Stib. cum Rhod. Sacch. permixtum*, is admirable. Note, in strong pains, 'tis better to strengthen the head oft, than to evacuate too much; therefore Pouders, Caps, and other external Medicines are good: Pouders being best. Oynments may be framed, *ex ol. Amygd. d. in quo bulliant Scrpil. fol. Laur. Mastic. Lavend. Menth. Majoran. Thym. Puleg. Nuc. Mosch. Caryophyl. Cinam. &c.* adding in the time of boiling, a little red Wine. *Ol. Succin.* is excellent. Whilst the foresaid Remedies are using, use Specificks; as, *R. Zedoar. Pul. ʒ i. aqu. Betonic. Verben. & Sambuc. an. ʒ i. M. applic. calid. part. delent. cum Pann. Scarl.* From what cause soever, Vervain is chief. Its water may be used either outwardly, or inwardly; *dof. ad ʒ iv. Spir. Sal. gut. iij. cum Spir. Vitriol. gut. iv.* The herb being green, put about the Neck, hath cured many, other Medicines having failed. *Zacut.* hath these Experiments. 1. An Issue between the Thumb and Fore-Finger. 2. The applying ten or twelve Leeches to the Temples circularly. 3. The opening of the frontal Veins twice, near the corner of the Eye. *Unguent. Alabastr.* is excellent. Or, *R. aq. Verben. ʒ ij. acer. Ros. ʒ ss. Laud. opiat. ʒ ss. M. f. Epith. quo imbuatur Splen. pro frontali. R. Alabastr. pul. ʒ ss. Camphor. ʒ ij. ol. Nymph. ʒ i. Unguent. popul. Ros. Mesu. an. ʒ i. Cera Modico f. Unguent.* Admirable in pains and other affects of the Head to anoint the Temple and Neck.

If hot, either from Blood or Bile, use like Remedies, only differing in strength, which must answer the strength of the Disease. After a Clyster begin with *V. S.* taking more when the Disease is from Blood, than when from Bile; in both purge with *Cholagogons*. If the matter be not removed at once, in due time repeat it: after apply mild repelling Medicines to the Head; with which, mix *Acet. Ros.* after use Creatures new killed, or their parts, to discuss and ease Pain. The *Prin* associating Fevers continual, is eased with Sheeps Lungs applied hot. Also a Cataplasim fram'd of bruised Courds and Houfeleck applied to the Feet. The opening *Saphæm.* after sufficient Bleeding at the Arm, hath presently cured Head-ach from Fevers. *Cups* with and without Scarifications and Frictions to the extream parts, are to be used. Through the whole cure, if the Belly be not fluid, use Clysters every day. After gentle evacuations and revulsions derive by *V. S. Cephalick,*

or apply Leeches to the fore-head: also *Vesicatories* to the Neck. In violent pains use Narcoticks internally and externally, as before. The Temple-Arteries cut are admirable; so also the jugular Veins: some have applied Vesicatories to the whole head, others a *Cautery* to the Coronal Suture with good success.

### Observations.

*Thonerus* saith, He cured an honest Citizen of *Ulm*, of a grievous and long pain of the head, from pituitous humors, with these:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Pil. sine quibus*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij, *Aur.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Extract. Cathol. Theo.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . cum *aq. Betonic. f. Pil. num.* 23. Another at *Durlach* from a ferrous and pituitous humor, thus:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Pil. de Agaric.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Aur. Coch. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Diagrid. gr.* iij. cum *aq. Betonicæ. f. Pil. num.* 27. *Lib.* 2. *Observ.* 5, 6.

*Riverius* cured two, one a *Virgin*, the other a *Wife*, both grievously afflicted with pain of the head, &c. with the following:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Conser. Absinth. & Capil. Vener. rad. Enul. Camp. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Sal. Absinth. & Tamarisc. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. cum *Syr. Capil. Ven. f. opiat. de qua cap.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *singul. diebus manè duabus hor. ante pastum.* Every fifth day was taken *Pil. Catholic.* ad  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. one was cured within fifteen days, the other in ten. In the first there was only *Conser. rad. Enul.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . of the Salts only  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . to which was added *Magist. Tart. Cent.* 1 *Obfer.* 11, 14.

*Thonerus* tells us, That he cured one from a hot Cause with this:  $\mathcal{R}$  *ap. Ros. Plantag. Melilot. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *nucle. Ceras. sem. Papav. alb. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *f. Emuls. cui add. acet. Ros.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *M. pro Epith.* which with Cloths dipt therein; was laid to the Temples. And another by opening *Cephalic. inter pollicem & Indicem* on the same side the head was affected, which proved effectual in others. *Lib.* 2. *Obs.* 8, 9. *Riverius* cured two with opening the Temporal Arteries, *Cent.* 2. *Obs.* 56, 89.



## C H A P. II.

*Epilepsy, or Falling-Sickneß.*

**T**His Disease hath acquired several names, as *Herculean, &c.* 'Tis a preternatural Convulsion, or rather Convulsive Motion of the parts of the Body, with oft hurt of the Mind and Senses, for a time. *Part* affected, is chiefly the Brain, and consequently the Nerves; but not the Membranes. *Diffè.* 'Tis either proper, or Symptomack; Strong or Gentle, Periodick, or Inordinate; Hereditary, or by its own fault, and acquired by Diet. *Cause Proximate* is the *Lympha* vitiated in the Brain, which by its sharpness doth twinge and shake the Nerves; as also a certain acid Acerbity, which constringes the Nerves, and so hinders the free influx of the Animal Spirits into the Nerve, which procures a Convulsion or Convulsive motion. *Remote* is to be sought in the lacteal Glandules, Heart, Womb, and other parts, as the Thumb of the left hand, which having been tyed, hath retarded the Fit; of which see *Gal. Skenkius, &c.* For whatsoever, whether Bile, Phlegm, Pancreat. Juice, Seed or Menses, which renders the *Lympha* very sharp, easily procures the Epilepsie; the Brain being ill affected it self. Vapors by some are not admitted; by others they are. *Signs* are according to its various Causes. If Idiopathick, there's present always a heavy and cruel pain of the Head, debility of the Senses, Numness, Paleness of the Face, and troublesome Sleep: Vertigo, extream parts cold and trembling, motion of the Tongue, Fearfulness, Sadness precedes: sometimes they fall suddenly. There are now some, other-whiles many contractions of the parts of the Body. In some the Hands are closed, in some turned about: one runs, another is still; of which Actions they are oft ignorant. Sometimes they have use both of their external and internal Senses; yet seldom, and not perfect. Some make a howling noise, others gnash their Teeth, foam at Mouth; there's involuntary ejection of Fæces, Urin, Seed: these last are present Signs. If Symptomack and from the *Stomach*; there's gnawing Pain or distention of the *Præcordium*, or about the Stomach Orifice, especially

ally if fasting, which cannot without great difficulty be born. Always before the Fit, there's loathing, beating of the Heart and fainting. With the Fit there's vomiting, Biliious, or pituitous acid humors. If from the *Womb*, there precedes pain about the Loins, and *Os Pubis*, together with cruel sharp pain of the Head. If from extream parts, there ariseth thence a certain cold Air, which elevates to the Brain, the violence of which may be impeded by casting a Ligature about the part, by which the Fit may either not be, or be very little. *Progn.* If proper, 'tis very hardly cured. If Symptomatick, oft: in Infants, 'tis easily cured. If Hereditary, never. If from external Causes and ill Dyet; curable: So if before fourteen in Boys, and twelve years aged in Girls; but after twenty five, seldom or never. *Hippoc. Aphor.* 7. *Secl.* 5. *Aph.* 45. *S.* 2. &c. *Indications*, The Head is to be purg'd and strengthened, the *Lympha* and all other Humors, tempered, and the remote Causes removed. *Cure in the Fit*, these profit; Frictions, binding of the Members, pricking, noises, pinchings, Cups, Clysters, Suppositories, opening the mouth, extending the outward parts by degrees, lest Luxation or Fractures follow. Anoint the Temples, Wrists, Nostrials, especially the Coronal Suture. *Narcotics* are hurtful in the Fit, but profit out of the Fit, if moderately used and mixt with Specificks. *V. S.* in the Fit sparingly is good to promote somewhat the Bloods motion. Some also advise it out of the Fit, but not so properly. *Vomiting* before the Fit is good; as *R. vir. Antim. gr. i. Elect. Diasari Fernel. 3 i. M. f. bol. obvoluat. Sacchar. & superbibat. haustus Cerevisia tepida.* To anoint; *R. ol. Nuc. Mosch. per expres. 3 ij. Succin. distil. 3 i. Majoran. Fœnicul. Anis. an. 3 ss. Bals. Pern. 3 ss. Mosch. Ambr. gr. ij. M. f. s. a. Bals. justæ consist.* To give inward; *R. aq. Paon. 3 iij. ol. Buxi gut. x. si deest. ol. Succin.* *Cure out of the Fit*; Have special regard to the temperaments, causes next and remote, view the Eyes, Face, Tongue, touch the Pulse, Stomach and sides, in which the cause of a Symptomatick Epilepsie adheres. Consider the *Lympha*, the comeliness of the external parts, Soals of the Feet, Palms, of the Hands, as also whether the Humors are first to be prepared or not, before drawn forth. The parts are to be strengthened at the same time with preparers. When the Disease is Chronick, Preparers and Purgers are oft to be repeated. *V. S.* seldom comes in use: sometimes vomiting, yet be wary, unless the Disease be from the Stomach, and arising from viscid, pituitous and acid humors, which burden it,

it, and then if mixed with *Specificks*, or *Epilepticks* they profit. If the Sick can easily bear vomiting give one, and for several months let it be repeated four days before the Full Moon. The day after vomiting, if nothing prohibit, *V. S.* or by Leech at the Hemorrhoids; the next day purge, which may be constantly repeated four days before every New Moon. Those days they do not purge, especially about the Change of the Moon, give *specifick Remedies*, morning; as *Rad pæon. mar. sem. ejusdem.* But first the acrimonious humors are to be prepared, incided and tempered. Besides what you have in *Cephalicks*, excellent are the dead Roots of *Artemisia*, which are like burnt Coals, *ad 3 i.* in some appropriate Liquor. Conserve of white Briony Roots to the quantity of a Nutmeg, taken morning and night, and continued a long time hath quell'd and cured the Epilepsy and Mother. The Tincture of *flor. Hyperic.* is gallant in trembling of the Hands, and other parts of the Body. *Corol. Sal. Arm. flor. alb. Rubr. flav. vel ejusdem Sal. Spir.* which doth not only incide Phlegm, but also corrects the acid Acerbity: 'Tis also volatil and very penetrative, by which the melancholy have been rendred chearful; of which there have been an hundred experiences. 'Tis also very beneficial in the Epilepsie, not only in Children, but also in Adults, given in a fit vehicle; it having cured many. *Bezoar. Mineral. Pil. Antepilep. Fernel. Sapa Hispanic.* A Specifick in this effect which profits much, is *Cinnabar*, either native, or especially of Antimony; the first is much praised, by *Crao*, thus prepared: *℞ Cinnabar. Nativ. pellucid. limat. in tenuissim. pulv. trit. 3 ℔. Coral. rub. Margarit. præp. an. 3 ij. Croc. Orient. 3 i. fol. Aur. num. xv. terant. omnia subtiliss. super Lapidem, Dos. à gr. vi. ad 3 i. in a fit vehicle.* The next is a secret: *℞ Facul. Pæon. Gers. Serpentar. an. gr. vij. Magist. Croc. gr. ij. ol. Buxi per discens. distil. gut. iij. M. pro. Dos.* give it in the Tincture of Peony or its Water. For *Purging Medicines*, if the sick easily bear Vomiting and incline to it, they may be given for many months, four days before Full Moon to Infants: *Vini Jussit. ol. Amygd. d. rec. admixt. or Sal. Vitriol.* To Adults and others, *Croc. Metal. &c.* which see in *Emeticks*. After Vomiting, the next day, if nothing forbid, Bleed in the Arm, or apply Leeches to the Hemorrhoids; Purging may be used the next day, unless the Leeches have been applied, which may be given for four days before the New Moon; for which take these Forms: *℞ Elect. è succ. Rosar. 3 i. Pul. Jalap. 3 i. Spir. Sal. Arm. 3 i. ol. Forism. gut. viij. M. j. Cond.*

molle de quo sumat ager Nuc. Mosch. magnitud. ter quaterve in Hebdomade, vel ut prius. Or & extract. Rhet, Alo. lucid. resin. Jalap. an. gr. vi. Sal. Volatil. Succin. gr. iij. ol. Lavend. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. num. 4. inaurant. pro una Dof. Or, & Crem. Tartar. ocul. Cancr. prap. Sal. Succin. Diagrid. an. gr. vi. M. f. Pul. in Vino vel Cerevis. saccha. assumendus. To prepare, & Liguor. Tartar. 3 ℥. Sal. Ammon. Succin. an. 3 ℥. M. Sumat in Vino 10. pluresve guttas quater de die: Or & Sal. Prunel. Ammoniac. an. 3 ℥. ocul. Cancr. 3 ij. Rasur. Cran. hum. 3 iv. M. f. Pul. divid. in 6 part. equal. Sumat part. unam bis de die; unam jejuno Stomacho, alteram vesperi ante Cœnam. Or, & Sal. Succin. volat. C. C. an. 3 i. Castor. 3 ij. infund. hor. 24. in s. q. Spir. Vin. rectif. & tinctur. extract. adde aq. Prophylactica, Fulep. Ros. an 3 i. ℥. Syr. Cinam. 3 ℥. M. bibat ter quaterve de die Cochlear. unum atq; alterum. They are to be taken especially about the Change. Rad. Pæon. mar. & sem. ejusdem, are excellent. Dof. à 3 i. ad 3 iij. in a fit vehicle, as in a Decoct. of Hyssop or of Castor, made with Water and White-Wine.

### Observations.

One Aged 40, was freed from the Epilepsie by the next Eleſtuary. & Herb. Paralyf. minutè concis. q. v. Caryophyl. Pæon. Pyrethr. an. part. equal. cum Mel. f. Eleſt. de hoc sumat quotidie tuberculum Nuc. Castaneam adequans.

One Aged 26, the Brain moist, otherwise Plethorick, suffered strong fits three or five times a day, and that every week, sometimes for an hour, sometimes two, with frothing at the Mouth, clamor and hurt of the Senses; there following a long deep Sleep, besides V. S. on a peculiar account, not for the fits; without the use of any other Medicines, save the foresaid Condite à Succ. Rosan. &c. used twice a week; observing an exact Diet, was cured, so that now ten years after he is well and chearful.

Another Aged 26, having Epileptick Motions, not very violent, yet continuing from four in the Morning, till nine at Night, frothing at the Mouth without speaking, and manifest use of the Senses, her Courses nevertheless flowing at the right time and manner. In the Night she eat, spoke and drunk, but yet sparingly. The next was prescribed for one Dose. & Castor. Sal. Artemisia an. gr. iv. Resin. Jalap. gr. vi. Alo. Succotr. gr. ix. ol. Majoran. gut. ij. M. f.

*M. f. Pil. num. 5. deaurentur.* They Purged her well. After she used the next twice a day: *R. Sapon. Hispan. alb. 3 ℥. Coq. ex Lact. Vaccin. & Colat. 3 iij.* It is worthy of Admiration, that by the taking of this Medicine, the fits were gradually diminished daily: So that in thirty days she was cured; being Phlegmatick, *V. S.* was omitted.

*An Hysterick Epilepsie,* cured after many Medicines tryed without advantage, with Pouder of Wolves Flesh, the same Flesh salted, being hung about the Neck, and so always worn. *Riverius Cent. 2. Obs. 31.*

*A Child* cured of its fits, by blowing the smoak of Tabaco into his Mouth, which caused him to Vomit, *Obs. 60.*

*Piony Root* gathered, the *Moon* descending in *Aries*, being hung about the Neck and Arms, removes the fits. It cured a *Virgin* aged eighteen years having been troubled with it from her Childhood. *Obs. Com. 7.*

*A Girl* aged ten, was cured in twenty days, by daily taking the next *Electuary*, being also afflicted with the Palsie, after the failure of other means. *R. Rad. Pæon. mar. Stæchad. Costi, an. 3 x. Agaric. 3 v. Pyrethr. Caru. Sem. Aneth. Asæ fetid. & Aristol. rotund. an. 3 ij. ℥. Succ. Scil. & Mel. an. ℥ i. 3 ij. coq. simul Scil. & Mel lento igne usque ad bonam consistentiam, deinde superadd. spec. f. Elect. Dos. 3 ij.* every Morning three hours before Meat. *Obs. Com. Jacoz. 2.*

Several Infants afflicted with Convulsive and Epileptick Motions have been cured by the following. *R. aq. flor. Tilia, Fænicul. an. 3 i. syr. Stæchad. Diacod. an. 3 ℥. Spir. Sal. Arm. 3 ℥. M.* After the Belly was kept open with Manna. *Note,* Obstructions of the Belly in Children, expose them to Epileptick and Convulsive Motions. *Spir. Sal. Armon.* held to the Nose, doth profit in Epilepsie and Mother. The *Triangular Bone* in the Scull, which appears manifestly about the *Lambdoidal* suture hath cured: so also the Moss of a dead Mans Scull: so *Rad. Valerian.* as soon as it begins to bud, given in Milk, or fit Liquor, is admirable in curing the Falling-Sickness.



## C H A P. III.

*Apoplexy.*

**T**IS a Conſternation of the Mind, with an Abolition of the external Senſes and Motion. Parts affected are the Brain with its Nerves. *Differ.* 'Tis either proper or Symptomatiſtick, ſtrong or gentle. 'Tis true, ſome think the Heart, others the Liver and Lungs, and ſome the *Archeus* are in fault. Others have various apprehenſions to what part of the Brain; but certainly the Brain it ſelf is the ſubject. *Causes* are, thick Lympha, much obſtructing part of the Nerves; alſo viſcid Phlegm, ſometimes Blood: ſo alſo Falls from on high, Concuſſion, ſudden fear, ſuppreſſion of Noſe-bleeding, or Blood extravafated from Wounds of the Brain. *Signs* that precede, are ſometimes none. In ſome Regions there precedes very oft, *Lethargy* or *Vertigo* (therefore call'd the *Prodromus* of an Apoplexy) darkneſs of the Sight, Night-Mare, trembling of the whole Body, grating of the Teeth in ſleep, heavineſs of the Head. 'Tis obſervable that it uſually breaks forth in the uſe of Tabaco; the parties oft fall ſuddenly; ſometimes by degrees; with loſs of Senſe, Motion, Voice, and ſometimes they are only diminifhed. 'Tis *distinguished* from *Comus*, for in it there's Senſe, neither doth it ſeize ſo ſuddenly; from *Lethargy*, becauſe 'tis without Fever and ſtirring; from the *Mother and Swooning*, in that the Members are lax, Pulse full, Face retains its colour, and 'tis without cold Sweats, as 'tis in *Syncope*, which is always cold and clammy. In *Apoplexy* there may be breathing, but difficultly, there's deep ſleep with ſnorting; the lax Members raiſed up, fall of themſelves as if dead; the Eyes are either ſuſpended, or ſhut; the Pulse is ſometimes ſtrong and full, which in Prognofticks hath deceived; the ſphincter of the Bladder is reſolved. *Prog.* If much, 'tis hardly cured, yet better by Alterers than Purgers, or *V.S.* unleſs to promote the Bloods motion. If after difficult breathing, Sweat ſupervenes, eſpecially if cold, 'tis deadly. An Acute Fever is better than one moderate or gentle; it oft reſolves, by a critical motion, into a Paſſie. Sometimes by ſpitting, the craſs

*Lympha*

*Lympha* being so by strength of nature cast forth. Hence the cure hath been done by salivation. *Indic.* The peccant quality of the *Lympha* is to be tempered, and being crass, incided; the noxious quantity evacuated, (especially have respect to the causes before; which known and considered, the cure may be the more easily appointed). So the Animal Spirits will be the more plentifully generated, and more easily flow into the parts appointed for Sense and Motion. *Cure.* First consider, whether there be Life; known, if not by pulse, yet by holding to the Mouth and Nose a Feather or Looking-Glass, the last you may find spotted. If Life appear not, do not bury before the third day: for so long have some lain, and yet have revived. If Alive, the extrem parts are moderately to be rubbed, anoint the Temples, Neck and Spine with this which is very good. *R. Ol. Succin. Spic. Castor. an. ℥ ij. flor. Hyperic. succ. Rut. expr. an. 3 iij. M.* 'Tis also excellent in Epilepsie and Lethargy, &c. Cups and *V. S.* are of little use, unless it be from Blood. Clysters and Suppositories are useful, but they are to be twice as sharp in this as in other Diseases, for so they stir up and draw forth the pituitous humor, from whence the Apoplexy hath off its rise. Applications to the Wrists and Soles of the Feet, are good. Some use Sneezers: *Purgers* are chiefly necessary, from the abundance and turgency of the Humor, so also *Alterers* for the same peccant in quality. Note, That *Purgers* in a double Dose are so to be mixed with *Specificks*, or *Apoplecticks*, and given, that the humor, offending both in quantity and quality, may be cast out. Sleep is to be hindred, therefore all *Narcoticks* are hurtful. *Vomits* are much praised, especially of *Croc. Metal. Vitri. Antimon. Merc. vita*, yet beware of them, unless the Disease come presently upon eating, and then they may be useful. *Cephalicks*, and *Diureticks* are here proper. *Rad. Imperator.* is excellent to be chewed, or Apophleg. to be made thereof. *Spir. Sal. Arm.* or the stinking Volatile Salt of *Tart.* is good; as also *Diaphoreticks*, as in Acute Diseases. *Mixtura Simpl. ex Spir. Theriac. Camphor. part. v. Tart. rectific. part. iv. Vi- triol. rectif. part. i. invicem mixt. & in digestion per aliquot septimanas relict.* Preparing forms are, *R. aq. Antiparalyt. Prophylact. an. 3 i. ℥. Betoic. 3 ij. ℥. Syr. de Stoechad. 3 x. M. bibat cochlearim.* Or, give Salt of Mans Scull ℥ i. in Wine twice a day, *Spir. Sal. d. etc.* rightly prepar'd *gut. x. or xv.* in Wine or Beer, especially wherein hath been infused Sage, Mother-Time, or other *Cephalicks*, taken continually to prevent; but *Spir. Sal. Armon. sum. aq. ex Seryl. & La-*

*vend. diffillata*, is to be preferr'd. *Extract. Castor.* given in a fit vehicle, is most efficacious. *Theriac.* is excellent. Forms of Purgers, *R. fol. Sen. f. S. ʒiij. Agaric. Trochis. ʒ ij. flor. Primul. Ver. Anthos. an. p. i. Lilior. convul. p. ij. Cinam. Cubeb. an. ʒ ʒs. infund. in f. q. aq. Salu. & Ceras. Nigr. stem infus. per noctem: Celat. add. Syr. de Stachad. ʒ iij. Scammon. Sulphur. gr. iv. f. pot. Or, R. Resin. Agaric. extract. Catholic. an. gr. vij. Sal. Tart. Vitriol. gr. iij. ol. Succin. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. 4. deaurent.* In all Purgers in sleepy affects, as Apoplexy, &c. add *Castor.* in substance ʒ i. yea, ʒ ij. cum ʒ i. *Scammon.* which is excellent. Or, *R. Rad. Ireos nostr. fol. Sen. mund. an. ʒ ij. Agaric. levis. ʒ ʒs. sem. Paon. ʒ i. coq. ex aq. Betic. in colat. ʒ ij. dissol. Elett. Diacarth. ʒ ij. ʒs. ol. Succin. vel Sal. ejusdem volat. ʒ i. M. f. haustus:* Or, *R. Sal. Tart. virriolat. gr. vi. scord. ʒ i. Resin. Colocynth. gr. viij. sacch. Perlar. ʒ ʒs. M. f. pul. tenuis. in Vin. Gallic. vel Rhenens. assumendus.* Extract of black Hellebore, mixt with powder of Castor, and dissolved in some Cephalick Water is best; it greatly excites, incides, and draws the Phlegm out of the hidden and penetrable parts of the Body; to which may be added *Tart. vitriolat.* to stimulate the more, being indued with a great inciding quality. *Coma, Lethargy, Carus, being sleepy affects,* as also *Coma vigil, Catalepsie, Incubus* with *Palsie*, and all sorts of *Convulsions*, as *Opisthoton*, &c. having affinity with *Apoplexy*, they not differing in essence, but gradually, the Cause and part affected being the same, differ little in Cure: therefore receive the following Observations.

### Observations.

*Apoplexy.* One Aged above 40, Plethorick, Fat, but strong; at ten at Night after a light Supper, in taking Tabaco, fell into an Apoplexy; After *V. S.* notwithstanding the use of all external and internal Medicines, dyed the next night.

*Another*, of 60, twice let Blood, dyed.

*Another*, Aged 65, falling into an Apoplexy, after a Vertigo, was advised to *V. S.* but being disapproved of, was cured in few days with the foresaid Medicines and Purge.

*Another Woman* Aged 52, from great fear, suddenly fell into a Resolution of the sphincter Muscles of *Anus* and Bladder, snorted, had a full Pulse, yet sometimes too quick; the Eyes turned, stood unmoved, with loss of Motion in all parts, but not of Sense: for  
pricking

pricking her Members, she drew them up a little. After opening her mouth with a stick, there was poured a spoonful or two of this: *R. aq. Salv. Lavend. Antepilep. an. ʒ i. Tinct. Castor. ʒ ʒs. spir. Sal. Armon. ʒ i. ol. Succin. gut. viij. syr. Stæchad. ʒ i. M.* The Neck, Temples and Nose, were anointed with the former Liniment, *ex ol. Succin. &c.* The next Clyster as soon as it could be prepared, was cast in. *R. Herb. Rut. Centaur. minor. Origan. Salv. an. M. i. rad. Aristol. rot. Hell. b. nigr. an. ʒ iiij. Ciclam. ʒ ij. sem. Cartham. Agaric. in Peria ligat. an. ʒ ij. Pulp. Colocinth. ʒ ʒs. coq. f. a. in f. q. aq. com. Colat. ʒ. viij. in quibus dissol. El. ʒ. Hier. picr. cum Agaric. ʒ i. sal. Rut. ʒ i. Castor. ʒ i. Mel. Anthos. ʒ i. M. f. Enem.* If in the Rag be put *Croc. Metal. & Croci an. ʒ i.* it will be better. An hour after cast in, there came away with the *feces* much tough Phlegm. In the interim the former mixture was continually used the second day, and the following was used the Root of *Masterwort* bruised, which laid on the Tongue about the Grinders, drew out abundance of tenacious viscid Phlegm. The third day was taken this: *R. Extract. Helleb. nigr. gr. xvi. Resin. Colocinth. gr. iiij. Spir. Sal. Amoniac. gut. xxi. Castor. Pul. Tart. Vitriol. an. ʒ ʒs. aq. Salv. q. f. M. pro haust.* which purged well; but the trembling of the Tongue not removed, it and the whole mouth was washed *cum Spir. Anis. opt. & Spir. Serpil. mixt.* by which, much Phlegmatick matter was drawn out: and by degrees the tremor of the Tongue ceased; yet there remained a diminution of Sense and Motion: for the removing of which, and the strengthening of all the parts was this prescribed. *R. Rad. Angelic. Irid. Florent. Aristol. rot. an. ʒ iiij. fol. Salv. Origan. Majoran. nob. Pileg. an. M. i. Sen. mund. ʒ i. flor. Lavend. Hyperic. an. p. i. Agaric. ʒ. iiij. bacc. Junip. ʒ i. Cubib. Cardam. Nuc. Mosch. Cinam. an. ʒ i. ʒs. Sal. Tart. ʒ i. concis. & crass. modo contus. insuantur Saccul. & Vin. Rhen. Gallicive Pint. iv. affundant. Capiat huius ter die ʒ ii.* In every Dose add *Spir. Sal. Armon. gut. x.* with which by God's help she was cured.

Two, in the use of Tabaco falling into an Apoplexy, were cured by the foresaid Remedies: in both *V. S.* was used, the Pulse being little or nothing, whence it was concluded, the blood did not at all, or scarcely circulate, after which the Pulse grew stronger and stronger, but both of them did labor of a *Paraplegia*. The Water distilled from Nutmegs infused in *aq. Vita*, is excellent.

The *Palsie* is an Abolition of Sense and Motion, in one or both parts, from a defect and want of the Animal Spirits, through fault and

and error of the Nerves. Cause may be, all those things that may hinder the influx of the Spirits into the Nerves; which are pituitous and bilious humors, Narcotick Vapors, either from the Scurvy or Quicksilver; the cutting of Nerves, Luxation of the *Vertebra's*, or other Joints, compressing of the Nerves. 'Tis either that called *Paraplegia*, which possesseth all the parts of the Body, save the Head; or *Hemiplegia*, when possessing one half of the Body. There's another of particular parts. One afflicted with the *Palsie*, *Coma*, *Nephritis*, *Jussocat*, *Muric*, & *tort. Oris*, so that she could scarce speak, there were prescribed the following: *R. Resin. Galap. Alo. lucid. an. gr. iv. sal. Succin. gr. vi. ol. Menth. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. num. v. inaurant.* They purged well, and she was much better. The next day she took the following mixture by spoonfuls: *R. aq. Prophylact. ʒ i. ʒ. Antiparal. ʒ ʒ. Antinephr. ʒ i. Melis. ʒ iij. Syr. de Stachad. ʒ i. M. in phiala.* By the use of these, she was cured. To qualifie its sharpness, and to allay its sweetness, in respect of the Vapors, there was added *aq. Lilior. Convul. ʒ i ʒ.* which the Patient liked well, and became well in six or seven days. The same cured another in four days. See before in *Epileptie*. A *Palsie* was cured with the Spirit of Wheat, wherein were boiled Cow-slips.

*Carnus* is a deep and profound sleep, with hurt of Sense and Motion, breathing excepted; and likewise the imagination. 'Tis cur'd as Apoplexy. So is *Coma*, which is also a profound sleep, with the lower jaw hanging down; being roused, they open their Eyes and answer, but immediately fall asleep again.

*Riverius* tells us of a Child five years old, thick and fat, that fell suddenly into a *Coma*, with which there were sometimes Convulsions, he first cast in a Clyster *ex Hier. Diaphænic. & Aq. bened.* which purged much. This done, he gave *Sal. Vitriol. ʒ ʒ.* and provoked to Vomit with a Feather, which brought up abundance of Phlegm, and so delivered the Child in few hours. *Cent. 4. Ob-serv. 28.*

A Girl of eight years, after the use of many Medicines, was cured with ʒ i. of white Vitriol, notwithstanding frequent Convulsions.

A Boy Aged five or six, was cured by giving *Aq. Benedict. Rul. ʒ ʒ.* which wrought upwards and downwards.

A Girl Aged one year, was cured with *Succ. capis, & ol. com-mun. an. Cochl. i. M.* she vomited.

Another



Another of four years was cured with the same Medicine. *Form.*  
*Obs.* 11.

*Catalepsie* or *Catochus*, is a sudden surprisal of all the senses, motion and mind; so that they remain and abide stiff, in the very same state and posture in which they were taken and surpris'd, with their eyes open and immovable.

One cured of this, by purging by Intervals with 3 vi. of this Syrup: *R Cortic. rad. Elkb. nigr. prap. 3 lb. Polyod. querc. 3 i. lb. Epithem. 3 vi. Borag. Bugl. an. 3 v. Ceterach. Fumig. Capil. Ven. Cuscut. Chamad. Agrimon. an. M. i. fol. Sen. f. S. 3 x. sem. Cartham. 3 lb. Rhabarb. 3 ij. Mechoac. 3 iij. lb. sem. Anis. 3 ij. Cinam. 3 iij. Passul. 3 ij. decoq. in aq. ad lb ij. Colat. clarif. add. succ. Pomor. 3 iij. Syr. Epithym. 3 iv. Sacchar. lb i. lb. coq. ad consisten. Syr.*

A Man aged eighty, at his Study so surpris'd, was cured with sharp Clysters, strong Purges, Sneezers, and Liniments. *Vid. Font. Obs. Analct. Cap. 13. Exemp. 10.*

*Lethargy* is an insatiable propension to sleep, together with a gentle Fever, forgetfulness, and dull laziness.

A Man aged thirty eight, being sometimes troubled with a heavy pain in the Head, and a continual Fever, his Water being troubled like that of Beasts, being in a place where wet Linnen was drying, the heaviness of his Head increased, and by degrees he fell to be so sleepy, that he could do nothing else, the Fever with *Delirium* increasing; there was injected that Clyster in the Observation of *Apoplexy*; he smelt oft to a Spung dipt in this: *R Acet. Rut. 3 ij. Castor. pul. 3 i. Spir. Sal. Armon. 3 lb. M.* which stir'd him up presently; yet he fell asleep again. The third day he took these: *R Extract. Cathol. 3 i Castor. 3 lb. ol. Succin. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. num. 7.* Being stir'd up, and having taken them, there was presently given him a spoonful of the following: *R aq. Puleg. Betonic. an. 3 ij. Prophylact. 3 i. Tinctur. Castor. 3. i. Spir. Sal. Arm. 3 lb. Syr. Stachad. 3 vi. M.* The Pills gave six stools, and much helpt. The fifth and sixth days the Fever was greater, and being overcome with the pain of his Head that he could scarcely be stir'd, there was prescribed, *R Turbith Miner. 3 lb. Glycy. pul. 3 lb. M. f. pul. tenuis.* A little of this blown up into his Nose caus'd gentle sneezing. The seventh day, all being more remis'd, there was a little more of the powder blown up; after which came much Matter, with a little Blood, not only from the Nose, but *Faeces*, so much as might be thought incredible; with which the pain and heaviness of the

and error of the Nerves. Cause may be, all those things that may hinder the influx of the Spirits into the Nerves; which are pituitous and bilious humors, Narcotick Vapors, either from the Scurvy or Quicksilver; the cutting of Nerves, Luxation of the *Vertebra's*, or other Joints, compressing of the Nerves. 'Tis either that called *Paraplegia*, which possesseth all the parts of the Body, save the Head; or *Hemiplegia*, when possessing one half of the Body. There's another of particular parts. One afflicted with the *Palsie*, *Coma*, *Nephritis*, *Suffocat. Mauric. & tort. Oris*, so that she could scarce speak, there were prescribed the following: *R. Resin. Jalap. Alo. lucid. an. gr. iv. sal. Succin. gr. vi. ol. Menth. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. num. v. inaurant.* They purged well, and she was much better. The next day she took the following mixture by spoonfuls: *R. aq. Prophylact. ʒ i. ʒ. Antiparal. ʒ ʒ. Antinephr. ʒ i. Melis. ʒ iij. Syr. de Stoechad. ʒ i. M. in phiala.* By the use of these, she was cured. To qualifie its sharpness, and to allay its sweetness, in respect of the Vapors, there was added *aq. Lilior. Convul. ʒ i ʒ.* which the Patient liked well, and became well in six or seven days. The same cured another in four days. See before in Epilepie. *A Palsie* was cured with the Spirit of Wheat, wherein were boiled Cowslips.

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Head was lessened; yea, shortly it vanished. After using the said mixture till done, he became shortly well.

*Incubus* or *Night-Mare*, is an interception of the motion, especially, that of Breathing and Voice; with a false and erroneous Dream, of some heavy and weighty thing lying upon the Brest, and thereby causing as it were a suffocation.

One aged twenty, Melancholy, Pituitous, almost every night troubled with horrid sleeps, yea, so that he could scarcely breath, by a pressure upon him, and so troubled as if nigh to choak, was cured by taking those Pills in Epilepsies, *Ex Gum. Ammoniac. &c.* and the medicated Wine, *cum spir. Sal. Armon.* In the Apoplexy, *ex Rad. Angel. &c.* as also the next Condit: *R. Confer. flor. Rorism. Salv. an. 3 i. spec. Diambræ, Diamosch. dulc. an. 3 i. Mithrid. 3 ij. ol. Succin. gut. vi. spir. Sal. Arm. 3 ℥ syr. Stæchad. q. s. m. f. Condit.* This was taken every Evening after supper, to the quantity of a Chesnut.

*Convulsions* are an involuntary, perpetual, and painful retraction of the Muscles, towards the place of their original and first beginning, arising from the shortning of the nervous parts, which is always attended and followed with a rigor or extream stiffness, and a depravation of the shape, figure and symmetry of the fore-said parts.

'Tis either *Universal*, possessing the whole Body: and this is, either when the Body, Head and Neck, is drawn forward, called *Emprosthotonos*; or backward, called *Opisthotonos*; Or when the Body remaineth altogether inflexible and unmoveable, called *Tetanos*.

The *particulars* are various, as that of the Eye, called *Strabismus*; One of the mouth, called *Tortura oris, &c.* There are also Convulsive motions from Wind, called the Cramp.

Remedies that have been effectual are, *sal. Succin.* with which I cured Mrs. Fox of Warwick, *spir. C. C. a gut. ij. ad x. xij. vel xx.* in a fit vehicle. *Pul. Cran. hum.* especially the back part of it, which hath cured many.

Mrs. Davis, an Ancient Woman, a Bakers Wife, I cured of *Tortur. oris*, thus; *R. aq. Ceras-nigr. 3 i. ℥. Brion. Compos. 3 i. Tinctur. Castor. 3 ℥. Confect. Alkerm. 3 ij. M. f. Julep.* Of this she took oft a spoonful or two *cum ol. Succin. gut. ij.* Her Neck, Temples, and Nostrils were anointed *cum ol. Succin.* and a four double Rag dipt in *Aq. viæ*, was laid to the nape of the Neck.

The same cured another Woman desperately afflicted with Convulsive motions in Child-Bed, besides she was Hysterick. With the same course I have cured several Children, only leaving out the *Alkermes*.

The Child of Mr. Hicks in *Jury-street*, was cured with the following, and of Mr. Bunter in *Church-street*. *R. Aq. Ceras. nigr. Tilia, an. 3 i. ss. Pæon. comp. 3 vi. spir. Castor 3 i. syr. è Pæon. 3 ss. M. cap. Coch. sape in die.* To the soles of the feet was this applied, *R. Galb. Tinct. Castor. præp. q. s. Castor. pul. 3 i. ol. Succin. gut. x. f. Empl. pro plant. ped.* Be sure the Body be kept open with daily Clysters; apply Velicatories to the Neck, if need.

The following are also good. *R. Cran. hum. præp. sem. Pæon. mar. Ungul. Alc. Castor. an. 3 i. Ambragris. gr. v. f. pul. tenuis. Cap. gr. viij. cum gut. i. vel. ij. spir. C. C. quater in die è coch. cum Fulep. prædict.*

A young Man Convulsed in the whole Body, that he could not bend his Spine: the next used, he walked nimbly presently. *R. Butyr. rancid. & Lapid. vet. an. 3 iij. Bdel. Ammoniac. an. 3 i. Myrrh. Castor. an. 3 iij. flor. Stæchad. Anthos an. p. i. nuc. Mosch. & Caryophyl. an. 3 i. Catum parvum exenterat. excoriat. & in frust. concis. his insarciatur Anser, & consuatur & torreatur: in veru primus qui defluit succ. abjiciatur, secundus qui defluit colligatur in vase aceto semipleno.* With this the Back was anointed. *River. Obser. Com. Pacq. Obser. 8.*

One was cured of an *Opisthoronos*, with the following. *R. Unguent. Aragon. Martiat. Agrip. an. 3 ij. ol. Cham. Aneth. Lilior. alb. an. 3 i. Lumb. ter. Vulpin. an. 3 i. ss. Pingued. Taxi, Human. Vulp. an. 3 ss. M. f. unguent. anoint with it hot. Thon. Lib. 2. Obs. 3.*

Observe in sucking Children, change the Nurse, or let her take what may be fit to rectifie her Milk, and be proper for Convulsions. If need in the Child, provoke Vomitting.

A Child of Mr. Jarvis, having eat something that did so offend, as to cause Convulsions; I immediately being called, gave him something to Vomit, and cured him.



## CHAP. IV.

*Catarrh, and what associates, as various pains of the Head and whole Body.*

**C***atarrh* is a Defluxion of sharp pituitous humors into all parts of the Body. The parts affected are the Glandules of the whole Body and Brain, as also the Membranes, Tendons, and Nerves. Cause is sometimes the more sharp *Lympha*, which mixing it self oft with Bile, procures Inflammation and all intense Pains, as *Ophthalmia's*, *Angina*, *Erysipelas*, *Herpes*, Cough, Gout, &c. Sometimes crass *Lympha*; hence heavy Pains, voluntary Laziness, Melancholy, Scurvy, &c. Differ. are shew'd in the Causes; they that would read much thereof, may read *Sneider de Catarrh*. Signs are manifest to the Sick and Standers-by, and therefore need not be set down. *Progn.* Catarrhs and Pains are sometimes easily, sometimes hardly cured. If a suffocating Catarrh, if not presently cured, they may suddenly perish. The Cause cleaving in the Orifice of the Stomach, or in the Lungs themselves, from the thickness of the *Lympha*, hinders the Bloods Circulation. *Indications* curative, as also the Cure may be taken from *Epilepsie* and *Apoplexy* before: for almost all there may be used here. In cold Catarrhs pituitous and viscid, a Decoction *ex Lign. Guaiac. Sarsap. Serpil. & Rorismar.* is excellent after general Evacuation. *Rad. Imperator.* us'd as in Apoplexy, is excellent; which hath altogether removed the Catarrhus matter: At bed-time may be given *Pil. Cynogloss.* Many have been cured with this Fume, first purging; *R Succin.* ʒ i. *Mastic.* ʒ i. *M. f. pul. crass.* of which cast a little on fire-coals, and fume the Mouth and Nose with it, the Head being covered: being drawn into the Nose it hath speedily cured a Pile. *Thick and viscid Catarrhs* are to be attenuated with Aromatics, and evacuated with Phlegmagogons. *The thin and salt* tempered with things oleous, and Opiates, and purged with Hydragogons. If join'd with a Fever, fumes may be used. To alter and evacuate more generally, *R Rad. Pæon. Scorzoner. an.* ʒ i. *Api.* ʒ ʒ. *fol. Betonic. Vislar. Primul. ver. an.* M. i. *Turbit. gum.* ʒ ʒ. *rad. Mecho. c.* ʒ ij. *Tart. Crud.* ʒ i. *ʒ. Sem. Siler. montan.* ʒ ij. *coq. ex aq. pur ad Colat.* ʒ xx. add *ε syr. Diacartham.* ʒ ij.

§ ij. *M. Particular Evacuations* are Errhines, Masticatories; the first may be of fresh leaves of Betony or Marjoram, and bruised with your Fingers, and put into the Nose, which is good: but much better is the smell of *spir. Sal. Armon.* in a narrow-mouth'd Glass held to the Nose, which doth not only dissolve the viscid Humors, obstructing the Glandules, but also temperates the acid Salt-ness of Catarrhs. The chewing of Mastick only, or *Rad. Pyrethr.* draws the Phlegm and Serum away by spitting, and strengthens the Brain: nothing better than Amber. It may be made more pompous by other things added. In a cold Catarrh excellent and proved. *R. Labd. depurat. § i. Nuc. Moschat. § ss. Cardam. § i. Mastich. gr. viij. Olban. gr. vi. resin. jalap. § i. Mosch. opt. gr. i. Ambr. gr. viij. ol. de Cinam. gut. vi. ex his f. pil. cum aq. lilior. Conval. magnit. lent. dos. N. 7. vel 9. at Bed-time.*

One troubled with a Catarrh, with various pains in the parts of her Body in her breeding-time, not having purg'd above thrice in twenty years, was cured by drawing up into the Nose the Fume of choice Mastick six times a day, which also cured several others.

A Catarrh from crass Phlegm, was cured only with the Fume of Vinegar cast on hot Iron.

A Bilious Catarrh hath been thus oft cured: first, by purging, and after by taking a spoonful oft of this. *R. Aq. Prophylact. vel ejus in defectu, Aceti rectific. § i. ss. Mentha, Meliss. an. § ij. syr. Pap. err. § i. ocul. Cancr. crud. contus. § ss. Laud. opiat. gr. i. M.*

Cough being oft from a Catarrh, and being a kind of convulsive Motion, especially if violent in Children; We treat of it here, though usually handled among Diseases of the Breast; and if what is there writ as to Pleurisie and Phtisis be observed, there may be something taken thence. They are either moist, when by coughing, the Humors contained in the Wind-pipe, are either brought into, or cast out of the Mouth: and these are either things without, or taken in at the Mouth, wrong carried into the *Trachea Arteria*, or Humors falling down from the Head, falling to the *Trachea*, as Phlegmatick Humors (most oft) whether sharp, salt, sowre, mild, or insipid, sometimes thin, fluid, thick, and viscous: other-whiles Blood pure or mixt with other Humors, and sometimes purulent Matter, and perhaps some of these carried out of the Substance or Vessels of the Lungs into the said *Trachea*: Or Dry, when nothing is spit out, though there be much and great labour in coughing, and the whole Body wearied in vain, by which sometimes is raised

a vehement pain both of Head and Hypochondres and other parts; yea, sometimes causing a Rupture and involuntary ejection of *Fæces* and Urin. This hath for its *External Causes*, cold Air and Drinks received largely and troubling the Wind-pipe. *The Internal* are sometime a very viscous or very thin or sharp Catarrh, scarce yielding to the Air that is vehemently expired: Sometimes vapors and wind raised from the small Guts and Ventricle through the Gullet, and sucked into the Lungs together with the Air, or insinuating themselves from the same Guts, through the lacteal Veins into the Heart and Veils of the Lungs, yea their substance, and so provoking them continually to cough: These are so apparent, they need no signs. *Cure* is according to the variety of its causes. If any thing be let in from without, and carried into *Trachea Arteria*, and is put forth again either by coughing only, or being eased with a little drinking upon it, the Cough soon ceaseth, or at least is by little and little allay'd, If from a *Phlegmatick Humor* from the Head; If *Sowre*, these serve to correct it, *ocul. Cancr. Coral. Perlar. &c.* If *Salt*, *Gum. Tragac. Arab. rad. Alth. & Sacch. ejusdem, rad. & succ. Liquirit. Pil. Cynogloss. vel Styrag.* If inspid and thin and watry, use the same Pills. If *thick and viscid*, then use *Oxym. simpl. Scillitic. add. Syr. Hyssop. & de duabus, vel de quinq. radic.* They are to be either swallowed slowly, or taken by spoonfuls diluted with *Aromatic waters*. Flowers or leaves of Rosemary boil'd with Wine and Hony *ad dimid. Consumpr. & Capiant ante somnum. In Asthmate mirè conferunt, vocémq; clarificant optime.* The foresaid various Humors in the Blood, or at least in the Head, when abounding, are to be diminished with *Hydragogons* and *Phlegmagogons*, and sometimes Diureticks and Sudorificks; yea sometimes by Salivation it self. *A dry Cough* rising from cold Air or Drink, may be cured by often stopping expiration, whereby the heat of the Lungs and Jaws being increased, the Cough occasion'd by external Cold may be corrected. And observe this as a general Rule, That the Breath held as long as may be, will not a little conduce to allay any Cough, especially a dry one, as also the Hiccough. If it be from *viscid Humors*, 'tis corrected by *Troch. Bechic. alb. rad. Helen. pul. & cum Sacchar. in tabellis redacta, vel in frusta dissicta, &c.* these held in the Mouth, and being dissolved with the Spittle, are both carried to the *Trachea*. If from a *salt Catarrh*, use *Pil. Cynogloss. vel de Styrag.* and neglect not purging with *Hydragogons*. If from Vapors or Wind passing from the small Guts to the lacteal Veins, &c.

they

they are cured, 1. By such things as do not only temper, but draw forth the Humors, which are always Phlegmatick and Biliious, and sometimes also acid. 2. Such as disperse Vapors and Wind, or assuage them as well in their rising as after it: as *Spir. Carminat. Syl.* of great power, in happy curing of this Disease.

A person of no small Honour was cured of a violent Cough, as follows: A slender Diet, consisting most of Gruel, Panada, and thin Broth, altered with opening Roots boil'd therein: She took every Morning, and at four in the Afternoon, a Draught of the following; *R. Rad. Scorzon. Charentol. an. ʒ i. Chin. ʒ iij. ras. Ebor. C. C. an. ʒ ij. Santal. alb. C. C. ust. an. ʒ i. ʒ. fol. Adianth. Ling. Cervin. an. M. i. Jujub. Sebest. an. p. ij. Passul. enucleat. N. 12. Pom. N. 1. Liquir. incis. ʒ iij. incis. & contus. coq. in aq. Fontan. ʒ iv. ad tertiam part. consum. Colat. servetur in vitro oclus.* In every Draught was put *syr. Viol.* Every second and third day was given in a draught of the said Decoction *syr. Augusti cochl. ij.* Every Night and Morning early was taken *syr. C. C. gut. x. vel xij. aut xv.* To open her Breast, and to help Expectoration, was used the next; *R. Pulp. rad. Althae in aq. hord. coct. & per setac. traject. ʒ i. ʒ. pulp. rad. Helen. ʒ ʒ. Liquirit. pul. ʒ i. Sacch. cand. ʒ i. syr. capil. Ven. ʒ ij. M. Cap. saepe cum Baccul. Liquir.* For change was sometimes taken this; *R. Ol. Amygd. d. rec. ʒ i. Sacch. cand. ʒ i. syr. jujub. ʒ i. ʒ. M.* The Cough being very violent, she was let blood in the Foot, to six or eight ounces.

I have cured several rich and poor with the next. *R. Lohoch san. & expert. ʒ iij. syr. de Ros. sic. & flor. Pap. err. an. ʒ i. sumat parum saepe sensim deglut.* At the hour of sleep, and in the morning there was taken ʒ i, or ʒ ʒ. of the next: *R. Sem. Anisi Glycyrr. pul. an. ʒ ij. Croci ʒ i. rad. Enul. ʒ ʒ. Sacch. cand. ʒ ij. Diacod. Tabellat. suc. Liquir. an. ʒ ʒ. syr. de Ros. sic. M. f. Pil.* I have also cured several desperate Coughs with *Bals. Sulph. crass.* taken in syrup of Violets.

For the Chin-cough I have cured several with the following: *R. Decoct. Pector. ʒ i.* of which there was some often taken, and the Feet were anointed with an Ointment fram'd of Hogs-grease and Garlick; before the taking of the drink was taken this: *Take Cup-Moss, Liquorish, of each ʒ i. milk of Sulphur ʒ i. mix them and make a powder for 3 Doses; drink presently after it.* To the Breast from under the Chin downward was applyed this: *Take Cream ʒ ij. Linseed-oil and Honey, of each ʒ iv. stir them well together,*  
after.

after boil them at a gentle fire to an Oil, constantly stirring them; anoint first, then lay on a broad brown paper besmear'd with it: this of it self hath cured, so hath Cup-Moiss alone. For Hoarsness there is nothing better than *syr. de Erysimo*. Penroyal juice a spoonful mixed with a little Sugar-Candy is excellent. *R. Musc. pocul. pul. 3 i. Sacch-Cand. pul. 3 ii. f. pul. dos. 3 i. in Syr. Jujub.* or Mouse-ear twice a day, if the Child be above a year old; if under, then 3 ss. Withal use the next. *R. Lingu. Cervin. Hepatic. an. M. i. Lungwort of the Oak, Coltsfoot, Alehoof, ana M. S. Mouse-ear M. S. Raisins of the Sun, Jujubes, Sebestens an. N. 20.* boil them in Barly-water lb iij. add at the latter end *Liquorish 3 iij. Col. & clarific. & dissolv. Man. Christ. 3 i. ss.* Let them take as much and as oft as they please.

## BOOK II.

### Of Breast-Diseases.

#### CHAP. I.

##### *Pleurisie.*

**T**IS an Inflammation of the double coat within the Breast, call'd *Pleura*, with Tumor; as also of the Muscles, to which it adheres. Others define it by a pricking Pain of the Side, with Cough, continual acute Fever, difficulty of Breathing, and a hard, unequal, and frequent Pulse: 'tis true, these are only the Symptoms, yet 'tis more manifest than the former.

*Part affected* is the *Pleura*, yea oft the Lungs, *Mediastinum*, *Pericardium*, and Midriff, with the Muscles: if great, the Lungs are affected.

*Cause proximate* is most oft *Pleurora*, which preternaturally distends and breaks the Vessels of the *Pleura*, and also compresseth and obstructs the *Vena Azygos* or Artery: hence the Circulation of the Blood



Flood is hindred. The humors stagnated become acrid and fervid, which distending the *Pleura*, causeth difficulty of breathing and pricking cutting Pain: 'Tis also from ferous bilious sharp Humors, Preternaturally pouring themselves with the Arterial Blood into the *Pleura*, oft by *Anastomosis*, sometimes by *Diaresis*, seldom by *Diapedesis*.

*Differ.* 'Tis either true from the sharp Arterial Blood, or *Bastard*; the Blood mixing it self with the crasser *Lympha*: that pain of the Muscles call'd by some a Bastard Pleurisie, is not so, but may rather be refer'd to a Catarrh.

*Signs* are before, as a pricking Pain, &c. all which must concur, else it cannot be a Pleurisie.

The *Pleura* in the Back may be inflam'd about the *Diaphragma*, by which the Sick may receive great damage, being taken for the nephritick Pain.

*Prog.* The sooner the faulty Matter comes to suppuration, and in which the Spittle is light and white, the Sick is the easier cured. If there be abundance cast out of the Mouth in coughing, and there be difficulty of breathing, and that rather increase than lessen, 'tis ill. So if in coughing nothing be spit up, or if they spit, and that spitting cease, a Pulse small, quick, and hard, is deadly: A *Diarrhoea* coming upon a Pleurisie, is ill: also if Inflammation of the Lungs follow a Pleurisie. From this Disease in fourteen days, or twenty, there follows an *Empyema*. If there be much noise in the Breast from spitting, and their countenance be dejected, with yellowness in the Eyes, and mistiness, expect Death. If Pain and bilious Spitting vanish without reason, the Patient falls mad.

*Judic.* The afflux of the Humor is to be hindred in the very beginning as much as possible, as also to be revell'd and derived; after suppuration, and the rest in the part to be discuss'd; the part is also to be strengthened.

*Cure*, (if need, a Clyster premised, or else cast in presently after *V. S.*) *V. S.* in the first, second and third day, may be repeated on the Arm of the side affected: at first, be more moderate, after purge and move sweat; and use *Pectorals*. Those things that attenuate, incide, and are *Diuretick*, may be used: *Clysters* chiefly profit.

Some cure it without *V. S.* especially if Malign or Epidemick; yea, and if not, by giving *Specificke*s from the beginning; as also acid coolers, *Diaphoreticks* and *Diureticks* mixed; as *R. aq. Petrosel. Hyssop. Fænicul. an. ʒ i. Theriac. ʒ ss. spir. Sal. Armon. ʒ ss. Laud. opiat. gr. iv. Syr. Papav. alb. ʒ i. M.* 'Tis to be given by spoon-

after, boil them at a gentle fire to an Oil, constantly stirring them; anoint first, then lay on a broad brown paper besmear'd with it: this of it self hath cured, so hath Cup-Moist alone. For Hoarseness there is nothing better than *syr. de Erysimo*. Penroyal juice a Spoonful mixed with a little Sugar-Candy is excellent. *R Musc. ocul. pul. ʒ i. Sacch. C. nd. pul. ʒ ii. f. pul. dos. ʒ i. in Syr. Jujub. or Mouse-ear twice a day, if the Child be above a year old; if under, then ʒ ʒ. Withal use the next. R Lingu. Cervin. Hepatic. an. M. i. Lungwort of the Oak, Coltsfoot, Alehoof, ana M. S. Mouse-ear M. S. Raisins of the Sun, Jujubes, Sebestens an. N. 20. boil them in Barly-water ℥ iij. add at the latter end Liquorish ʒ iij. Col. & clarific. & dissolv. Man. Christ. ʒ i. ʒ. Let them take as much and as oft as they please.*

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fuls, by intervals: by which have in short time been cured *Pleurisies*, *Peripneum*, and other inflammations of the parts quickly, safely, and pleasantly, without bleeding. In place of *spir. Sal. Arm.* may be used *Sal. Polar. C. C.* The party is to be kept in Bed, to promote the power of the Medicine, and after that to facilitate a sweat, although there's scarce need to procure sweat continually.

To these may be referred *ocul. Cancr. Mandib. Lucii*, *os de cord. Cerv. Anim.* *Diaphor. volatile Salts of Animals*, and all kind of scorbutick Plants, as are *succ. Erysimi, Cochlear. Nasurt. aquatic. & hortens. Taraxac. &c. ag. Theriac. &c.* being they have power to loosen and dissolve phlegm coagulated, or blood clotted.

Outwardly may be used *Unguent. Dialth. compos. &c. ol. Lilior. alb. Cham. Aneth. &c.*

Some have cured by Vomits, not only in the beginning, but to the fifth day, *cum aq. Bened. add. aq. card. Marie, vel Papav. Rhoad.* There can scarce be given a better remedy in the end of the Disease, than the *Decoction* and *Syrup of Tabaco*, but then the *Syrup* must be rightly prepared, and by digestion for some days depurated, otherways it must stir up grievous Symptoms. Red Poppy flowers are much praised. *Unguent. Pectoral. Minsch.* is chiefly commended. *Goats Blood* prepared *ad 3 i. Laud. gr. i.* at the beginning of the Disease is good. Or, *℞ Succ. Taraxac. depurat. 3 i. aq. Plantag. Rosar. an. 3 ij. Prophylact. 3 ℥. oc. Cancr. crud. contus. 3 ℥. syr. Papav. errat. 3 i. ℥. M. in Phiala.* Give a spoonful or two every quarter of an hour, 'tis admirable. *Syr. Papav. errat.* made of the Juice is best. Or, *℞ Syr. Alth. Fern. 3 j. Diacod. Papav. errat. an. 3 vi. ocul. Cancr. prap. 3 i. Bezoar. minor. 3 i. M. f. haustus continuo assumendus.* The next are much commended, *℞ Sal. Prunel. 3 ij. stor. Papav. Rhoad Coral. rub. an. 3 i. sacch. Viol. 3 ℥. f. pul. pro tribus Dos. superbibend. aq. Papav. vel Card. Marie parum.* If there be added *rad. Bardan. 3 i.* it will be better. The second or third day, *℞ Rad. Althae 3 i. Glycyrr. ras. 3 ij. fol. Malv. M i. Sen. 3 ℥. oc. Cancr. crud. contus. & in pitia ligat. 3 vi. Rhei Electi 3 iij. Tamarind. 3 ℥. Tujub. Num. x. sem. Urtic. Rom. 3 i. ℥. coq. ex aq. hord. In colat. 3 xxiv. dissolv. syr. de Caltham. 3 i ℥. sal. Prunel. 3 ij. M. bibat pateriens Apoz. 3 v. bis terve de die,* as the Belly is bound or loose. For *Externals*, the next is very excellent: *℞ Unguent. Dialth. compos. Pectoral. an. 3 ℥. ol. sem. Papav. Lilior. alb. an. 3 iij. ol. Myrrin. Ros. an. 3 vi. M. in scitili.* 'Tis to be used in the beginning of the Disease. Or this, which is excellent: *℞ Unguent. Dialth. compos. 3 i.*

*ol. Amygd. d. Ros. an. ʒ ij. Lilior. alb. Papav. express. Hyoscy. expres. an. ʒ i. ʒ. ol. still. Cham. Cumi. Philosoph. an. ʒ ʒ. Camphor. ʒ ʒ. M. f. Liniment.* The matter being suppurated, use either *Empl. Cumin.* thus framed, & *Empl. de Mucilag. vel Diachyl. cum gum. ʒ i. sem. Cum. pul. ʒ ij. ol. stil. Carvi q. s. M. f. Empl.* Or, *Empl. Ireos* thus made, & *Empl. de Mucilag. &c. ʒ i. rad. Ireos ʒ ij. ol. stil. Cham. vel Amygd. d. q. s. f. Empl.* A Fomentation of heaters, apply'd in a bladder half fill'd, is excellent in the beginning of the Pleurisie, and also cures many other affects and Symptoms. & *Pic. Naval. ʒ i. ʒ sulph. trit. ʒ ʒ. Cer. flav. ʒ vi. Ter. Char. ʒ ʒ. ol. Coct. Cham. q. s. f. Empl. & applic. premis. v. s. & medicament. specific.*

One troubled with a pricking pain of the left side thought to be a Pleurisie, the ill being only in the intercostal Muscles, which by some is called a Bastard-Pleurisie: there was difficulty of Breathing, and so great pain, that the Arm could not be bended; but by applying *Empl. Ireos* it was cured in one night.

Another was recovered by *V. S.* thrice in two days, and the use of the former Medicines; it being an exquisite Pleurisie; but after the fourth day, eating Herring, and drinking three pints of thick strong Beer, he fell into a Pleurisie of the right side, and dyed.

A Virgin, sanguineous and pituitous, Aged 22, having had according to desire her *Menses*, ten days before was let Blood on the Arm of the same side, to ʒ viij. twice for the Pleurisie without advantage. The third day, being weak, *V. S.* was foreborn; nothing being expected but Death. There was given her the mixture, *ex succ. Taraxac. &c.* within few hours pain ceased, and within five days after the Disease left her.

One Aged 25, after great motion and exercise, being hot, got cold, by which he fell into a gentle pricking pain of the side, a short Cough, and difficulty of breathing; and was cured with this: & *aq. Hyssop. ʒ ij. Fenic. ʒ i. Theriac. sym. Prophylact. an ʒ. oc. Camer. pul. Bezoar. mineral. an. ʒ i. spir. Sal. Arm. gut. xv. Laud. opiat. gr. ij. syr. ex succ. flor. Papav. errat. expres. ʒ i. M.* it was taken a spoonful or two every hour.

One Aged 45, Plethorick, after great labour, being hot, got cold, fell into most difficult breathing, intolerable pricking pain of the side, impotency of Coughing, and an Acute Fever; and so great was the pain, he could scarce speak. *V. S.* was immediately performed, by which the pain was a little eased, and breathed better. Presently was given this: & *Aj. Card. Bened. Hyssop. an. ʒ ij.*



*Theoretical.* 3 i. *Prophylact.* 3 ℥. *Bezoar. miner.* 3 ℥. *oc. Camer. pul.* 3 i. *sperm. Ceti* 3 i. *Laud. opiat. gr.* iij. *syr. Viol.* 3 ℥. & *ex succ. Pap. errat.* 3 i. *M.* Of this was taken a spoonful every quarter of an hour. Outwardly was used the *Liniment* or *Unguent* before; the next morning there was a gentle return of the Symptoms, which was removed by *V. S.* and a Clyster framed of a Decoct. made of *Emollients* and *Carminatives*. About noon spittle being a little bloodish, there was given the *linctus ex syr. Alb. &c.* and yet without success. For the fifth day he dyed.

I cured one *Fort.* at the bridge end in *Warrick*, and others, after bleeding three or four times, and after hopeless, by giving the Apple prepared with *Olibanum*, and drinking upon it *aq. Card. bened.* 3 iv. which delivered from danger in twice taking. See *Riverius Cent. 1. Obs.* 86. *Cent. 2. Obs.* 63. & *Obs.* 89. He tells you after bleeding five times, and other Medicines given, yet fruitless, the seventh day he gve 3 ℥. of Soot in *Carduus* water: two hours after, all the Symptoms, though grievous, remitted, and the sick became much better, and after by degrees he became well.

Of *Peripneumonia* need little to be writ, its cure not differing from that in the *Pleurisie*; but who will, may consult Authors about it; as also the *Phrenie*, which receives the like cure; in both which, *spir. Nur. dul.* mixed with proper Medicines is very good: the *Difference* and signs of both see in *Riverius*, *Joel. Plater.* in their proper Chapters.

*Riverius* tells us of one aged 60, that had a pituitous *Peripneumonia*, known by his Cough, difficult breathing, Fever, pain under his right shoulder, and redness of Cheeks, having vomited a great quantity of Phlegm, by which it appeared there was great plenty: a Clyster was given, which gave three or four stools; he was let Blood the next day once: after was given an *insuf.* of *Rheubarb*, with *Manna*, and *syrup* of *Roses*; which wrought very well the fourth day: the fifth day he was free from his Fever and other symptoms.

Hence it appears that purging in an Inflammation of the Lungs is good, though for the most part it is pernicious to purge before the seventh day.

*Zacutus*, after all means used, and fruitless, cured a *Phrensie*, by applying Cups with scarifications, to the fore-part of the Head.

He cured another, with thrusting up into the Nostrils a Quill, cut like a Star, and turning round: *Lib. 1. Obj.* 13. *Prax. Admir. & Lib. 1. Obj.* 14. *Prax. Med.* Ob-

Observe, that you be calling oft on such Patients to make water, otherways they neglect and bring on great inconvenience. For *Empyema*, see the *Marrow* of *Chirurgery*, only receive this:

One afflicted with a grievous *Empyema*, &c. was shortly cured with the following:  $\mathcal{R}$  *aq. Hyssop. Veronica. Pras. Card. bened. Scabios. Charesfol. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Sacch. Cand alb.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *M.*  $\mathcal{R}$  *spec. Ircos simpl.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv. *Diarrag. calid.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Extr. Rad. Emul.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *ol. sil. Anis. gut.* iv. *Sacch. dissol. in aq. Scabios.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv. *f. Rotul.* before the use of these went gentle purging. As to *Paracentesis*, See *Mar. of Chirurgery*.

## CHAP. II.

### Consumption, &c.

**P***htisis* is a wasting of the Nutritive Juice; but almost all noted *Authors* define it to be an Ulcer of the Lungs, joined with an Heetick. 'Tis true, the *Pus* infecting the Blood, makes it unfit to nourish, and thence the Body wastes, as appears in an *Empyema*.

*Part* affected is properly the Lungs; it is true, the Stomach, Pancreas and lacteal Glandules of the Mesentery being ill affected, may daily increase and render it worse.

*Causes* are said to be, First, the Stomachs ill digestion of the Chyme. Secondly, The Pancreatick Juice mix'd with bile. Hence, Thirdly, The Chyle being ill transcolated through the Lacteal Glandules of the Mesentery, it becomes crass. Hence, Fourthly, The crass part of the Chyle sticking in those Glandules, becomes hard; and so only the thinner part comes to the Heat by the Breast-passage. In the *Interim*, small vessels, as round, so hollow in the Lungs (new found by *Mulpighius*) by order of the Bloods Circulation, are fill'd with *Lympha*; which being there made crasser, causes shortness of breathing, and cough; the Vapors ascent intermitting by straitness: So if by this a *Phtisis* be procured, the Ulcer of the Lungs as its cause, is not admitted, unless after a long time that it come to an *Impostume*, or there be an *Empyema*; for by dissection, the contrary is said to be found in those that have di'd; yet hath it been found by others: for oft the Cause may be a *Salt Cancer*; so also by a *Tubercle* b.got

begot in the Lungs, and breaking, a *Phthisis* may be generated, and the Cough may as well be caused from the acridness of the Humors biting and corroding as those crass; as appears in that the sharpness may be tempered *cum Pil. de Cynogloss. Laud. opiat. &c.* by which the Humors more thickned, the Cough may cease.

*Differ.* Are three. 1. That which comes from the thick *Lympha* of the Lacteal Glandules of the Mesentery, being stuffed therewith, others say thick Phlegm, &c. and ends in looseness; but this is rather call'd *Atrophy*. 2. Is that from Blood, and in it the serous *Lympha*, that's acrid, which stirs up continual cough whilst it circulates through the Lungs, with the Nutritive Juice, to the Heart. 3. Is that which the Antients call'd the *Ulcer* of the Lungs, which proceeds from crass Phlegm, or rather that Salt which being collected and compacted in the Lungs suppurates, and so produceth an Ulcer. There are various other ways, by which Ulcers of the Lungs may happen, as from *Gonorrhœa*, too much use of Venery; from Fluxions into the Marrow; or it may be hereditary; or from its proper Fault, and acquired by diet. In this last the Spittle is said to be first white and light, after more thick; then hath it with it some stink, and so is putrid: and here as the *Lympha* offends in quality or quantity, it may be observ'd whether it be from an *Aposteme* of the Lungs, or *Empyema*.

*Signs* threatening a *Phthisis* are salt Phlegm, distilling from the Head to the Lungs, and so causing a Cough, though gentle: the Spittle is bitter and sometimes thin; The ill Conformation of the Breast, &c. When beginning, there's inflation of the Stomach, and tumor of the whole Belly; heaviness, sometimes beating of the Heart, dry Cough, dejection of appetite, leanness, continual feverishness. *If confirm'd* and be of the Lungs, the appetite is greater, but wandering, coming from the increase of the Fever, which is then not only continual, but hath its fits, hence called a double continual *Tertian*, continual Cough, very difficult breathing, wasting, the Skin dry and black, Spittle green, thick, of various colours; which cast into pure warm water, sinks to the bottom, and is therein dissolved, and putting on burning Coals, stinks.

*Prog.* That in Infants, yea in Adults, in the beginning is easily cured, if you have more respect to the Belly than Lungs; especially also to sharp salt Catarrhs, which falling into the Lungs, daily increase the ill. *If confirmed*, 'tis almost always incurable; yet there

there may be some hope if strength continue, (if not hereditary) If spittle be white and equal, of one colour, and easily spit up, and the Catarrh be diverted; and hence the Fever lessens, Appetite increased, thirst is absent, and the Belly is naturally open, and the Breast be broad and hairy: But if the Spittle have an ill smell, the Hair fall, or a Flux of the Belly supervene, or Spittle be suppressed, or an Hippocratick Face appears, Death is near. That a Consumption is taking, see *Riverius Cent. 1. Obs. 35. 95. &c.*

*Indic.* The thick *Lympha* is to be incided, the Catarrh staid, its sharpness gently tempered, the quantity gently by degrees evacuated; for all strong purgers, as also those *Aloetick*, are very hurtful, from whence an over-purging ariseth; and by the *Aloeticks*, the Vessels Mouths are opened, which is very ill, and therefore to be shun'd, as also all great passions of the mind. Diet is to be exquisite, yet the Stomach is oft to be supplied.

*Cure* is easily understood by the indications: this may be added, that all temperate Acids are most happily used as the prescripts shew, but sweet Acids, not temperate, shun; for by them the sick finds little advantage.

*Medicaments* are those called *Thoracicks*. The Decoct. of *Lign. Guaiac.* corrected with Red Sanders and Currance is good, water of Swines Blood distilled, the Decoct. of Red Coleworts, *Laud. opiat.* as it stays Catarrhs, and temperates their Acrimony, and of the Humors: but it must be sparingly used. The *Tincture* drawn from the Balsam of Sulphur, with *Spir. Vin.* greatly rectified, and again gently distill'd, to the consistence of Hony, or so evaporated, is above all praised in a *Phthisis*; yet 'tis to be observed that Sulphur is not always fit. Therefore *Sennertus* in his Institutions saith well, That *Lac Sulphuris*, especially of it self is not to be given, nor yet in great quantity, yet it may be taken with moisteners; especially the Decoct. of China with Currance and Liquorish; for as it hath been observed, by the great use of Sulphur, some have fallen into Consumptions. *Syr. Nicotian*, or of its juice, hath cured. *Hydromel, Antipt. Riverii* is good. Milk above all is commended, especially Womens, suckt or taken hot: also the Milk of Goats, Mares, Asses and Cows, which fits all intentions, with which may be mixt some *Sacch. Ros.* to hinder its curdling in the Stomach. If the Animals be fed with *Specificks*, the Milk will be the better. Outwardly, Unguents, and Baths of Milk are commended: but the last is hurtful, if it be from spitting of Blood. Most Authors commend

mend Sugar and Conserve of Roses above all; and testifie that many have been cured with them. The next hath been tryed; *R. Aq. Cichor. Actos. an. ℥ iij. Santal. Curin. minutim incis. ℥ iv. f. Infus. per unam diem. Deinde decoq. in B. M. postea auferatur ab igne & refrigeretur & colatur; ejus Decoct. sumat mane ℥ iij. & bibat in potu per 40 dies.* *R. Oc. Cancr. crud. cortusor. ℥ i. Spec. Diatrag. Frig. pul. Hali an. ℥ ℔. Sal. Prunel. ℥ i. Tart. Vitriol. gr. vi. Confect. Alher. f. Mosc. ℥ i. Sacch. Perlar. ℥ ℔. Alib. ℥ ij. M. f. S. A. Troch. to be taken every hour of the day.* *R. Syr. Alib. Fernel. ℥ ij. Diacod. ℥ i. Bezoar. miner. Sal. Prunel. ocul. Cancr. prep. an. ℥ i. M. f. Linct.* To remove the Catarrh. and to temperate its Acrimony (without removing of which, 'tis in vain to enter on the Cure) the next are fit, *R. Pil. Cynogl. ℥ i. Laud. opiat. gr. iij. Croc. opt. ℥ ℔. Succ. Liquir. in aq. Hyssop. solut. & filtrat. blandoz; igne ad confusen. Mel. redact M. f. Pil. num. 60. take every day after Supper 2, 3, or 4.* If the matter abound in quantity, evacuate with this. *R. Rad. Alib. ℥ i. Ireos ℥ ℔. fol. Malv. M. i. Sen. mund. ℥ ℔. Rhei Ibel. ℥ iij. Tamwind. ℥ vi. Sebest. num. 8. oc. Cancr. crud. cortusor. & in petra ligat. ℥ ℔. Sem. Aquileg. ℥ i. Urtic. Rom. ℥ ℔. Coq. ex aq. Hord. ℥ xxv. dissol. syr. de Caith. ℥ ij. Sal. Nitr. ℥ ij. M. f. Apoz.* Let the Patient drink of it once or twice a day according as it works, or if his Constitution can bear it, *℥ v.* Sweet spirit of Salt, as also the simple liquor of Tartar are of incomparable efficacy dropt into Beer, Broth, or Wine, and taken; but especially in a Decoction ex *Chin. & Lig. Santal. cum Passul. & Liquirit. parato.* In the beginning of a Pthias, the next hath cured, of which a little draught is to be taken; *R. Rad. Apii, Ireos Flor. Levistic. an. ℥ i. Lig. Guaiac. ℥ iij. fol. Tussilag. M. i. Flor Verbasc. p. ij. Passul. major. mund. ℥ iv. Coq. f. q. ex aq. pur. in Colat. ℥ xxiv. dissol. syr. Fusch. ℥ ij. aq. Theriac. ℥ vi. M.*

One aged 30, melancholy, lean, coughing, feverish, scarcely sleeping night nor day, having Head-ach; appetite, as also the strength of the whole Body decayed: there was prescrib'd the foresaid laxative Apozeme; after which he took by spoonfuls this: *R. Aq. Scabios. Card. ben. an. ℥ ij. Prophylic. ℥ ℔. oc. Cancr. prep. ℥ ℔. syr. Patav. err. ℥ i. Laud. opiat. gr. i. M. f. mixtur.* taking of it a Spoonful every hour, he became better: then was used *syr. Sal. dul.* after which he became very well, chearful, strong, and preached well twice a day.

One aged 19, was removed with strong purging.



One 25, very lean, afflicted with a Cough, continual Fever, much watching, and spitting much purulent Matter, and after that stegmy Blood, then the Hair fell, and there were red pustles dispersing themselves over all the Body, from which if pressed with the Finger, there came out a sharp Ichor, yet was he cured with a *Mass ex Pil. Cynogl.* a Pectoral *Linctus*, and a Decoction of red Coleworts, wherein was dissolved some *Sacch. Ros.*

One aged 18, after various Erratick Fevers, fell into a *Phthisis*, who by the use of what follows became well: Every evening were taken the Pills framed, *ex Cynogl. Laud. opiat. &c.* as also the next; *R Sem. Papav. alb. ʒ ss. Portulac. Melon. an. ʒ iij. Gum. Arab. Anyl. Tragac. an. ʒ ij. Antimon. Diaphor. ʒ i. ss. pul. Ireos, Croc. opt. Magist. Coral. Flor. Sulph. an. ʒ i. Sacch. Ros. ʒ i. M. f. pul.* From ʒ i. to two of this was taken thrice a day, with a Decoction prepared *ex rad. Chin. &c.* as before, to ʒ iij. After was also taken *Conser. Ros.* altered *cum spir. Sal. dul.* and after that only Milk warm, with Sugar of Roses.

Many *Infants* labouring of *Tubes*, have been happily cured thus: *R Unguent. Alth. compos. Antanit. an. ʒ ss. ol. Mucilag. ʒ ss. M.* with it anoint the Belly twice. The same us'd, having added thereto *ol. Philosop. ʒ ss. Unguent. Martiat. ʒ ij.* hath been successful. The following being taken, *R Chalyb. præp. oc. Cancr. præp. an. ʒ i. Tart. Vitriol. ʒ ss. lap. Prunel. gr. xv. spec. Arom. Ros. ʒ i. Sacch. alb. ʒ ij. M. f. a. f. Rot.* to be taken daily; in the mean time purging three or four times every week *cum syr. Diacnic.* in the mean time also using *liquir. Tartar.* in ordinary drink. With the following hath been dissolved viscous Phlegm and Wind thence discussed: *R Unguent. de Alth. comp. Martiat. ol. Lillior. alb. an. ʒ ss. ol. Philos. ʒ i. M. f. Unguent.* If all the Belly of the *Infants* were anointed for a time when they go to Bed, it's wonderful how happily Phlegm contained in their Belly will be dissolv'd, and Wind bred thence distending all the Belly will be dissolv'd, and the leanness of the whole Body, as also for most part great looseness following, may by little and little be cured, as I have experienced very many times: *Silv. de le Boe*: the same have I experienced. Of a *Phthisis Riverius* hath many Observations worthy noting, in *Cent. 1. Obs. 35, 99. Cent. 2. Obs. 61, 78. Cent. 3. Obs. 53. &c.*

Spitting of Blood called *Hæmoptysis*: 'tis true, it signifies all spitting of Blood, from what part soever; but properly that of the Lungs cast out by coughing, as also from the Breast and Windpipe.

It hath various *causes*; both conjunct, as *Anastom. Diaped.* &c. of the Vessels mentioned elsewhere: and *Antecedent*, the quantity or quality of the Blood offending: or *External*, which are many, as full Diet, much Exercise, suppression of *Menses*, or Hemorrhoids, Blows, Falls, &c. If it be *light* and frothy, cast out by a small Cough; it comes from the *Wind-pipe*. If with greater and more quantity, and froth more, 'tis from the *Lungs*. If it come with great coughing, and be livid and black, 'tis from the *Breast*. If spit out without coughing, 'tis from the *Mouth* and *Gums*. If with hawking and huffing, 'tis from the *Throat*. All Blood pour'd out by the Mouth is dreadful, and draws on death, or much ill. In all *spittings* of Blood, the chewing the Roots of Nettles, and swallowing the Juice down; yea, the Juice of Nettles, as also the Decoction, is excellent, as I have oft tried: These delivered twice from the danger of Death *W. Brunt*, one of the Right Honourable the Lord *Brooke's* Keepers; this Cordial being also given; *R. Aq. Cord. frig. Sax. Plantag. Urtic. an. ʒ i. Cinam. tenuif. ʒ vi. Coral. rub. pr. ʒ ij. oc. Cancr. prap. ʒ i. syr. Symphyr. ʒ i. M.* he was also let Blood. The poulder of small Burnet, mixt with Sugar of Roses is excellent. *Silv. de le Boe* highly commends this; *R. Aq. Plantag. ʒ ij. Cinam. ʒ vi. Aret. stillar. ʒ ʒ. Coral. rub. prap. ʒ ʒ. Sang. Drac. ʒ ʒ. Laud. Opiat. gr. ij. syr. Myrtin. ʒ i. M.* This taken often by spoonfuls, cures most ruptions of the Vessels, and speedily stops the Blood above the expectation of many. *Prax. Med. Lib. 1. Ch. 9. p. 86, 87.* in which he also saith is profitable *V. S.* in the Arm, or in either or both Feet. For other Medicines, *Diascord. Theriac. rec. ac omnia Terr. Sigil. gen. Corn. C. ust. &c.* pag. 284, 287. For more, see *River. Cent. 1. Obs. 83. Cent. 2. Obs. 52. Cent. 3. Obs. 12.* Mr. *Boyl* highly commends a Syrup made of the Juice of twelve handfals of Plantain, and ʒ vi. of Juice of the Roots of Comfrey, with a fit quantity of Sugar. He saith also in bleeding at Nose, Mouth, and Womb, the next is admirable: *R. Sem. Hyoscy. & Papav. alb. an. ʒ ij. Confer. Ros. ʒ i. M. f. Elect. dos. q. N. Mosch. vel Jugland.* But with the last there's need to take the Caution of *Riverius*; Seeing spitting is stopt by Astringents, whence comes difficulty of breathing, there must at times be used things that mollifie the Breast, with those things that stop bleeding; such as are framed *ex Gum. Arab. Tragac. syr. de Ros. sicc. Cydon. Myrtin. Jujub. &c.* Whilst you use Astringents, if the Belly be bound, give a *Clyster*, or Purge, that leaves *some* astringency: and in the whole Cure, if you suspect congealed Blood

Blood to be in the Breast, it must be dissolved with *oc. Cancer.* with a little acid Wine, or distil'd with Vinegar, or *Oxyerate*; but if it provoke coughing, sweeten it with Sugar; 'Tis to be used when bleeding begins to cease: Or *R. Aq. Menth.* ℥ ij. ℞. *Theriacal.* ℥ vi. *Tinct. Castor.* ℥ ij. *spir. Sal. Armon.* ℥ i. *ol. Cortic. Aurant. gut.* vi. *syr. Fenicul.* ℥ i. M. 'tis to be used by spoonfuls.

## C H A P. III.

## Of Fevers.

These are variously defined. *Some* say 'tis an over-frequent Pulse, *N. N.* but with this must be adjoined other things, as some approaching trouble of the Body, or notable pain, and so the weakening of some natural function. Others, that it is a Preternatural increase of the Bloods Circulation through the Lungs, Heart, Brain, and all the parts of the Body hurting the functions: *Others*, That it is a hot Distemper of the whole Body arising from Preternatural heat kindled in the Heart, and diffused with the Spirits and Blood, through the Veins and Arteries, into the whole Body: Of others, a more frequent effervescency of the Blood. The cause of the too preternatural frequency of the Pulse, is either a permanent and over-rarefaction of the Blood or any thing that's sharp, being sometimes sowre, or lixivial Salt, or briny Salt carried to the Heart, and there internally gnawing the substance of the Heart, or any Vapour so carried to the Heart, &c. Parts affected are the Stomach, Guts, *Duodenum*, Liver, Pancreas, Mesentery, Glandules, and sometimes the Joints, &c.

*Cause* of continual Fevers, is Bile or Lympha (in which are comprehended the *Pancreatick* Juice and spittle) or both vitious, and raising such an effervency in the Hearts right ventricle, whence the Pulse is continually produced more frequent. The cause of all *intermitting* Fevers is the Juice of the Pancreas, in some part of it standing still in one or more of the side-passages of it, obstructed and made sharper by its stay there, and piercing through the Phlegm, more or less viscous, the cause of the noted Obstruction, a way being prepared by force by that sowre Acrimony, and poured out into the small gut, and there raising a vitious effervescency with

Bile and Phlegm; producing different colds in the beginning of the Fits.

*Fernel.* affirms, That gentle and wandring Fevers, are most oft lurking in the Pancreas. Others say, the *Internal Cause* is thought chiefly to be, That after the Stomach hath not well concocted the Aliment, the Pancreatick Juice being too sharp, not mixing it self well with the Bile and the Chyle, the Bile preternaturally regurgitates through the *Cava* to the Heart, and whole Body. In the interim, the thick Lympha lying in the Pancreas, it ill performs its office, hence are all intermitting Fevers.

*External Causes* are contusion, cold of the external parts (heat of the Air, whether Natural or Artificial, as in *Ephemera's*, as also all *N. N.* taken) by which the Circulation of the Blood and Lympha are impeded. If what hath been writ briefly be seriously attended, perhaps there may be found all that hath been writ of this Disease in many Volumes as to the Causes. Differences are many, whether continual, or intermitting be respected; whether taken from the Causes or Symptoms of both, which so far as is needful, may be reckoned after. Some deny that there are any such Fevers as *Quotidians*, but Authority and daily experience proves the contrary; though they aver, that double Tertians, and treble Quartans are taken for Quotidians.

*Sign.* The Pulse is always preternaturally quick, very oft oppressed: pain of the Head is either pricking or heavy, also beating, as in *Ephemeræ*, from Heat. Air, Sun, &c. yea, distending, gnawing, and as if bored, as in burning Fevers, as well continual as intermitting. The sick is overwhelmed with Anxiety of the Heart, or rather of the upper Orifice of the Stomach, called *Cardialgia*. Sometimes there's shivering or shaking (especially about the Region of the Loins, where there's very oft intolerable pains) sometimes not. Many Vomit in the beginning, after which they are restless, and then sweat, and so it ends for that time; If intermitting, as well simple as double Tertians, as also Quartans.

*Progn.* Continual and Acute Fevers are not safe, for there's oft-times somewhat present we know not of, as Malignity, &c. whence many condemn *V. S.* in continualls, yea, also in intermitting, which vehemently afflict, even the Tertian, which is supposed the most secure, if only intermitting. Quartans called the Physicians shame, may be cured, if the sick will observe an exact diet. A double Tertian, there's danger in it, and many, if not gently

gently handled, are removed thereby. A simple exquisite Tertian is easily cured, it ending the seventh fit at farthest. *Hippoc. Aphor. 59. Sect. 4, &c.*

*Indicat.* There's greater regard to be had of the Stomach, Pancreatic Juice, Liver, and Mesentery Glandules, than of the Heart or Brain; the Limbs are not to be neglected, 'tis necessary they should be heated. The acrid Bile is to be tempered, the more crass, which oft happens, is to be incided. The abundance of Humors, in those more tender, are gently to be evacuated. Stronger Purges not being fit, unless to Rusticks. All vehement Sudorificks are to be shun'd, as rather drawing from than helping Nature. All things flowing freely, use not violent things. Where Blood is thin and boiling, 'tis to be thickned, and quieted, and all sharpness tempered and removed. Habituous flatulency to be discussed, and its rise prevented. Humors offending in quality, altered and corrected, and the quantity being altered, are to be by degrees evacuated, and all obstructions to be removed. With all which Universals, Specifick Fever-frighters are to be mixed.

*Cure.* Humors are first to be prepared, unless the matter be turgid, which seldom falls out, especially in some Regions, as *Flanders, &c.* Yet the first ways are always to be gently evacuated. Some have given *Purges* in Intermittents on the Fit day, although there have not appeared certain Signs of concoction in the Urin, four or five hours before the Fit come with good success. Others before the Fit a little, and in it with good event; but usually in Tertians, purge after the third or fourth Fit. In Quotidians later, in Quartans very late; scarce before the thirtieth day, on the intermitting days. Many commend Vomits which have proved very effectual, and say that Quartans cannot be cured without them, but 'tis otherwise observed. In continual Fevers *V. S.* is warily to be appointed, and that in the beginning, whilst strength is as yet firm (here *Emuls. ex borb. mund. Papav. alb. err.* are of chief use) as also in simple Tertians after the third Fit. *R. Rad. castos. Tamarind. an. ʒ i. coq. in aq. succial. s. q. ad ʒ i. postea R. Flor. Ros. r. M. iij. infunde in ʒ iij. aq. flav. calid. add. spir. Vitriol. Mar. extrahe Tinctur. stent in loco tepid. per aliquot hor. postea Col. Colat. prius decoct. albumine ovi clarific. filtr. & in Colat. dissol. syr. rib. vel berber. s. q. Hac Tinctur. in febribus Tertian. ad salor. febrilem extinguend. valde commendat.* The roots of five-leav'd-grass taken in powder to ʒ i. before the Fit in intermitting Fevers, especially Tertians,



is a notable febrifuge. The roots of Avens  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. or the whole plant M i. boyled in Water or Pollèd-drink to a third part, is admirable in Intermitting Fevers, especially Tertians, given two hours before or in the Fit. In Quartans *V. S.* doth mostly hurt, frequent Clysters profit, and sometimes, especially when viscid Phlegm is incided, as also the acid Austerousness corrected, sudorificks, especially Salts, which are good in all Fevers. *Antifebrifick* Medicines you have amongst *Cardiacks*. Besides which there are *Lign. Guaiac. Fraxin. Herb. Mauricar.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . of its Juice being given in Wormwood-wine, is a specifick in Quartans. Also, *Ajar. Myrob. Scord. spir. & Sal. Voluul. Armoniac. Anim. diaphor. Bezoar. miner. spir. Sal. dul. pul. Cornachin. oc. Cancr. test. cochlear. Mixtur. simpl. or Empl. Strobelbergeri.* In continual Fevers,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Sal. Prunel. gr. xv. Tart. Vitriol. gr. vi. oc. Cancr. prep.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Sacch. Perlar.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *M. f. pul. detur bis in die jusculo.* In the mean time, in Beer, or accustomed drink, take fourteen or fifteen drops *ex spir. Sal. dul.* according to age and temperament. There may be given of the following a spoonful every hour of the day, to prepare the Humors, and strengthen;  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Aq. Prophylact.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Borag. Card. Bened. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Fulp. Ros.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Sacch. Perlar.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *M. Aq. Prophylact.* is this,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Rad. Angelic. Zedoar. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Petasid.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *fol. Rut.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv. *Melis. Scabios. flor. Calend. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Nuc. Jugland. immaturarum contus.*  $\mathfrak{H}$  ij. *Pom. Citri rec. concis.*  $\mathfrak{H}$  i. *contund. omnia simul; deinde affund. Acet. Vin. op. ad tres quartas partes ex aren. in Cucurbit. vitri per se distil. H xij. digerantur per noctem, deinde distillantur igne cinerum leno ad siccitatem, idq; sine unctione, & hoc acet. usui servetur.* 'Tis also excellent in the Plague and Malign Fever, tryed. An *Extract* made of the *Faces* left, according to Art, is of great vertue. When the Humors are prepared, purge with gentle Medicines, call'd Laxatives, Catharticks seldom coming in use, being oft proved hurtful. A double Tertian is cured in the same manner. For Intermitting Tertians and Quartans,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Sal. Absinth. Card. Bened. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  xv. *Tart. Vitriol. gr. vi. sacch. Perlar.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *M. f. pul. immediate ante paroxysmum assuendus.* The Jesuit's Poulder hath cured several, but not so safely, quickly, and pleasantly, as the abovesaid Salts; besides, 'tis of a great rate, in place of which this is commended,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Cort. Lign. Guaiac. Fraxin. ar.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Extract. rad. Gentian. Angelic. Antim. diaphor. Sal. volat. Arm. seu flor. Sal. Armon. alb. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Myrrh.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *M. f. pul. in Dos. viij. dividend.* and give it in a fit vehicle. Many Quotidians and Quartans, especially intermitting Tertians, have been cured at the third, second, yea at the first giving

giving of what follows, (sometimes purging having preceded.) *R. Ag. Card. Bened. ʒ. ij. Theriacal. ʒ. ij. Sal. Absinth. ʒ. ʒ. spir. Sal. Armon. ʒ. ʒ. syr. Papav. err. ʒ. iij. M. pro haustu*, with which they have sweat much, and oft at first taking the Fever hath vanished. Where purging is useful, *R. Elect. Diacartham. Diaprun. solut. an. ʒ. ʒ. Tart. Vitriol. ʒ. i. Jalap. ʒ. i. M. f. Condit. sumat hujus Conditii agrotans intermissionis die jejuno Stomacho nuc. avellana magnitudinem*. Or, *R. Crem. Tart. sal. Scord. an. gr. x. Tart. Vitriol. Diagrid. an. gr. vi. M. f. Pul.* Observe, That Quartans require, or can bear more strong purgers than Tertians. And note, That Quartans are oft associated with the Scurvy, and therefore without there be mixed with Fever-frighters some Antiscorbuticks, they are not easily, yea scarce cured: Their singular handling you have in *Crato Lib. 5. Consil. 26. Hoefer. Hercul. Med. Lib. vi. Cap. 3.* where *spir. Sal. Armon.* is commended for the only specifick. For Externals: *R. Gallar. sal. com. pulv. tormentil. ana q. s. cum terebinth. f. s. a. massa.* Apply them to the Pulse four-square what hour you please: In the same hour in Quotidians after the fifth Fit, in Tertians after the seventh, in Quartans after the ninth remove them and cast them into a River. A Plaster for a Quartan: *R. Tabac. q. v. affund. vin. q. s. coq. ad ʒ. bore spatium, posita colatur. add. mel. comm. & ol. cappar. q. s. f. Empl. appl. e. tepide lieti.*

One Aged 17, had a Quartan with suppression of her Courses, used for three weeks the following: *R. Sal. Artemis. Prunel. an. ʒ. i. Tart. Vitriol. gr. xxv. Chalyb. præp. gr. xv. oc. Caner. crūd. contus. ʒ. i. sacch. Perlar. ʒ. i. ʒ. M. f. s. a. Troch.* By the use of these, she was much better. She not returning to me sooner, had dejection of Appetite, for which the next was given: *R. Sal. Succin. ʒ. i. Tart. Vitriol. Diagrid. an. gr. vi. M. f. pul.* This working according to desire, her Courses returned, and the Fever vanished; although plethorick, she was not let blood.

One Aged 28, vexed with a Quartan for some Months, with taking the next Powder in Rhenish-Wine, at thrice taking was cured. It was given before the Fit. *R. Sal. Card. Bened. Absinth. Prunel. an. ʒ. ʒ. Bezoar. mincr. gr. v. sacch. Perlar. ʒ. ij. M. f. pul.* It also cured others without relapse also.

A Woman aged 40, was first assailed with a Quotidian, after with an-intermitting Tertian; which continued about half a year; the Fits came with shakings, reaching, and sometimes with concussions of the whole Body, ended with a gentle heat; and after sweat.

There

There were sometimes pains between the *Scapula's* and Region of the Loins. Appetite sometimes increased, sometimes diminished, and was sometimes depraved, whence she became Melancholy. For all which, there was prescribed the following:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Aq. Menth.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Cortic. citri, Fœnicul. Theriacal. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Sal. Absinth.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Bezoar. Miner.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *spir. Sal. Armon. gut.* xxv. *Land. opiat. gr.* iij. *ol. Menth. distil. gut.* ij. *syr. Card. Bened.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *M. subinde hujus cochlear.* i. atq; alterum assumpsit. By the benefit of this, the symptoms daily grew milder. After she took this:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Armon. Diagrid. an. gr.* viij. *ol. Menth. stil. gut.* i. *M. f. pul.* The Evening after she also took a Dose of the powder *ex cortic. Lign. Guaiac. Frax. &c.* After that, she only took *spir. Sal. Arm.* in ordinary drink, *gut.* x. or xv. with which within three weeks she was cured.  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . of Masterwort root given in Wine an hour before the Fit, if repeated, mitigates and at last cures a Quartan.

One labouring of a *Quartan*, fearing a Dropsie, having the Feet swelled, was cured with the following:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Rad. Lign. Guaiac.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij. *Cortic. ejusd.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *rad. Apii, Petroselin. Levistic. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *bacc. Junip. Laur. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *coq. f. a. ex aq. pur. in Colat.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  xxxvi. *dissol. syr. Card. ben.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *spir. Sal. Armon.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *aq. Theriacal.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *M.* Of this was taken a draught twice a day. In the Evening was also given with it this:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Antimon. Diaphor. Sal. Armon. Absinth. an. gr.* xij. *f. pul.* The next was also appointed to purge thrice:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Rad. Poly-pod. Petrosel. av.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *summit. Cent. minor. p. i. fol. Sen. Elect.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Rhab. Elect.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Elleb. nigr. Tart. crud. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *sem. Fœnic.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Mac.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *M. & coq. f. a. ex aq. pur. Col.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iv. *add. Mann.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *f. haustus.* This brought away much tough matter, and cured in two Months.

Two labouring of an intermitting *Quartan* were cured by giving first a Vomit of *Mercur. Vit. cum Conser. Ros. mixt.* being purged with *Catholic.* and giving the Sudorifick Drink *ex aq. Theriac. &c. ut prius*, which have been oft tried.

## CHAP. IV.

*Symptoms of Fevers, or Symptomatick Fevers.*

HAVING already treated of Fevers continual and intermitting, as also their Causes, 'tis necessary that something be writ of their *Symptoms*, which if grievous, do many times remove Patients, as soon as the Disease it self: and herein may be had this advantage, that the Remedies fit to remove or diminish any Symptom, amend, and together correct the depravation of Humors or solid parts on which those Symptoms immediately depend. Those that attend continual Fevers are,

I. *Burning Fever*, so called from its exceeding heat; which doth not only accompany those called *Synocha*, or containing-Fevers, which continue without a fit to their last, or compleat ceasing. But *Synecheis*, or Continuals, which have several Fits, though they continue to the end, either daily, or every third or fourth day, which therefore may be called Quotidian Continuals, &c. being compounded of Continual and Intermitents concurring. Now these Burning Fevers are always attended with a dry thirst, scarce quenchable. This is caused from Bile primarily, and peccant not only in a salt Acrimony, but also an inflammable Oyliness: hence the Pulse is very great and over-frequent; together with troublesome watching, and obstinate thirst.

*Cure.* In these *V. S.* is to be forthwith, as in plerexy, so by frequency, especially if there be *Plethora*, as much as strength will bear. This done, if Bile be turgid, and there be hopes of carrying into the Guts, and thence out, use mild *Cholagogons*, as *R. Rad. Cichor. ʒ ij. fol. Endiv. M. ij. stor. Ros. palid. M. i. Crem. Tart. vel Tart. crud. ʒ ij. coq. in vase fictili vitrato ex aq. pur. add. colat. ʒ xx. add. syr. Cichor. cum Rheo ʒ iij. Misce.* Of this may be safely given, an hour after *V. S.* warm, twice or thrice a day, to ʒ iij. or iv; this also, as *V. S.* is to be repeated, in the mean time not neglecting altering Medicines, till by the diminished Feverish heat it appears, that the Cause of this Fever is diminished, removed, or overcome; such are those that follow. To correct the salt sharpness of the Bile, *R. Rad. & fol. Acetos. M. ij. fol. Fragar. Violar. an.*

*M. i. coq. ex aq. Hord. ad Colat. ℥ xx. add. syr. Actosf. Citri ℥ iij. spir. Sal. dul. 3℞. M.* 'Tis to be used oft in a day, in small quantity, and warm. To amend the Oily inflammableness of Bile, *℞ Rad. Plantag. ℥ i. fol. Semper. maj. Portul. an. M. i. Coq. ex aq. pura ad ℥ xx. Colat. add. syr. Portulac. ℥ iij. ol. Sulphur. per Camp. q. s. ad grat. acid.* 'Tis to be used as the former. To separate Bile from the blood, the next may be used: *℞ Rad. Taraxac. cum sol. M. ij. fol. Fumar. M. i. coq. ex aq. pura, ad Colat. ℥ xx. add. syr. Cichor. simp. ℥ iij. sal. Tart. Vitriol. ℥ i. M.* to be taken as before; after which, purge again. You were acquainted that *vehement thirst* did attend this, for which the two first of the altering Decoctions, may serve. Or, *℞ Aq. Hord. ℥ xxx. aq. Ros. ℥ ij. stor. Ros. rubr. succ. ℥ i. ol. Sulph. per Campan. q. s. ad acid. gratam. Infund. in vase vitreo clauso & in loco calente, ad Tinctura eleganter rubentis extractionem, Colat. add. syr. Fuzub. ℥ iij. M.* By the use of this most grateful Tincture, the preternatural heat in the Blood, and whole Body, may by degrees be allayed, and the Fever Diary procured by Strong drink, may be removed speedily, safely, and pleasingly.

II. *The Leiperian Fever*: In this the external parts are cold, while the internal parts burn. It consists of a double Fever, Bilious and Pancreatic. From which, the like Vapors may be continually raised from the small Guts; the Pancreatick Juice being totally over-fowre, raiseth up the like *halitus*, which being confused only in the Mass of Blood, may breed a sense of cold in the habit of the Body, whilst a burning heat is stirred up in the internal parts by a Fever due to Bile, more Oily than sharp. This may be cured by Medicines, correcting the exceeding sharpness of the Juice, and the abounding Oyliness of the Bile, and such as concentrate any fowre thing and imbibe, and temper an Oily Liquor, as *Perlar. oc. Cancr. Coral.* all kind of shells, chiefly calcin'd Chalk, oft taken in small quantity. So those also that temper heat, and sometimes cold as either do more molest; the which you have before.

III. *Cause of Fevers*, having an obscure *red Tongue* and Jaws, is Bile both over-sharp and fat, chiefly hurtful to the Spittle and the glandulous Liquor of the Jaws, and more closely adhering to them, where 'tis expired in form of a Vapor, together with the Air. Hence, besides the troublesome heat of all the Body, the Lips also are sometimes chapt, and ulcerated, and loaded with filthy scabs procured by the Biles Oyliness. *Cure.* Besides universal Remedies for the Burning-Fever, such are to be used which are good for the



the heat, driness and vitiated colour of the parts of the Mouth; as *Sal. Prunel.* as also Gargarisms, as *R. Fol. Prun. Salic. Fragar. an. M. i. Hord. integr. p. i. f. Decoct. ex aq. pura, in Colatur. 3 xij. dissolv. Diamor. 3 i. Lap. Prun. l. 3 ss. M. f. Garg.* with which being warm, gargle and wash the Mouth oft. The *Vins* under the Tongue are to be opened, especially if they be tumid and a Quinie be fear'd: for the removing, allwaging, and drying the Scabs of the Lips, use Chalk finely powdered and framed into a *Liniment* with Cream: or *Unguent. alb. Camphorat.* which are very good.

IV. The Cause of *Delirium*, or raving *Fevers*, which is sometimes grievous at least for some days, is Bile peccant both in a more salt Acrimony, and a more acid Oiliness, which diminisheth the viscosities of the Pancreatick Juice, and so causing a vitious Effervescency, which being made sharper, frames an Humor not unlike black Bile; from which, together with watching and Head-ach, there's raving; after Convulsions and lastly Death it self is produced, if not cured: which is perform'd, as by giving what's before mentioned; so also by those things especially, which will not only procure sleep, but powerfully and mildly temper a sharp bilious Humor, and so allwage its over-sharp effervescency, with an acid; for which end *Opium* is chief, and any *Opiate* thence prepared; or rather any fixt *Sulphur* of *Vitriol* or *Antimony*, which is most excellent. *Opiats* may be used both internally and externally: as *R. Hord. mund. ad crepatur. cocti, 3 i. ss. sem. Papav. alb. 3 ss. cum ejusdem Hord. Decoct. f. Emuls. ad 3 xv. add syr. Papav. alb. 3 i. aq. Faenicul. vel Rosar. 3 i. ss. M.* A draught of which is to be oft given till sleep be procured; which if it do not effect, *Laud. opiat. gr. ij.* may safely be added. As soon as they begin to sleep, give no more, unless on the like occasion. This may also cure a Diary Fever, from watching: Or, *R. Aq. Plantag. Lactuc. Acetos. an. 3 i. Cinam. 3 ss. spir. Sal. dul. 3 ss. Diacod 3 i. M.* To this also, if need, may be added *Laud. opiat.* and so may be cured a *Diary* Fever from anger, gentle Chologogons being given. For *Externals*; *R. Aq. Beronic. 3 ij. Ros. 3 i. Acet. Calend. 3 vi. Opii Theb. 3 ss. M. pro Epithem.* 'Tis to be applyed warm with a Cloth to Temples and Fore-head; and as oft fresh moistened as it dryes, till pain be lessened and sleep follow. It also cures beating pain of the Head in *Diaries*: Or, *R. Unguent. Popul. 3 ij. Opii Theb. dissol. in ol. Ros. 3 i. M. f. Linim.* with it anoint the Temples, and after, some being spread on brown Paper, apply them.

V. *Speedy wasting Fevers* are from Bile, quickly bringing such a Constitution to the Blood, by which it becomes unfit for nourishment; yet needs there more plenty of food, because of the Feverish wasting of the several parts. It may be cured by using and mixing with other Medicines, such as do powerfully, yet mildly correct Bile too sharp and fat, as *spir. Sal. dul.* which is very excellent, which may be mixed with other altering Medicines before prescribed. Of Malign Fevers after; as also of a *Hectick*, which is also a wasting Fever. And thus much for Symptoms belonging to Continual and Containing Fevers.

## CHAP. V.

### *Of Symptomack Intermittent Fevers.*

**A**Mongst these we shall find some such as are before, as to which we shall be brief: You have been minded before, that the Cause of Intermittent Fevers, as intermitting, is from the Pancreatick Juice, obstructed and standing still in its lateral passages. Our work is now to deduce all the Symptoms in these Fevers, though very different, if notable, both from the same, and also from other Humors joyned with it; beginning

I. *With Coldness or Chilness* that attends them. Its Cause is the over-acid Pancreatick Juice, which having pierced through the obstructing Phlegm, forthwith combats with the Bile it meets with in the small Guts, and so raiseth an effervescency with it sharper than usual; which varies according to the variety of the Phlegm, also adjoining: and so long as that acid Juice by the help of Phlegm, over-powers Bile, it produceth a Coldness, and that various: For where there's a Conflux of the foresaid Humors in the small Guts, the foresaid Juice being more acid, and Phlegm not very viscous, it afflicts the Guts, and especially the Loins with vehement coldness. But if the Phlegm and Spittle be very viscous, and so hinder the piercing of the Juice, there's little or no coldness felt; and that sometimes in the middle of the Belly, *i. e.* about the end of the small Guts, and sometimes only in the extreame part of the Body. If the Head abound with a Phlegmatick Humor, and with it be joyned either the acid Juice or its Vapor, then cold infects the inner part of the Head, and withal there's also a Catarrh attending. If the Vapors be  
more

more gentle, and by mixture with Phlegm in the Guts, become more flatulent and pass to the Lungs; there are in the beginning of the Fits raised yawning, gaping, unquietness, and weariness of the Limbs; it being dispersed also through the habit of the Body. The Vapors less mixed with Phlegm, but different in degrees of sharpness, do produce sometimes a shivering and sometimes a stiffness. These Vapors more sharp breed gnawing, pricking, and so griping pain in the Belly; but if much Phlegm be mixt, there's bred more weighty and beating pain. The same Vapors more flatulent and sharp, cause the Pulse in the beginning of the Fit to be more frequent, which by degrees grows lesser when cold increaseth, by reason of the increased acidity; and hereby comes want of all Animal Motion. These Colds with other Symptoms accompanying, are cured with this; *R. Aq. Petroselin. ℥ ij. Fanicul. ℥ i. Theriacal. ℥ i. ℞. Sal. Succin. Volat. ʒ i. syr. Card. ben. ℥ i. M.* Of this to be taken a Spoonful several times in a day, and two or three hours before the Fit comes take three spoonfuls; increasing the heat of the Body mildly either with motion, fire, baths, or clothes; that the force of the Medicine may be dispersed all over, and so the parts affected: This last chiefly is helpful in those Melancholy and Phlegmatick. If Bilious naturally or preternaturally; *R. Aq. Fumar. ℥ iij. Sal. Arm. vel. Sal. Tart. Vitriol. ʒ i. Antim. Diaphor. ʒ ℞. syr. Fœnic. ℥ i. M.* If Bile and Phlegm abound, *R. Aq. Card. bened. Cichor. an. ℥ i. ℞. Theriacal. Acet. stil. an. ʒ vi. oc. Cancr. pul. ʒ ℞. syr. de quinque Rad. ℥ i. M.* A Vomit may be administered three or four hours before the cold Fit, if there be little Phlegm and much Bile. If to the first of the Juleps *ex aq. Petrosel.* there be added *Laud. op. gr. iij. cl. Caryoph. gut. ij.* it will be better, for nothing tempers coldness as Oil of Cloves: Therefore while the Sick is cold, he may take three or four times in an hour a Spoonful of the foresaid mixture.

II. The Burning Fever ariseth from Bile, then sharp, oily, and plentiful; the Pancreatick Juice being less sharp, and Phlegm but little and less tough: Hence from the more bilious Vapors raised, there's usually raised anxiety about the *Diphragma*; sometimes queasiness and vomiting, and besides a looseness: if the Vapors be very bilious, they cause thirst, the Pulse greater and stronger, heat and burning in the Heart, and thence in the whole Body; after a dryness of the Tongue, difficulty of breathing, heat, pain, beating, watchings, ravings, &c To temper the heat and its Symptoms,

*R. Rad. & fol. Acetos. M. ij. fol. Fragar. Violar. an. M. i. coq. ex*

*aq.*

*aq. Hord. in Colat. ʒ xx. add. syr. è succ. Citri ʒ iij. spir. Sal. d. ʒ ʒ.*  
*M.* See more in the former Chap. in the same Symptom.

III. *The Fever call'd Epiala*, which is a twofold intermitting Fever, and both caused by the over-sharpness of the Pancreatick Juice; so that the Coldness of the one concurs with the heat of the other, and the new Fit of the first and coldness returns, when the heat of the latter begins to encrease and molest the Sick. *Cure.* Use the Julep above in coldness *ex aq. Card. ben. &c.* having still regard there be alteration according to the more urging Symptom.

IV. *Thirsty Fever* is from over-sharp Salt in Bile, which, if much Oiliness accompany thirst, is troublesome, chiefly in time of heat; but if more gentle, it molests even while cold. For *Cure*, see *Thirst* in the former Chapter; and observe, that during heat you may drink more plentifully: of which take heed in coldness, in which 'tis better to wash the Mouth with clean Water, or mix'd with Wine, to deceive thirst: or then you may dissolve some *lapis Prunella* in drink, and so take it in small quantity. *R. Prunel. rec. Conser. oxyacanth. an. ʒ ij. contund. in Mortar. vitri, pro usu.* Two spoonful to a pint of water.

V. *Hungry Fever* is caused by the Pancreatick Juice having a more grateful acidity, but potent by its obstructions; when it ascends to the Ventricle, it causeth not only cruel hunger, but sometimes fainting and other Symptoms, except meat be given. To *Cure* that Hunger which threatens fainting, use such things as potentially destroy and concentrate the sharp Humors; which are *oc. Cancr. Coral. Perlar. Creta, &c.* only reduc'd to powder, and given in fit mixtures, or alone, or in Wine, Beer, or Broths to the quantity of a few grains, till hunger is observ'd to diminish.

VI. *Heart-ach Fever* is caused by the Pancreatick Juice getting a corroding quality, chiefly when Bile is also sharp, and their concurring makes a potent effervescency, whence sharp vapors rise to the Stomachs upper Orifice, and sharply bite and gnaw it. 'Tis cured by *Opiats* which may be added to several Medicines according to the diversity of other Symptoms, because they mitigate and assuage both kinds of sharpness, whence the pain of the Ventricle ariseth. But they must be taken oft and in little quantity, until the Pain be cured or lessened.

VII. *Gripping Fever* caused by the Pancreatick Juice both too sharp and tart by its obstructions, and putting forth its Acrimony, one while into the small Guts, other-times into the thick; with which if viscidus Phlegm and Bile, at least moderately sharp, do concur, they raise winds, which distend the Belly together with the Guts, and beget the Colick pain, an importunate Companion of this Fever. *Cure*: R *Aq. Mentb. Fœnicul. Petroselin. Cochlear. an.* ʒ i. *spir. Nitr. gut. x. Laud. gr. iij. ol. Anisi gut. vi. syr. Fœnicul.* ʒ i. *℞. M.* to be taken by Spoonfuls. *Spir. C. C. Bals. Sulph. Anis. &c.* are good, See in the Colick.

VIII. *Swooning Fever* is caused from the Pancreatick Juice more volatil than sharp in acidity, by its obstructions, Bile being little and slow, whence the same breaks forward without delay through the Lactal Veins, piercing towards the Heart, not only all over raising a cold Sweat, but forthwith doth so coagulate the Blood also that for a season it cannot be rarified sensibly; nor yet the Pulse be observ'd till Bile get some strength, and then this hurtful Juice begins to cease, and the Sick seems then to return from death to life. *Cure*: R *Aq. Mentb.* ʒ ij. *vite Marthiol.* ʒ i. *vel Tinct. Cinam.* ʒ ℞. *ol. Caryoph. gut. vi. syr. Cochlear.* ʒ i. *M.* to be oft used by spoonfuls some hours before the Fit. Of this see more in Swoonings.

IX. *Strangling Fevers* are from the two sower Vapors of the Pancreatick Juice growing more sower by its obstructions, stirr'd up in its Effervescency with Bile, and not only rising to the Ventricle and throat, but also to the Thoracick Passages by the *Ven. Lactea*, to the Heart and Lungs; causing sometimes a sense of choaking in the Gullet, and true suffocation in the Lungs. These *Hypochondriack Suffocations*, joined to intermitting Fevers, are cured by this: R *Aq. Pulg.* ʒ ij. *Theriacal.* ʒ vi. *Tinct. Castor.* ʒ ij. *ol. Mac. distil. Succin. an. gut. iij. syr. Fœnic.* ʒ ℞. *M.* 'Tis to be taken oft by spoonfuls: These are also good, *Spir. Sal. Armon. Tinct. Castor.* above all, *ol. Caryoph. &c.* as may be seen in that Disease commonly called the Mother.

X. *Difficult breathing Fevers* are from Vapors after the same manner as before, but less sower, of the Pancreatick Juice join'd to viscidus Phlegm in the small Guts, and so more windy; from which many Symptoms arise. *Cure*, as in the 5th, oft used in a lesser quantity.

XI. *Asthmatick Fevers* have there rise from viscid Phlegm in the small Guts, which being dissolved by the Pancreatick Juice,  
raise.



raise a feverish Fit; and being carried with it together to the Heart and Lungs, and sticking there, cause a breathing with snorting, whilst many or few belches come forth by the same, and makes a Fit more grievous or lighter, longer or shorter. This may happily be cured with a *Vomit* some hours before the Fit comes, or the day before, after the Plegmatick Humor is cut, and especially in those that do easily vomit; otherwise it may be evacuated downward by gentle purging, with *Phlegmagogons*, such as are all *Mercurials*, *Colocynth*, *Hermadaft*, &c. As for plegmatick Humors, sometimes then also sliding down from the Head, and filling the Wind-pipe, the same *Phlegmagogons* are fit to be taken in small quantities, together with such as cut and correct Phlegm, and chiefly in form of Pills. As for windy Vapors commonly causing the *Asthma*, either wholly, or much increasing it; all things will profit which amend the matter, and efficient cause, and hinder their rise, and discuss and dissipate them being bred; for which see *Asthma's*, from those particular Causes.

XII. *The Feverish Cough* is caused by Vapors most usually, seldom windy, and not so viscus as sharp, partly to be ascrib'd to the Pancreatick Juice, partly to Phlegm in the Guts, but sharper and more biting: So often as they come to the Lungs, they provoke and compel them to cough continually. This is cured by such things as do temper and discuss the over-sharp Vapors, which Opiats do, being joined to volatil and oily Salts, and oft used in the Fits in a little quantity, whereby they will perform it the happier, sooner, safer, and surer; as *R. Aq. Mentb. ℥ iij. spir. Carmi-nat. Silv. ℥ i. Sal. Amon. gut. xx. Laud. Opiat. gr. iij. Jyr. Fœnicul. ℥ i. S. Alisc.*

XIII. *Catarrhal Fevers* arise from Humors in the Head, gradually gathered and dissolved by means of an intermitting Fever, carried thither, and moved every way according to its *distillation* and *defuſion*. These call for divers Medicines to cure them, as they consist of a different matter, and afflict divers parts. In general their vitious quality is to be corrected, their plenty diminished, and the parts usually afflicted, strengthened, So those viscus are to be attenuated and cut with Aromatics before mentioned. Serous and salt Catarrhs are to be tempered with Oily and Opiate things, as *Pil. Cynoglof. de Styrac. &c.* The thick are to be evacuated with *Phlegmagogons*, the serous with *Hydragogons*: The Parts affected, or that may be affected, are to be strengthened against viscus

viscous and thick Phlegm, by grateful Aromatics: On the contrary, salt serous matter, by glutinous things: *Externally* used in form of Plasters, Unguents, or Liniments; and *Internally* in form of Pills, Tablets, Conerves, &c. Of which see in *Catarrhs* in the First Book.

XIV. *Gouty Fevers*, if from the Pancreatick Juice, so corrupted as that it chiefly afflicts the Joints, whether with *much* Acrimony, & carrying with it Bile, with which it doth viciously effervesce and raise the most grievous pains: Or *less sharp*, rising against viscous Phlegm and not sharp Bile, is much dull'd of the same, and hinders the motion of the part with a Phlegmatick Tumor, rather than an acute Pain; where *observe*, That often daily, or every other day, the feverish Fits which return, do not afflict the Sick with a notable or troublesome coldness or heat, but rather with a light pain in the Head, as also thirst; the Pulse being too frequent and too little at first, and then somewhat greater, whereby a new Fit is observ'd; the Gouty pains being also imbitter'd after some hours, and so, that although they remit again in parts, either slower or quicker, yet do they not wholly intermit: but though the Fever-Fit be ended, yet notwithstanding the grievous or more light pains of the Joints still continue, till at length they depart, either of their own accord, or by art. The *Cure* of this join'd with intermitting Fevers, consists, 1. In the universal amendment of the Pancreatick Juice, before propos'd. 2. In the correcting or emptying Bile; vicious, either by it self, or accidentally, mentioned before. 3. In the altering or diminishing of Phlegm, oft before set down. 4. By defending the Joints afflicted, as well against future pain, as freeing from what at present molests. The *Joints* are defended against future pain, with external Medicines, to be varied according to the various Humors breeding a different pain; less effectual ones being required in this, than to remove pains molesting, and therefore may be chosen out of them. Pain present and molesting arises from various causes in several pains. *Causes* are different in divers sick People, in as much as Bile, and that various, or Phlegm, also diverse, is coupled to the primary Cause of the Gout; the Pancreatick Juice also much differing. The *Causes* of pains of the Gout are divers in the same sick party, but in a divers time of the Fit: in as much as the Pancreatick Juice in the beginning hurts chiefly, and that by its sower Acrimony, breeding a divers pain; and after that Bile is coupled to it, and either overcomes or changeth its Acrimony, breeding a divers pain according to the diversity of its faultiness, and chiefly troublesome with exceeding heat; seeing that rather a corroding,

than burning pain is raised by the Juice of the Pancreas, which is exactly to be observed, in potently correcting both kind of pains, chiefly with special Medicines. For either Acrimony may easily and happily be mitigated, and so the pain allwag'd with more gentle ones, and chiefly with *oily things*. Hence Pultifes prepar'd of mealy things, and Cows Milk do conduce almost to ail Gouty Persons griev'd with any pain; as *R. Farin. red. Alb. sem. Lin.*, *Hord. an. 3 i. coq. cum lacte bubulo ad pulvis consistentiam, f. Catap.* which apply indifferently warm: where exceeding heat concurs, and the Body abounds with sharp Bile, instead of sweet Milk, use *Butter-Milk*. In a *Phlegmatick* Constitution, the meal of Beans, *flor. Chmi. Sambuc.* and other things gently cutting, may be fitly added. A *Pultis* of the best white-Bread-crums, Saffron, and Cows Milk boild, allwages any pains. If a *Fomentation* please better, in excellent heat; the next is best, *R. Aq. Sambuc. Fumar. an. 3 iv. Acet. Cabindul. 3 ij. Opii Theb. 3 ss. M.* 'tis to be applied warm, and to be renewed as soon as it's dry. When the pain is more corroding than burning, the next is excellent; *R. Aq. Petroselin. 3 v. aq. Theriacal. 3 i. Opii Theb. 3 i. M. f. Epithem.* As oft in a very Phlegmatick Body, where there's rather more molesting impotency of motion than pain, then things more Aromatical may fitly be used, both in Pultifes and Fomentations, and in *Plasters, Unguents, Liniments, Opates* then being usually omitted, as being less fit and profitable; as *R. Rad. Irid. Flor. Pul. 3 i. fel. Mentb. summit. Absinth. flor. Cham. an. M. ij. sem. Cumi. pul. 3 i ss. sar. Fabar. 3 ij. coq. ex aq. pura ad Cat. pl. add. sub finem aq. Theriacal. 3 iij M. f. Catapl.* apply it hot. They whose Skin can bear fat things, to them apply *Unguents and Oils*; as if heat molest, *Unguent Popul. alb. comp. Ros. Refrig. Gal. &c.* In a corroding pain, *Ung. Arregon, Martiat.* sometimes it's better to mix these and make them more temperate. *Bals. Sulph. Succin.* was experienced to admiration in a very corroding Gout-pain, some few drops being anointed on the part griev'd. Whence forthwith there was raised a hot effervescency in the part afflicted, yea, burning, and presently ceasing again, together with an exceeding pain in a moment: but this may not prove the like in all, seeing all cannot bear Oily things, and chiefly such as are prepared by distillation. Besides, Bile is sharper in many, but yet in those in whom a fowre Juice exceeds, and Phlegm abounds, they may more easily bear this Balsom: in the interim, beware that its use be not too long continued, but after the pain is over,

then

then to comfort the part, use another gentler Medicine, which by degrees may restore the membranous parts; to which purpose may Unguents or Liniments be prepared of *Volatile Salts* in Hogs-Grease, Butter or other Fats. *Camphor* is also good in *Plasters*, *Unguents*, *Liniments*, and *Fomentations*, mixed with spiritous things, seeing it wonderfully conduceth to temper any sharpness: their own spittle is not to be despised, rubbed in in the Morning, to defend the part affected against new assaults, it being the most temperate humor of the Body; sit as to temper sharpness, so to strengthen the parts against both. If you would know more, see Authors of the Gout.

XV. The Symptoms that attend *distracted Fevers*, do prove the new Feverish Fit to arise from Bile, chiefly sharp enough of it self, and sharper by meeting the Pancreatick Juice.

*Cure.* Whatsoever doth potently, and smoothly correct and temper the Acrimony of Bile, cures these Fevers, such are chiefly Oily things, Emulsions, and Opintes internally used, and the same applied any way outwardly to the head.

XVI. *Vomiting Fevers* arise from the same Bile very volatile, and sometimes also sharp, meeting with the Pancreatick Juice, and so stirs up vitious effervescency rising up to the Stomach; which the casting out of Bile, sometimes yellow, other whiles greenish, doth confirm.

*Cure.* All things that fix Bile, and render it unfit to effervesce powerfully, will best cure these Fevers; as are all tart things, that thicken and coagulate, and also Opintes, that blunt it.

XVII. *Fevers with looseness*, are wholly to be assigned to Bile, but less Volatile, and more sharp; and still made sharper by the Pancreatick Juice, which by gnawing the Guts, having dissolved the Phlegm thereof, doth provoke them to thrust forward what is contained in them.

*Cure.* The same things joyned together, and often used in small quantity at several times may serve; as *R. Confer. Ros. rub. ʒ. ij. Diascord. Fracast. ʒ. ij. Confect. de Hyacinth. ʒ. i. Terr. sigil. ʒ. i. sing. Drac. ʒ. ʒ. M. f. Condit.* Take of this often in a day to the quantity of half a Nut. Medicines in a dry form are best, because those moist too much dilute Bile, and the Pancreatick Juice, and stir up, rather than stay their effervescency; therefore to tame a Looseness or Vomiting, 'tis better to drink sparingly, and chiefly Steel, or Gold quenched chiefly in *Red Wine* or Cows Milk, though in Beer may serve.

XVIII. *Sweating Fevers* arise from the Pancreatick Juice more Volatile than sharp, and therefore rather dissolving than coagulating the Mass of Blood. These are difficultly cured, and yield not, unless to tart things, which are to be used, dissolved in a little Liquor, oft in a day, and in small quantity; whereby the Volatility of the Pancreatick Juice is gradually and continually amended and corrected: as *R. Aq. Plantag. ℥ iij. Cinam. Acet. still. an. ℥ ℞. syr. Portulac. ℥ i. Coral. rub. pul. ℥ i. M.* Take it by Spoonfuls; if you would have it more powerful, add *Acacia vel succ. Hypocistid. ℥ ℞. vel ℥ i.*

XIX. *Urin Fevers* arise from the same Cause with sweating Fevers, but less Volatil; seeing that not only the matter of sweat is the same with that of Urine, but where Sweat is hindered by external coldness, there Urine is voided more plentifully: therefore what is directed there, may be used here.

XX. *Spitting Fevers* are from the same Juice of the Pancreas, being so vitiated by its obstruction, that when it produces a Feverish Fit, 'tis carried more plentifully to the salivary Glandules, and so affords to the Spittle more plenteous and fluid matter.

Cure is scarcely procured any otherwise than by carrying down, and drawing out the Juice of the Pancreas, either by Stool, or by Urine, or to the superficies of the Body by *Sudorificks*, *Hydragogons* and *Diureticks* taken in time, that is, before the Fit comes, or when it begins.

XXI. *Fevers with Toothach*, being from an over-sowre humor, are cured; as first, besides general remedies for intermitting Fevers, so with those that temper the acidity; as by this: *R. Aq. Betonic. Fanicul. an. ℥ ij. Theriacal. ℥ i. ℞. Laud. gr. iij. ol. Caryoph. gut. iv. syr. de Storachad. ℥ i. M.* Of this often take a spoonful before the Fit, yea also during the Fit. After in time of intermission, to draw the humors out of the part pained, apply a Plaster of New Treacle spread on Leather (for seldom doth one Tooth only ache) 'tis to be repeated. Purge with *Hydragogons* in a small Dose, and in the most acceptable form, but administred often; for pains are so more happily taken away, than if purgers were once taken in too great a Dose.

*Observe*, as a Conclusion to this Chapter, That if you take care of the cold and heat in intermitting Fevers, your Cures may be happy; and although in Summer you may think that Tertians may be from Bile, and steer your Cure answerably; yet in Winter (yea, and



and sometimes in Summer) they may be from other humors, especially in Phlegmatick persons, as also in Aged and Children, and then you are to have respect to them, and not so much to Lile.

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## C H A P. VI.

*Of Malign Fevers, and the Pest.*

THEse are thought only to differ in degree, and therefore may be cured both with the same Method and Medicines. But without doubt, as there are Pests without Fever, so there are some Malign Fevers without the Plague: at the least more escape than dye in the first, contrary in the Pest. Malign Fevers, their cause may be found out; the causes of the Pest, or rather its Nature, we cannot comprehend, being a punishment from God, whose ways are past finding out: In both there's a sudden and unexpected casting down the strength of the whole Body, though in the one more than in the other. Fevers take the name *Malign*, as oft as the strength of the sick is suddenly and unexpectedly dejected, or far more grievous Symptoms occur, than are wont to be observed in such a like Disease. This dejection of the vital strength is discerned by the Pulse, even from its beginning too weak, or suddenly much weakned, and by unexpected death overwhelming the sick. They are either Epidemical, raging among many at the same time, having a common cause, as the air, vitiated food, or private affecting this or that Man only, and that for a singular cause, and then for the most part known by the name of Poyson. Again, they are either contagious, infecting others, or not at all, not harming the by-standers. Again, they are either more Acute, tending to an end in few days, or longer, during a longer time.

*Causes*, some think, are either the disposition or plenty of Humors, or rather, as others, commonly a sharp Volatil Salt, which weaken the somewhat sowre liquor of the Glandules, and make it sluggish and of little force. Whence the natural consistency of the Blood is diminished, and often the separation of the Animal Spirits hindred: and hence other Symptoms mentioned after are produced, according as that sharp *Volatil Salt* is drawn with the Air into  
the

the Lungs; and thence into the Blood; or is swallowed down with Food or Spittle into the Stomach, or creeps in through the Pores of the Body, or infests, weakens and spoils the Liquor of the Glandules, or them, together with the Blood at last.

*Signs.* There's oft a light shivering precedes, and heat soon after follows, but not great, rather commonly gentle, that the sick scarcely complains of it: Urine is much like that in healthy persons, Pulse frequent, yet withal little and weak, always unequal, sometimes intermitting or deficient. There's often drowsiness, or a kind of Lethargy, seldom watching. There's Troublefome Dreams, and unquietness of Body. Oft troublefome Gripes in the Stomach, sometimes Loathing, Vomiting, Head-ach: Sometimes Raving or Giddiness; a greater Thirst often than heat of the Body; weariness of the Members as if over-laboured. Sometimes bilious and stinking looseness, a dropping or plenteous Flux of Blood out of the Nostrils, or Womb, which doth not usually clobber. Spots and little Pimples, diverse both in colour and greatness, sometimes break forth in the out-side of the Body, and tumors in the Glandules. The extreame parts sometimes soon wax hot, and again are presently cold. Sweats, either none, or very plentiful; by which unless the Sick get ease, especially when promoted by Art, there's no hope, yet Death doth so unexpectedly seize people very unfit for it. As the Cause of all malign Fevers come from without, so as to Cure, Man's Body as well containing as contain'd, is to be defended and preserved against all such malignity, by a frequent and moderate use of fowre things, especially a little tart, as *Argillac. Signata Terra omnes, Bol. Alm. Ter. Lem.* So all mineral and metallick Sulphur rightly prepared of *Vitriol. Antim. &c.* as also *Theriac. Diascord. &c.* yea, to correct this Salt, mild and oily Volatil Salts conduce, as moderating and allwaging its hurtful Acrimony. *Sudorifics* are excellent, Malign Fevers having been oft happily cured by them. These are not only simple, but compounds; as *Mithrid. Theriac. Diascord.* and many opiate Confections, devised of several to imitate the former, and so used: only observe, That those are to be prefer'd, which can also temper the Acrimony of the Volatil Salt; as *R. Theriac. vet. ʒ ij. Antimon. Diaphor. ʒ i. syr. Card. bened. ʒ ij. aq. Prophylact. ʒ i. Cinam. ʒ ss. Scabios. ʒ ij. M.* Let the Sick take a fourth or fifth part of it, and dispose his Body to sweat, and after half an hour, let him again take one or two spoonfuls, and so let him go on till a profitable sweat follow: meanwhile

while if he be thirsty, and the Tongue be dry, let him drink upon it a little Eroth, first tempered to a grateful sowness with juice of Citrons, Oranges, Verjuice, Vinegar, &c. whereby the sweat will not only be promoted, but the hurtful Acrimony of the peccant Salt will be corrected. This Poison is seldom to be drawn forth by Vomits, nor at all, unless when part of the hurtful Salt sticks in the Stomach and Cuts, and a loathing also urgeth; and then *Antimonial Vomits*, but mild and fix'd, are best, because they have an admirable Sulphur in them, whereby any sharpness is wonderfully temper'd. To the former *Sudorifick* may be added *Bezoar. Minor. Antim. Diaph.* either singly or variously compounded, as also other *Sudorificks* rightly prepar'd of Antimony. The Malignity is carried out of the Body sufficiently by *Sudorificks* rightly used. They must persist for some time in the moderate use of sower things a little harsh, mixt with drink, whereby the former consistency may be restored to the Blood by degrees; therefore Verjuice, Pomgranates, Quinces, Oranges, Berberies, &c. profit much: but of the Cure, or of this Volatil sharp Salt, more is to be said in the Pest.

*The Plague* is a contagious Disease of the Heart, bred of a venomous and contagious Matter, suddenly and mortally afflicting; as the actions of the Heart with an heap of all kind of Symptoms make appear.

*Causes* are said to be either Internal or External; but if either, there's therein a power of dissolving the Natural consistency of the Blood, and a depriving of the whole Body of its strength. A course of bad Diet used a long time, may by degrees allume to it self a Malign quality, and so surprize suddenly, and remove life.

The *Air* may be several ways corrupted, which received in, may vitiate the Blood: It may be by corrupt waters, Carcasses either not, or shallowly interr'd. The South Wind hath infected: Straw, Garments, Beds, and other Furniture, &c. may strangely, yea after long time impart their Malignity: but all these only inform us of the means by which the contagion is convey'd; but what it is, and wherein the nature of it properly doth consist, no one hath indubiously asserted: though some suppose 'tis that sharp Volatil Salt mentioned before in Malign Fevers heightened much, that may be the Cause.

*Signs* are many, and much like those before, but much fiercer; there-

therefore they need not to be repeated: with the pain of the Head, there's a Saffron Colour in the the whites of the Eye. The *Diarrhoea* must not be stop't. Besides the Blood passing out by Nose and Womb, it also passeth sometimes from Eyes, Ears, Mouth, Yard: there are Buboës behind the Ears in the Neck, under the Chin, Arm-pits, Groins. In some also (besides spots) break forth white Bladders, or Carbuncles, &c. which are most certain signs of the Plague, although their bigness may be inconsiderable, especially if they either accompany, or are consequent of a Fever.

*Prognost.* Consider, the Pest is deceitful, flattering most where it intends greatest mischief. A Bubo is less dangerous than a Carbuncle, and it, than the Spots, which seldom portend less than Death wheresoever they are. Buboës, except in the Groin, are more dangerous. A blue circle encompassing a Bubo, the second day after its appearance, is a sign of death. If they suddenly disappear, they are dangerous, unless the Malign Humor be sent to some other part, as hath been observed. After the disappearing of a Bubo in the Groin, there hath appeared a Gangreen of the Foot on the same side, and so they have escaped. Though Carbuncles on Hands and Feet be thought less dangerous, yet their lighting among many Nerves and Tendons, is more to be fear'd, than in those parts cover'd better with flesh. A Carbuncle rising after a Bubo is Death. If either appear before the Fever, there's less danger than if they follow at a distance and arise slowly. If a Cupping-Glass apply'd raise no Blister, the condition is desperate; so 'tis a sign of death, if after Cantherising or Cupping, the Carbuncle abates not in 12, or 24 hours: as also if there be not moisture proceeding from it. But if a Bladder appear, or any separation of the matter be made with much purulency, the party is out of danger. If a Carbuncle seem to have a little Tail or Push, at the end of it, 'tis dangerous: so also those that look white, which unless the Fever do very much abate, are certain fore-runners of death. If with a Bubo behind the Ears or Neck, there be pain in the Throat, and difficulty of swallowing, no considerable inflammation appearing, the party out-lives not 12, or 15 hours. Profound sleep, Deliriums, waking oft in the night, inflammation of the Eyes, Heart-ach, a trembling and convulsion of the Joints, are all very dangerous, but not always deadly. A great Fever without Heart-ach is not so dangerous, as a lesser associated with that pain. The greatness of the danger may sometimes be judged from the extreme

treme dryness of the Tongue. If by giving Sudorificks, sweat is not provoked, the party usually miscarries. A Dysentery is a sign of Death: but if any bleed at Nose, or have the *Menfes*, they escape. 'Tis very certain (though seldom) that incurable Carbuncles break out about the Eyes, Nose, Stomach, and amidst the Entrails themselves. If they seize the Bladder, they are deadly, and excessive painful. One after thirty hours, troubled with the Hots, at length after extreme pain, accompanied with a *Delirium*, he voided first Blood, after a purulent matter by the Yard, and was restored to health. May be it was from a Carbuncle, possessing the bladder-neck, not the Membranous part.

*Cure.* P. S. and purging is to be forborn; especially the first; whether as to Cure, or as to prevention, though some approve of it in hot Countries and at the very beginning, yet in cold Countries 'tis disapproveable. As for purging in case of doubt whether malignity be present; if it be done, it must be performed by what is gentle; but if there be malignity, not at all till the fourteenth day, when the Fever and other Symptoms are abated: But if it happen, that the party for several days is very Costive and troubled with pain of the Heart, which rather comes from the venom of the Disease than Costiveness, use *Sudorificks*, to strengthen the Heart; and if you do any thing to open the Body, which is not of concern, use only a Suppository, and not a Clyster, which hath been prejudicial. But if any will persist, use not *Scammony* in Clyster, especially to Women in time of their *Menfes*. Cooling Juleps without *Sudorificks* are not fit, especially in sweating, for fear sweating should be checkt, and so the Venom be carried to the Heart, and procure sudden Death. The best means are *Diaphoreticks* and *Cardiacks*, especially those acid: for they rectifie the Mass of Blood, and free it from the Venom which infects it; dissolve the pituitous matter in the Stomach and Entrails; and correct Bile, which is the cause of much mischief in this Disease; yet they are oft to be changed, answerable to the several disguises of the Disease, as the malignity is more or less. The Simple and Compounds you have among *Cardiacks*, which if you use, take what's best, as also out of other *Authors*, which have been very plentiful in their prescriptions. You have before *Aq. Prophylactica*, as also its Extract. What follows hath been also approved; R. *Pomor. Ckri rec.* ℥ ij. *Succ. fortiter express.* *Cortic. exterior. & Pulpa interiore crassiascula separantur, & minut. contundantur, add. Conser. Ros. pallid.* ℥ ss. *rubr. flor. Borag.*



an. 16 ℞. Coriic. *Aurant. condit.* ℥ iv. *M. f. Condit.* An Alexeterick Powder; ℞ *Rad. Contrayer.* ℥ ℞. *Petafluid. Tormentil. Helen. aa.* 3ij. *terr. Sigil. Bol. Arm. an.* 3 iij. *Rasur. C. C. Eboris an.* 3 i. *Coral. rub. præp.* 3 iv. *Cinam. acut.* 3 ij. *Antim. Diaphor.* ℥ ℞. *M. f. pul.* These have been very successful; to preserve, give them of themselves; if to Cure, mix them as follows: ℞ *Diascord. Eracast.* 3 iv. *sal. Prunel.* 3 i. *sal. Absinth.* 3 ℞. *aq. Prophylac. Card. Bened. syr. Berber. an.* 3 i. *M. f. haustus.* Or, ℞ *Pul. Alexet. prædict.* 3 i. *Tart. Vitriolat. gr. viij. sal. Coral. gr. xv. aq. Prophylac.* 3 i. ℞. *Lutac. q. f. syr. è Succ. Card. Bened.* 3 i. *M. f. haustus.* Or, ℞ *Antim. Diaphor.* 3 i. *sal. Scord. Rut. an.* 3 ℞. *aq. Prophylac.* 3 i. *Fumar. q. f. Julep. Ros.* 3 i. *M. f. haustus.* Or, ℞ *Consect. Hyacinth. Diascord. Theriac. an.* 3 ij. *Extract. Prophylac. gr. xv. spir. Sal.* 3 ℞. *M. f. Bol.* Or, ℞ *Condit. Prophylac. prædict.* 3 i. ℞. *oc. Cancr. præp.* 3 i. *aq. Prophylac.* 3 ℞. *syr. de Limon.* 3 i. *Acet. Sambuc.* 3 ℞. *M. f. haustus.* Or, ℞ *Bezoar. miner. gr. xv. sal. Prunel.* 3 i. *Sacch. Perlar.* 3 ℞. *M.* To make the Extract and Salt take the *Caput mortuum* of the *Prophylactick* Water, pour upon it some of the same Water, after let it digest for three days, till it hath drawn out a Tincture, which filter, after distill the filtered Liquor in *B. M.* to the consistence of an Extract. After the Extract calcine the *Caput mortuum*, and draw forth the Salt. Let the sick person take some of the foresaid Medicines to provoke sweat plentifully. An hour or two after let him take some Chicken-Broth. Let the Sweat be gently wiped off with a warm Cloth, apply another to the Breast, because 'tis unsafe to shift either Shirt or any other Linnen, unless it be too moist. They may safely be given twice or thrice a day, *i. e.* twenty four hours, and do not desist from them, though the Patient say he is well, lest the Disease deceive you by a sudden surprize again. The next powder taken in ordinary drink, twice or thrice in twenty four hours is admirable; ℞ *Antim. Diaphor. gr. xv. sacch. Perlar.* 3 i. ℞. *M. f. pul.* Or, ℞ *Oc. Cancr. præp. Rasur. Ebor. Bezoar. miner. an. gr. vi. M. f. pul.* The Sugar, if disgusted, may be omitted for Juleps; so after in Cure of the Fever.

The Symptoms of the Plague are many. The Fever admits not of Purging or *V. S.* *Sudorificks* are as fit here as in the Plague, but the Fever and great dryness requires they should be mixed with coolers. As ℞ *Aq. Borag. Aceros. an.* 3 ij. *Prophylact.* 3 i. ℞. *succ. Aurant. acid. Citr. rec. an.* 3 ij. *Julep. Ros. q. f. ad mediocr. edulcorat. lap. Bezoar. Orient. gr. xv. M.* Let the Party take often the quantity of a spoonful.

spoonful : This will quench thirst more, than if he drank ten times that quantity of Beer ; and that without any check or hindrance to the sweat. Or, *R. Aq. Card. bened. ℥ i. Prophylact. ℥ ij. syr. Gran. acid. ℥ ij. M.* Or, *R. Rad. Scorzon. Petasitid. an. ℥ i. fol. Acetof. M. ij. ex aq. Hord. colar. ℥ i. add. syr. Viol. ℥ ij. sal. Prunel. ℥ ij. vel spir. Sal. q. f. M.* For the Rich ; *R. Aq. Borag. ℥ iij. Card. bened. ℥ i. Ros. ℥ i. sacch. Perlar. ℥ i. Ambr. gris. gr. i. Mosch. gr. i. Succ. Citr. rec. q. f. M.* Beer well boiled may be used, if there be boiled in it either sliced Nutmeg, or burnt Harts-horn, but it must be taken warm, and then you need not so much fear either the quantity, or taking it oft. If it be cold, there may follow a griping Flux, Heart-ach, &c. In such as have weak Stomach, and Heart-ach, may be admitted Rhenish-Wine, when the Fever abates, which must be sweetned with Sugar, and tarted *cum succ. Limon.* but it must be taken moderately. *Lap. Porcin. Orient.* steep't for a while in ordinary Beer, is of great use, for it strongly provokes Sweat, and very much refresheth the Heart.

II. *For Drowsiness.* Here Opiates are not so proper. Those that dispel the Vapors which infect the Head, and the heat about the Heart, are good ; as *R. Sal. Rut. Scord. Prunel. an. ℥ ss. Tart. Vitriol. gr. viij. aq. Prophylact. nost. ℥ i. Melis. q. f. syr. Beton. ℥ i. M. f. haustus.* Let sweating thereby be provoked, and let it be the care of the Attendants, after the first and second day, to keep them from sleep, if they have strength to bear it.

III. *Great watching,* and pain of the Head. For the first, though it continue the three first days without intermission, be not much concerned. For it oft falls out, that by the use of *Sudorificks* only, the pain is the first day abated, the second becomes tolerable, and on the third quite vanishes. For sleep, *R. Aq. Prophylact. ℥ i. ss. Borag. ℥ i. Cinam. ℥ iij. Consect. Hyacinth. ℥ i. sacch Perlar. ℥ iij. Laud. Opiat. gr. ij. M. f. Julep.* Take every quarter of an hour a spoonful, till sleep doth seize on the Party. This hath afforded great relief, and the sleep caused thereby hath been undisturbed, and of long continuance. But before the use of *Laud. Opiat.* in the fore-said manner ( which is safe ) endeavour to ease the Head-ach, by applying Ground-Ivy bruised to the Nape of the Neck, Soals of the Feet, and Palms of the Hand. Or, *R. Fol. Rutac. M. i. ss. Ferment. acri ℥ ij. fuz. Columb. ℥ i. sal. com. ℥ ss. acer. Samb. q. f. M. f. Catapl. Plantis pedum & volis manuum applicandum.* Or, *R. Bol. Arm. Terr. sigil. Cret. vulg. Alb. an. ℥ ss. aceti Calend. q. f. M.*

Apply it as before. To the Fore-head apply the Ponder of Cloves moistned, *cam. spir.* *Uin.* forbeare Vinegar, and all Emulsions.

IV. *Vomiting and Hicough* may easily be removed, if not from Carbuncles in the Stomach, and among the Entrails, with a spoonful of the next, taken cold every quarter of an hour. *R. Aj. Math. Prophylact. an. ʒ i. ʒ. Cinam. ʒ i. Confect. de Hyacinth. ʒ i. fol. Coral. ʒ i. syr. Myrim. ʒ ʒ. Julep. Ros. ʒ i. M.* By the use of this, Vomiting is usually staid, especially if the Stomach be sometimes anointed with this: *R. Ol. Nucist. expr. ʒ i. ʒ. Alac. distil. ʒ ʒ. Absinth. ʒ i. M.* In the interim let the party forbeare plentiful drinking, and as soon as Vomiting is staid, let him make use of some good Sudorifick.

V. *Flux of the Belly* is usually the product of Death. Yet where neither mere Blood, nor nothing of a Bloody substance hath been voided, the following hath been successful. Let the party abstain from all things that are either acid or salt, which, except in this case, is of great use in the Plague; likewise from much drinking: but if thirst be so great as not to be born, let him take one, two, or three spoonfuls of the next: *R. Rad. Torment. ʒ i. Ros. rub. p. i. ras. C. C. ʒ ʒ. sem. Aetios. Myrtil. an. ʒ i. coq. ex aq. ferr. Colat. ʒ ix. add. Confect. Hyacinth. ʒ i. syr. Myrim. ʒ. i. M.* Treacle alone hath profited, swallowing a little of it every four hours, till one Dram be taken. Or, take the next by spoonfuls. *R. Diascord. ʒ ij. Canab. ʒ ʒ. Coral. rub. præp. Sang. Drac. an. ʒ i. Margar. præp. ʒ ʒ. aq. Fœnicul. ʒ i. Plantag. Ros. an. ʒ i. ʒ. syr. de Symphyr. Fernel ʒ. i. M.* Clysters of a binding, drying, and emollient quality are very necessary to be cast in twice or thrice a day, as *R. Rad. Consolid. major. ʒ i. Bistort. Torment. an. ʒ ij. fol. Querc. M. ʒ. flor. Balaust. Ros. rub. an. p. i. sem. Anis. ʒ ij. coq. ex Lact. Vacc. ustulao; in colat. ʒ viij. dissol. Tereb. Ven. ʒ ij. Vincl. Ov. Num. i. Troch. alb. Rhaf. ʒ i. Mel. Mercatid. ʒ ʒ. Ros. colu. ʒ i. M. f. Enem.* The bathing the Belly with Lees of Red Wine, laying on after a warm Cloth, three or four double, hath been oft proved. Or else, the next Oyntment and Plaster. *R. Ol. Mastic. Nucist. expres. an. ʒ i. Aneth. Absinth. Myrtil. an. ʒ ij. Theriac. ver. ʒ ij. M. ʒ Bol. Arm. Thur. Mastic. Sang. Drac. an. ʒ ij. Mum. ʒ ij. pul. Gallar. ʒ i. ʒ. sem. Danc. Lavistic. Anis. Myrtil. an. ʒ i. ol. Nucist. express. ʒ ij. Tereb. Ven. q. s. f. Empl.* Thus much of inward Symptoms; the outward are,

1. Spots best removed by inward Medicines, but they usually portend some mischief. For Carbuncles and Buboës, see the *Manner of Chirurgery*.

For *preservatives*, in short, use fervent Prayer to God. Fly (if your quality and condition of Life admit) early, far off, and be slow in return: But depend not too much upon it, for 'tis impossible to fly beyond the reach of God. Let the Air be free from Vapors when you go out, be it by day or night; to which end, keep good fires, both in publick and private, by which the Air is soonest and most effectually purified. Wash the House daily with Water, or rather with Vinegar. Fume with *Amber, Pitch, Myrrh, Benjamin, Frankincense, Wood and Berries of Juniper, Sulphur, Asa-fœtida, Hurns*, which purifie the Air especially. *Gimpowder, Amber, Musk, Civet, &c.* are good perfumes some think, but they are naught. *Tabaco* may be used but decline the smoak. Immoderate *Dyet* is very hurtful. Avoid all Meats hard of Concoction, and do not over-charge the Stomach with those good, and of light digestion, which are to be used, as Veal, Mutton, &c. All salt Flesh and Fish is hurtful. Strongest Beer, and Wine of middle strength, if moderately taken, may be good. But for strong and sweet Wine, Spirit of Wine, and Brandy are bad, unless in such as are very Aged. Go not forth with an empty Stomach, but always take some preservative against Infection, as *R. Aq. Prophylact. § vi. Julep. Ros. § iij. M.* take the quantity of a Spoonful each morning. Or, *R. Condit. Prophylact. præd. § iij.* take the quantity of a Chestnut in the Morning, or as oft as you are to go into Infected places. Vinegar and all sharp things are good, unless there be a Cough, weakness of Stomach or Colick. Sleep, watching, exercise of the Body, and the use of Women, if immoderate, are very hurtful: Costiveness is prejudicial, but not so much as a great Looseness: Sadness, Fear, and Anger will make very strange alterations in the Blood: they that know how to moderate these, are most prudent: for *Observ. see Barbet. River. &c.*

## BOOK III.

*Of Belly-Diseases.*

## CHAP. I.

*Of too much Appetite to Meat.*

**N***NATURAL* Hunger, which is an Appetite of Meats, is chiefly caused by the remainders of Food fermented in the Stomach, raising a fowre and grateful Vapor from it, and the spittle, which pleasingly affects the upper Orifice thereof, and so produces hunger; when hunger is vitiated, 'tis said to be *increased, diminished, abolished*, and in various manners depraved. The first is chiefly intended here, by some said to be an increase of the Stomach's Fermentation; by others, a continual and insatiable desire of devouring; afflicting sometimes with Vomiting, sometimes with looseness. *Parts* affected, are the Stomach and Pancreas; as their Juices and Halitus, with their sharpness, do by gnawing or pricking stir up the Appetite.

*Causes* of Hunger *increased*, is the over fowreness of the Pancreatick Juice, abounding; as also of the Glandules: this acid Juice is increased in the whole Body by Acid food, or things season'd with Acids. To Acid Liquors, cold Air, immoderate long sorrow, vehement motion of the Body, long watching and Costiveness of Body may be added. Of Hunger *diminished*, though it proceeds slowly, is the spittle too viscous and fat; and so, as unfit to promote fermentation of Food and its remainders; so it breeds Phlegm in the small Guts like it, whereby the moderate Acidity of the Pancreatick Juice is dull'd, and at length all the Acidity in the Body becomes less sharp and dull. Bile may, though seldomer, righter, and often suddenly, the same arising from the small Guts to the Stomach, and corrupting the remainders of Food and spittle, and prostrating the grateful Acidity by dulling the Appetite. Of the six *Non-naturals*  
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so called, too much Food taken, especially things fat and tough, hot and rainy seasons, too much sleep, rest and slothfulness of Body, extreme cares and Loosnesses will diminish. If the foresaid Causes be very grievous, they will quite take away and abolish Hunger. Hunger depraved, and longing, commonly called *Pica*; in Women with Child *Malacia*; is wont rarely to vex Men, but Women more frequently; and chiefly, either before their Monthly Courses, or when they are stopt. Whence they become almost altogether *Cachectick*, or of ill habit of Body. In *Pica*, unwonted and unfit food is desired, or things that are not food; as Chalk, Coals, Ashes, Pitch, Clay, Turfs, ragged Linnen, &c. The cause of this in Women is the suppression of their Courses; which standing about the Womb, and so more or less corrupted, and after mix'd with the whole mass of Blood, and infecting it; it being vitiated and deprav'd, the Cachexy is produc'd. The same depravation and corruption of the Blood and rest of the Humors, may be in Men as well as Women, as oft as they are troubled with Longing; as in like manner the same Men may suffer both the sense and Disease of Suffocation, to Women more familiar, thought to arise from the Womb; and therefore called an *Uterin* Disease; and is also cured by the same Medicines as in Women; yet 'tis more fitly called *Hypochondriack*, than *Hysterick*.

*Differences* are almost none, but such as may be distinguished by degrees: If with vomiting or *Diarrhœa*, 'tis call'd Dog-appetite: If without vomiting, *Bulimos*; in which there's fainting till they eat, which sometimes follows presently after, and sometimes there's coldness of the extrem parts.

*Signs*. There's great proneness to vomit, nothing to be cast up but a little acid pituitous Humor: in others it happens contrarily, who after greedy devouring of meat, vomit it up, and cast out the rest by the Belly: neither doth this remit hunger, or greedy desire; but they still follow one another: they are vexed with belching and anxiety of Heart.

*Progn*. It easily passeth into daily vomiting, *Caliaca*, Dropsie. If from external causes and worms, there's little danger if they be presently removed. If after great evacuations and melting of the Body, dangerous; especially if after meat, when the Belly is yet full, there's fainting: for it sh ws a great distemper of the Stomach. If it continue long, 'tis ill; for it uses to end in a *Cachexia*, Dropsie, or *Tubes*.

*Indicat.* The acid Humor is to be temper'd with pure Wine, wherein is dissolv'd the Yolk of an Egg; also that call'd *Aq. vita*, either taken alone, or given with white Bread Crums; *spir. Stomach. Minsch.* is commended: So to infringe and amend, use Coral, Pearl, or *Cancr. Succin. Lip. Hamatir. Cret. Chalyb.* all fat and oily things also dull the acid juice. Purging profits not at all. Vomiting and Venesection are not good. The special cure is in Diet. Sometimes gentle *Narcoticks* do good; as *Theriac. antiq. Diascord. cum aq. Cinam. Ambr. gris. gr. v. vi.* taken in a rare Egg is excellent. Sage-Wine is said to be specifick. Be sure to abtain from the Juice of acids, which chiefly prevents its increase: If a poulder please, *R Coral. rub. prap. Margarit. prap. an. ʒ i. Cret. alb. ʒ ss. Sacch. alb. ʒ iij. M. f. pul. divide & into six Doses,* and twice a day at least three or four hours after meals, 'tis to be taken in a spoonful of strong Wine. If a liquid form be desired, *R Aq. Menth. ʒ ij. Cocklear. Timct. Cinam. fact. cum spir. Vin. an. ʒ ss. syr. Absinth. ʒ i. M. Or, R Ol. Mac. distil. & gran. Junip. an. ʒ i. M. in chro hujus olei gut. ij. vel iij. sumat æger aliquoties in die ex vin. Malvaric. aut præmissæ mistura Cocklear i.* Broth both fat, and near the consistence of a Jelly, may be good; but not season'd with sharp things. Hunger gradually diminished or abolished, is cur'd by Medicines that correct and carry out the viscous Phlegmatick Humor: To correct; *R Aq. Menth. ʒ ij. Cinam. ʒ ss. syr. Fœnicul. ʒ i. spir. Sal. q. s. ad grat. acid. M. Or, R Sal. Tart. Vitriol. ʒ ss. Crem. Tert. ʒ i. Sacch. Cand. alb. ʒ ij. Mis. f. pul. in 3 Dof. divid.* Take it once or twice a day in Rhenish Wine, or the foresaid mixture. Instead of *spir. Sal.* may be taken *Elix. Proprietat. ʒ ss.* and use it by spoonfuls at several times. They that delight in medicated Wine, may have this, *R Rad. Enul. Camp. Acor. an. ʒ ij. fol. Sale. Major. Ruta hortens. an. M. i. sem. Fœnic. dul. ʒ ij. Cortic. Aran. sic. ʒ i. confusa & crasse contusa insuantur sacculo, cui in cantharum immisso affundatur Vin. alb. ad ʒ xx. postquam per noctem steterit in Cella, exhiberi poterit ad ʒ iij. iv. vel v. aut mane Stomacho jejuno, aut inter prandendum ac cœnandum, prout mœiis; magis placebit, ac conducere observabitur.* New Wine also may be pour'd in place of the former, so long as the Aromatick strength comes out of the Bag. When there's need to purge; *R Mas. pil. Fatid. maj. ʒ ss. Cochiar. ʒ i. extract. Carbol. ʒ ss. ol. Caryoph. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. num. 15. deauranda, aut Glycyrr. vel Cinam. pulvere conspergenda.* Let the Sick take five or more of these Pills, as he is observ'd to be easie  
or

or hard to be purged. If Chymical Medicines be desired, *R Gum. Armoniac. vel Opopan. &c. cum Acet. mund. & inspiss. 3 ℥s. Troch. Al-hand. Mercur. dul. an. 3 i. M. f. Pil. 15. deaur.* Of these may be given five, or more. If an Apoz. be more desired, *R Rad. Glycyrrh. 3 ℥s. Apii 3 i. Rasur. lig. Guaiac. 3 iij. Bac. Laur. sem. Anisi an. 3 ij. pulp. Colocynth. 3 ℥s. coq. f. a. ex aq. Pluv. In Colat. 3 xxx. dissol. syr. Ros. sol. cum Sen. Diacnic. an. 3 i. ℥s. Sal. Tart. Vitriol. 3 ij. Tinct. Cinnam. 3 i. M.* Of this Decoction take three, four, or five ounces once or twice in a day, whereby the Phlgmatick and viscous Humors may both be corrected, and also evacuated gently by degrees: mean while let the Sick forbear all fat and viscous food; use clear, warm, and dryer Air, at least so made by Art; be watchful, cheerful, let exercise be moderate; and let Stool and Urin, if it may fitly be, daily answer what's eaten and drunk. *Hunger* suddenly diminished by Choler over-fat, will be cured by amending that Bile; or if it also abound in plenty, by educing it, either upward or downward. *Elixir Proprietatis* is above all others, to amend this Bile, taking five, or six drops thereof in Wine or fit mixture, chiefly before meat a little. Those that can bear acids, may in its stead use *spir. Sal. dul.* prepar'd with several cohobations upon *spir. Vin. rectific.* Wormwood, and Wormwood-Wine amends this Bile, or other Aromatics infused in Wine, and taken at dinner and supper in a small quantity, such as *Siler montan. Catam. Ment. Major. Rorif. Salv. &c.* Bile is evacuated by vomit most fitly, as by *Antimon. &c.* as *Croc. Metal. Vitr. Antim. Mercur. usta.* The same Bile is evacuated by stool with *Rhabarb. Scam. Tamarind. &c.* Scammony in a due dose, as to 12 or 15 grains, ground in a Mortar with some fit water, as Cichory, Balm, Sorrel, &c. and that liquor made milky by rubbing, which let be gently pour'd out, and the rest of the strength by new water drawn forth, the blackish dregs remaining in the bottom; to which liquor add *aq. Cinam. &c. 3 ij. vel iij.* also some *syr. Ros. sol.* the like quantity, it will be a most grateful draught to the Sick; only half an hour after, it will be fit the Sick should drink in broth 3 i. or 3 ℥s. of Cream of Tartar; or *R Crystal. Tart. 3 i. ℥s. Diagrid. 3 iij. ol. Cinam. gut. vi. Sacch. alb. in aq. Ros. dissolut. 3 viij. M. f. s. a. Tabellæ.* These may be given most fitly to Infants, Children, and such as are delicate; *dos. at most a 3 iij. ad 3 ℥s.* To Infants, 3 ℥s. *ad. 3 i.* To Youth, 3 ij. with careful ordering. Those that unnecessarily fear Scammoniack Medicines, may use this; *R Rhab. elect. & Ros. 3 ij. Tart. crud. & opt.*

3 ℥. *aq. Cichor. q. f. infund. per noctem in Cinc. vel. aq. dil. Balneo tepido; Colat. mediocriter, expressa adde syr. Ros. Sol. vel de Cichor. cum Rheo* 3 ℥. *aq. Cinam. 3 ij. vel ol. Anisi gut. ij. vel iij. M. f. haustus.* The Oil doth not only remove the nauseousness of the Rhubarb, but discusseth wind: *Elect. Cholagog. Silv.* is excellent.

Depraved Appetite as before, is incident as to Men, so much more to Women, and what Symptoms follow. The Cure in general consists in the purifying and amending of the Blood, and other Humors, which done, the longing will soon vanish. Here *Volatile Salts* are accounted best; only observe, Medicines are oft to be changed, especially where we see they are little effectual. Besides, the Salts do gently and kindly move the *Menses*: the suppression whereof doth most produce longing. A few drops of them are to be given twice, thrice, or oftner a day in Wine or fit Liquor, and chiefly at dinner and supper-time; for so joyning with the Aliments, they hinder their Corruptions that might be expected from the vitious Spittle, and by degrees amend the Fermentation of the Food. Sweat also may be moved, but only gently, as with *Antim. Diaphor. & Bezoar. miner. &c.* and answerable to the diversity of the vitious Humors, sometimes abounding together, there may be profitably prescrib'd a Vomit or Purge.

### Observations.

One aged 25, labouring under a double Quartane, fell into a great appetite, not vomiting in the beginning, and so *bulimus*: but after by greedy eating unripe fruit, as acid Apples, Pears, &c. raw, &c. vomited presently; as also after any thing given; whence the Fever grew more grievous, especially as to coldness and shivering and shaking of the Members. The Fever according to prediction, continued long above a year: therefore the following was prescribed; ℞ *Antimon. Diaphor. Coral. rub. præp. oc. Cancr. Cinam. acut. an. 3 i. Diascord. 3 ℥. ol. Menth. gut. viij. syr. Absinth. q. s. f. Condit.* In the interim there was taken continually *spir. Sal. Armon.* in Sack mixed with Aromatick Spirits, and cohobated gently *ad gut. viij.* The *Condit.* was taken to the quantity of a Nutmeg thrice a day.

Two Infants from a continual Fever (eating sharp things) fell to an over-appetite, and unless Aliments were presently given, they presently fainted: for which was prescribed the next, ℞ *Coral. rub. præp.*

*prop. Antimon. Diaphoretic. Cinam. acut. an. ʒ i. Sacch. alb. ʒ ij. M. f. pul. in 8. dof. dividend.* It was taken in the pap of a roasted Apple, after which they took generous Wine, wherewith was mixt the Yolk of an Egg, Cinamon, and Sugar, and so they were cured.

One having his Appetite wholly lost by a Chronick Fever, there was prescribed *Diaphœnic. ʒ ss. dissolut.* in a Decoction of common Wormwood and Agrimony: after he took the following, *R Fol. Agrimon. Absinth. vulg. Centaur. minor. an. M. i. f. omm. Decoct. de Colat. cap. ʒ ss. cum Sacchar.* he was ordered to drink it nine days together: but after five days was past, he got a Dog-like appetite, and therefore desired he might not drink it any longer: for which was advis'd him to eat Butter and fat Meats, and to drink strong Wine. Many that used this Medicine, fell into the like ravenous hunger: *Pacheq. Obs. 1.*

## C H A P. II.

## Of Vomiting, &amp;c.

**I**N perfect health and natural state, nothing at all is wont to be driven from out of the Stomach by the Gullet; but if there be, be it food, rising-wind, vapors, more fluid or thick liquor, expell'd by the Mouth, it is a sure sign of health weakned. *Vomiting* is a *Preternatural* motion of the Stomach, or an inversion thereof by a peristaltick Motion arising from the lower parts: By most 'tis said to be matter retain'd in the Stomach, cast upward with violence, sensibly through the Mouth: Some joyn nauseousness therewith, which only *differs* in degree; which they define to be a vain desire to vomit, with anxiety about the *Præcordium*, throwing out athin shining Humor by spitting: This is said always to precede a vomiting, as sometimes also a belching, which is when any thing breaks up in way of a rift or vapor, with noise.

*Parts* affected are mostly the Stomach, though sometimes by consent also the Liver, Diaphragma, Pancreas, and Reins being inflamed. In the last is stirr'd up bilious and pituitous vomiting. It may also be from falls, wounds, blows, &c. in the Head, which may be the primary part affected.



*Causes* are according to the differences, and require an exact search by the Physician. Phlegm most oft offends, adhering stubbornly to the wrinkles of the Stomach. Aliments oft offending in quantity or quality, volatil Bile; and when the bile-passage is not inserted into the *Duodenum*, but into the Stomach. Sometimes the Pancreatick Juice: Oft the too much Laxness of the Stomach-wrinkles, that its Orifice cannot be shut: Sometimes its being inflam'd, excoriat'd, or exulcerat'd, and having an abscess. So the abscess of the Pancreas, the inflammation of the Liver, Diaphragma, Reins, Intestines, &c. Worms, Catarrh, which being sharp, may cause the Compression of the *Ensisformis* on the Mouth of the Stomach: also vehement Cough.

*Differ.* 'Tis either Idiopathick, when the Stomach is only affect'd; or Sympathetick, when it ariseth from other parts, as Liver, &c. as before. If from the Stomach it self, there's then loathing of meat, heaviness, tension, and inflation of the Stomach; concoction is late and difficult, there are acid belchings, &c. If *Critical*, there's ease after vomiting: If not, but that there's greater trouble, 'tis Symptomatick: It may also be bloody, Malign, or Scorbutick, &c. In the last, sharp and hot things exasperate much, and make it worse. To mitigate that heat and acrimony, especially in scorbutick Vomiting, Goats Milk, with juice of Water-Cresses or Scurvy-grass, is fit.

*Signs* shew themselves; those of the Causes are before, or do come after: That from Excoriations, Ulcers, Inflammation of the Liver, is always associat'd with Hiccough, the Wrinkles laxated: there's dejection of appetite, and the Stomach is cold, and they love hot things. If Bile, there's bitterness. If the Pancreatick Juice, there's sharpness. If from the *Ensisformis* bended inward, there's want of appetite; what's taken, is vomited up, by which the Stomach is not only greatly pain'd, but the whole Body is wast'd. Its cure, see in the *Marrow of Chirurgery*.

*Progn.* If Critical, 'tis good, see *Hippoc. Aphor.* 15. *Sect.* 6. also if from Repletion; but if Symptomatical, 'tis ill, (*Aph.* 3. *S.* 7. *Lib. pran. Text.* 12.) especially if caus'd from Inflammation of the vicine parts, Venom, Excoriation, Ulcers.

*Indic.* That critical is not to be stopt, but that symptomatick as soon as may be. Tough Phlegm is to be incided, the rest of the Humors gently evacuated, the sharp Humors temperat'd, Catarrh stay'd.

*Cure.*

*Cure.* Prepare fitly, then purge gently; Revel with Clysters, Suppositories, Ligatures to the Joints, and also by heating them: Apply Topicks to the Stomach; as to parts inflamed, use Venesection, otherwise 'tis hurtful. Observe, in all *Preternatural* vomiting keep the Belly open, so that there may be at least every day a stool, either by Nature or Art. For Stomachicks, see Institutions; amongst which Mint is admirable, also Nutmegs, Orange-pills, and of Citrons, *Elixir Propr.* also the *Elixir-water*, and Oil of Citrons, *Syr. Coral. Myrtin. ol. Mentb. Mac. Balf. Peru. ad gut. iv.* in a rere Egg, formed into Pills, with powder of Cinamon and Sugar. In vehement vomiting *River. us'd Pil. Coch. 3 ij. ʒ. cum Laud. opiat. gr. iij.* which cured. *ʒ. Resin. Agaric. gr. iv. Extract. Cathol. gr. xij. Tart. Vitriol. gr. iij. ol. Rorism. gut. ij. M. f. pil. N. 4. deaurentur.* Or, *ʒ. Sal. Absinth. 3 i. Tart. Vitriol. gr. vi. Troch. Alband. gr. i. Sacch. alb. 3 ij. M. f. pul.* But it will be better to prescribe first somewhat that may restore the tone of the Stomach, cut viscid Phlegm, discuss Wind, as also to temper the Humor; as *ʒ. Aq. Mentb. 3 ij. ʒ. Tinctur. Cinam. 3 ij. spir. Mastic. 3 i. Consect. Hyacinth. 3 i. Laud. opiat. gr. ij. ol. Mentb. distil. gr. iij. syr. Mentb. Myrtin. an. 3 iij. M. take it by spoonfuls.* The next hath stay'd vomiting presently; *ʒ. Confer. Mentb. crisp. 3 i. Theriac. opt. 3 ij. Cinam. acut. pul. 3 ʒ. Balf. Peru. gut. ij. M. f. bol.* Or the next, if any thing taken in be the cause; *ʒ. Aq. Mentb. 3 ij. Tinctur. Cinam. 3 ij. Laud. opiat. gr. ij. syr. Mentb. 3 ʒ. M. take it oft by spoonfuls.* In Inflammation and sharpness of Humors; *ʒ. Succ. Taraxac. depurat. syr. de Cichor. cum Rhab. Ros. Sol. cum Sen. an. 3 i. Crem. Tartari 3 i. aq. Borag. q. s. f. haustus.* Or, *ʒ. Man. Calabr. 3 i. ʒ. Crem. Tart. 3 ʒ. misc. & dissol. in Juscul. vel Cerevis. calid.* Forms of preparing Medicines in thick Phlegm. *ʒ. Sal. Gem. 3 i. Card. bened. 3 ʒ. Tart. Vitriol. gr. v. M. f. p. i.* Or *ʒ. Spir. Sal. dul. 3 ʒ. detur in Phial. use eight, or ten drops as oft as you please to drink.* In Excoriations of the inner Coat of the Stomach, or Inflammation of the parts and Hiccough; *ʒ. Mucilag. sem. Psyllii, Cydonior. Gum. Tragac. aq. Ros. extract. an. 3 ʒ. syr. Viol. Ros. Sol. simpl. an. 3 i. M. f. Linctus.* If there be much pain, *ʒ. Spec. Aromat. Ros. gr. viij. Laud. opiat. gr. i. M. f. pul. detur bis de die in jusculo.* For vomiting of Blood, from the erosion or ruption of the Vessels in the Guts or Stomach; *ʒ. Aq. Plantag. 3 ij. Cinam. 3 vi. Acer. distil. 3 ʒ. Coral. rub. prep. 3 ʒ. Sang. Drac. 3 i. ʒ. Laud. Opiat. gr. ij. syr. Myrtin. 3 i. M. hac mistura cochleatim sapius assumpta curat.*

*pl. rasq; vasorum rupturas*, and will soon stop the Blood beyond expectation: 'tis also very profitable in other excretions of Blood. If there be fear that the Blood be coagulated, you may add to the foresaid mixture *oc. Cancr. 3 ℥. Antimon. Diaph. 3 i.* and use it as before: with these additions 'tis also good, when Vomiting is from inflammation or notable ulcer of any part, the primary Disease being first cured. 'Tis also then fit to take *Bals. Sulph. Anis.* in any liquor. The *breeding and belching* of Wind, which ariseth from windy Aliments, or phlegmatick or viscous Humors, may be cured by shunning such Aliments by cutting and carrying off the viscous Phlegm, by tempering Bile, and discussing Wind. For cutting Phlegm and purging it, you have before in this case, *spir. Sal. Nutr.* taken two, or three drops in a fit mixture, or ordinary drink; before all other it doth best temper Bile too sharp: and though *Aromaticks* do discuss wind, yet the Spirit of Niter is best, being it corrects both Phlegm and Bile, and hinders Wind in its rise, and dissipates it when bred. To curb and discuss Wind remaining in the Stomach and in the Guts, *R. Aq. Menth. Fœnicul. an. 3 ij. spir. Vin. rectific. vel aq. vitæ Martiol. vel spir. Car. Sylv. 3 i. spir. Nutr. opt. gut. xx. Laud. Opiat. gr. iij. cl. Mac. distil. gut. vi. syr. Menth. 3 i. ℥. M.* 'Tis to be taken by spoonfuls, often, or more slowly, as pains or distensions do move more or less. The *Carminative Spirit* which hath been for many years on several Patients experienced, is this; *R. Rad. Angelic. 3 i. Imperator. Galang. an. 3 i. ℥. fol. Rorismar. Major. Rut. hortens. Basilic. summit. Centaur. minor. an. M. ℥. Bacc. Laur. 3 iij. sem. Angel. Levistic. Anis. an. 3 ℥. Zinzib. Nuc. Mosch. Mac. an. 3 i. ℥. Cinam. 3 iv. Garyoph. cort. Arant. an. 3 i. concis. & crasse contusis affunde spir. Vin. Malv. vel Hispanic. 3 xi. digerantur per biduum in M. B. hinc ad siccitatem distillentur.* Whatsoever ascends let it be poured on the Mass, digest it two days, and then distil three parts of four; keep the spirit distill'd for your use. If any will, he may pour upon what remains common Spirit of Wine rectified 3 xx. and distil it after two days digestion, as long as a strong spirit comes away, which may be kept a-part, as weaker than the former, but of much vertue to discuss Wind if join'd to any mixture, or sweetned with Sugar dissolv'd in *aq. Ros. vel Fœnicul.* For *Externals*, are *Empl. de crust. Pan. ol. Mastic. Myrrin. Menth. &c.* also *R. Spec. Arom. Ros. Elect. ol. Nucist. express. an. 3 i. Mac. stil. Citr. an. 3 ℥. Gum. Caran. q. s. M. f. s. a. Empl. Stomacho imponendum.* Or *R. Ol. Menth 3 ℥. Carv. distil. 3 i. Nucist. express. 3 ij.*

3 ij. M. *inungatur* *bisce oleis bis de die ventriculus*. Or R *Pul. Menth. Ros. rub. an. 3 i. Mastic. 3 i. Nuc. Mosch. N. iij. Caryoph. Mac. Cinam. an. 3 ij. ferment. acerrim. 3 vi. cum s. q. Acet. Ros. f. Empl.*

One aged 50, taking *ol. Vitriol.* instead of *Bals. Sulph.* by which the Gullet, Stomach, with its Orifice, was excoriated, and so night and day was vexed with a troublesome Hiccough, was in a short time perfectly cured with the above said Medicines, as well those loosening as altering: he also found much good by the next: R *Succ. semperv. maj. depurat. 3 i. aq. Ros. Plantag. an. 3 ij. vitel. Ov. Num. i. syr. de Portul. 3 i. Laud. Opiat. gr. ij. M. bibat cochleatim.*

One that could retain any thing, but continually vomited a certain *crass* Phlegm; after the use of external and internal Medicines dyed: being opened, the *Pancreas* was found wholly corrupted and syphacelated.

One aged 40, was for 20 years, vexed sometimes with want of Appetite, other whiles with Anxiety of the *Præcordium*; Sometimes Loathing, and sometimes Vomiting; especially after drinking cold Beer. Many Medicines were used, but all fruitless, and was rather worse, Vomiting more; the illness of the Medicines causing that proneness: so that any thing taken could not be retained. Being called, there was forbid all crude cold things, &c. and this prescribed, R *Aq. Menth. 3 ij. Fœnicul. 3 i. vitæ Matthiol. 3 ss. Tinctur. Cinam. 3 ij. spir. Mastic. 3 i. Diascord. 3 i. ss. Ol. Menth. stil. gut. vi. Laud. Opiat. gr. iij. syr. Menth. 3 i. M. subinde hujus Cochleare unum alterumve assumatur.* Every Evening was taken one of the following Tablets, R *Spec. Diarrhod. Abbat. Aromat. Ros. an. 3 ij. Cinam. acut. cortic. Aurant. an. 3 i. Laud. Opiat. gr. v. Sacch. alb. 3 iv. cum s. q. aq. Cinam. f. s. a. Tab. Num. xvi.* The Humors sufficiently altered, the next was prescribed; R *Extract. Cathol. 3 i. Ol. Menth. gut. vi. M. f. pil. 3. pul. Cinam. inspergenda.* These did much good, and near cured him: with the next he became well. R *Rad. Galang. Angelic. Zedoar. an. 3 ij. fol. Menth. crisp. Major. nob. Calam. Ment. an. M. i. sem. Anis. Cinam. acut. an. 3 ij. cortic. Aurant. Cardam. Nuc. Mosch. an. 3. i. Concisa & crasse confusa concludantur Sacculo, cui in vase vitreo, lapideo, aliove solido affund. Vtn. Gallic. pint. iv. post justam infusionem & extractionem ter de die assumit 3 iij. add. Elix. Propriet. Parac. gut. 8.*

The Sister of the foresaid sick person, aged about 18, cast out by Vomit matter with great trouble and pain about the *præcordium*, constantly

constantly Loathing, sometimes had the Hiccough, and for three Months before, her Courses were stopt: whence she grew lean, because taking little or no Aliment, and often no sooner taken, but it was vomited up: being called, I judged her to have an Ulcer in the Stomach, and therefore gave the next. *R. Aq. Menth. ʒ ij. Cinam. ʒ. v. Antimon. Diaphor. oc. Cancr. an. ʒ i. Aet. stil. ʒ ij. Tinct. flor. Hyperic. ad syr. liquidioris consistent. evaporat. ʒ ʒ. Sarg. Drac. ʒ ʒ. Laud. Op. gr. ij. syr. Symphyt. Ferncl. ʒ i. M.* there was taken of it a spoonful or two warm. There was shunn'd all motions of Mind and Body, and used for thrice a day, *cum syr. Symphyt. Ferncl. & Consect. Hyacinth. ʒ i.* five drops of the next Balsom; *R. Balsam. Sulph. Anis. Peruv. an. ʒ i. Tinct. flor. Hyperic. ut prius ʒ ʒ. M.* At the latter end of the Disease she purged gently twice or thrice, and within a Month she was perfectly cured. You see what hath been writ, may serve for Loathing, Belching and Hiccough.

### CHAP. III.

*Of the Scurvy, and Hypochondriack Passion; commonly (though not fitly) called the Mother.*

**T**HE Scurvy, is an ill Nutrition of the whole Body; and the Hypochondriack Affection is its Mother; others say, 'tis a *Cachymia*, and a more salt and crude Blood; others say an ill habit arising from Melancholy peculiarly corrupted, (as they prove from Contagion) with weakness of the Thighs, spots, loins, redness, and tumor of the Cums; looseness of the Teeth, and other Symptoms afflicting.

*Parts* affected are not the Spleen, not yet the Liver, unless by consent: but the Stomach, Mesentery-Glandules; also the *Pancreatick Juice*, which standing, is made more sharp and acrid. Thick over salt Bile, also salt Spittle continually swallowed. From the offending acrid Humors, there's Erosion of the gums, dilution of the Blood, bleeding, breaking out of spots, and gnawing tormenting pains; yea it hath been observed, that the corrolive *Serum* flowing from the Nose of Scorbutick persons received on Linnen, hath tinged and eroded it. The six *Non-naturals* may also be a cause, whereby the Chyle is daily depraved. *Differ.*



*Differ.* There are many given by Authors, of which more by and by: the principal are, the hot, and the cold, but all come from crass Phlegm, or *Lympha*: by reason whereof the Chyle, unless the thinner part, cannot pass the Lactical Glandules, and hence there are as many Symptoms as there is diversity of Temperaments and places. Yet if any will add Bile, and that crass, I shall not gainsay.

*Other Differences* may be taken from the manner of its Generation, and so 'tis connate or hereditary, or communicated, contagious, &c. Or by peculiar vice, and acquired by dyet: from the time of invasion; and so 'tis new, which is more easily cured: or inveterate, and so more hard, because rooted more deeply: from the Symptoms, so it may be with Gangreen, Ulcers, Droplic, Atrophy, *Diarrhæa*, wandering-Gout, Bastard-Pleurisie, Fainting, pain of the Head, Colick, various pains of the Belly, Epilepsie, Convulsion, Contraction of the Members, Numness, Apoplexy, and others. *Ergalinus* writes of no less than forty-nine Symptoms in his *Tract. de Scorbuto*. worth reading.

*Signs* are very many, yet never are seen to concur in one and the same Body. Where 'tis seated there's pain of the Head, sometimes pricking, most oft with heaviness, straitness, and beating of the Heart; puffing up of the Stomach, especially after meat. After which there's Loathing, Itch of the Mouth, erosion of the Gums, with effusion of Blood, looseness and blackness of the Teeth, breathing bad, yea sometimes very stinking, much spitting, distention of the Belly, especially the left side; and they cough so sometimes, as though they would be choaked; Vomit, are Feverish, would have their bad Appetite excited; Hiccough, Belching, Wind, Convulsion, Trembling and Looseness of the Limbs, red or purple Spots dispersed, sometimes Black, Pulse always unequal and weak, sometimes strong and unequal. Sometimes it dissembles a Pleurisie, sometimes the Colick, now the true Pallie, then the wandering-Gout. They are sometimes afflicted with great pains; as in the Teeth, Neck and other external parts, especially the Thighs, in the Evening and Night most. Also of Hands and Feet, about the Anles and Soals. The *Hypochondres* are pained. There are often very malign Ulcers, dry, hard *Tubercles*, *Erysipelas*, Tumors, for the most part *Oedematous*, sweat much, the forehead of an *Atrophy*, with defect of strength. Also, *Sopor profundus*, *Carrus*, Droplic, &c.

*Progn.* It infects chiefly Spring and Fall, in those more aged, more grievous. Also Adults and Children, by reason of their negligence in Dyet, have *Stomacace*, seldom *Sceloturbe*. If inveterate and hereditary (where sometimes whole Families are inflicted and invaded) 'tis most hard to Cure; not so new, or with a fit Contagion. Where Symptoms are more grievous, the Cure is more hard. Sometimes 'tis dissolved by the Hemorrhoids, Stool or Urine, sometimes it degenerates into other Diseases, as *Droplie*, *Atrophy*, &c. as above, and after all they sometimes suddenly dye. Sometimes it precedes Fevers, sometimes comes after; such as are burning, malign, double Tertians and Quartans, in which it sometimes ends. The last end of a Scurvy is extreme hard to cure. In some Regions, 'tis so familiar, that there's scarce a disease, wherein 'tis not found. *Exact dye* is the speediest Cure; without which, by degrees they become incurable. They very seldom labour of a *Dysentery*, but often of a *Diarrhœa* and *Lientery*, which are difficultly cured, and hanging long, kill the Party; for after them comes a *Droplie*, or *Atrophy*. There's not much to be said of spots, unless they become Ulcers or Tumors of the outward parts; which threaten a Pallie; which ariseth from the want of the *Lympha* Circulation: Lividness of the Face is a sign of Death. Difficulty of Breathing is not so dangerous as 'tis thought, nor the beating of the heart, unless from sharp Vapors and Wind. Those dying of this Disease, the spots return in, and vanish. In some, after Death, they return out again, as may be observed; which is least to be observed in the Plague-time.

*Indicat.* Less regard may be had to the hurt parts than the peccant Humors; for these are more burdensome. Crass Humors are to be incided, and after by degrees evacuated, acid, acerb, and salt Humors are to be altered, and here specificks mixed with *Antiscorbuticks* are best.

*Cure.* *V.S.* profits not, sometimes the Hemorrhoids, if accustomed to, are to be opened, if suppressed. Strong purgers are always hurtful, gentle ones may be used. The Humors are first to be prepared with inciders, among which Volatile Salts are chief. Clysters are sometimes fit. *Diaphoreticks* and *Diureticks* are very profitable.

Observe, no Aliments or Medicaments (whether altering, purging, *Specifick*, or general) are to be given in the Scurvy, unless *Specifick Antiscorbuticks* be mixed with them. *Antiscorbutick* Medicaments

ments are *Rad. Raphan. Armorac. quinque aperitiv. Petasid. Scorzon. Taraxac. Zedoar. Angelic. filic. Polypod. Helen. Lign. Guaiac. sem. Sinap. Eruc. &c. fol. Rut. Muraria, Persicar. Sedum minus, Becabung. Nasturt. aquatic. Trifol. Cochlear. Acetof. virga Aurea, Scord. malum Granat. acid. Pom. Citri, bac. Junip. Gum. Ammoniac. Lacca*, whose Tincture is chiefly commended in the itch, tumor, and putrefaction of the Gums. Also, *Tinct. flor. Aquileg. Nicotian. Elix. Propriet. Parac.* especially, if in place of spirit of Wine, you put in spirit of Scurvy-Grass. *Crem. Tart. Chalyb. prap. Aq. Antiscorb. Minsich. spir Cochlear. per se prap. sine Ferment.* For 'tis observed, Juice of Scurvy-grass (and other Scorbutick Herbs) lose their vertue, standing twenty four hours. *Spir. Sal. Rectif. dul. Sulphur. Tartar. Urin. Ammoniac. Elect. Antiscorbutic. Schroder.* Milk by some is altogether rejected, and things made thereof, but experience discovers 'tis good; it tempering Acrimony and humecting. 'Tis best taken two hours before meat, adding then some Drops, *ex spir. Cochlear. Chelidon. Raphan. silvest. Sal. Armon. &c.* Forms of purging Medicines. *R. Extract. Rhei, Catholic. an. gr. v. Resin. jalap. Agaric. an. gr. iij. sal. Armon. gr. iv. ol. Succin. gut. i. M. f. pil. Num. 5. deaurentur.* Or, *R. Crem. Tart. sal. Prunel. Absinth. an. 3 ss. Tart. Vitriol. Diagrid. an. gr. vi. M. f. pul.* Some highly commend these; *R. Pil. Melanagog. Quer. 3 i ss. Extract. fol. Sen. 3 ss. Resin. jalap. 3 i. gr. vi. Tart. Vitriol. gr. xij. sal. Succin. Volatil. 3 i. sem. Nasturtii, Cochlear. Sinap. an. 3 ss. M. & cum aq. Antiscorbutic. vel Elix. Propriet. Parac. f. Mass. Dos. est à 3 i. ad 3 ss.* Also the next. *R. Cochlear. Nasturt. aquat. Rut. Murar. an. M. i. rad. Armorac. Polypod. an. 3 ij. Elleb. Nigr. Jalap. an. 3 v. fol. Sen. Elect. 3 i. flaved. cortic. Aurant. 3 ij. Cinam. acut. Elect. 3 i. ss. Tart. crud. 3 iij. concis. & cras. contus. insuantur Sacculo vasique lapideo imponentur, & affund. Vin. Gallic. pint. iv. sumatur mane haustus.* Forms of preparing Medicines. *R. Oc. Cancr. prap. 3 i. Tart. Vitriol. 3 ss. sal. Prunel. 3 ss. Confect. Alkerm. f. Mosc. 3 i. ss. Sacch. Alb. 3 ij. M. f. f. a. Trochisf.* Sugar and all things of Sugar, are hurtful in the Scurvy. Or *R. Rad. Raphan. 3 iij. Filic. 3 i. fol. Becabung. Nasturt. aquat. Cochlear. an. p. i. Tamarind. 3 i. Sem. Apii 3 i. ss. coq. ex aq. Hord. vel Vin. Rhen. In colat. 3 xxiv. dissol. syr. de quinq; Rad. 3 ij. add. Spir. Vitriol. gut. viij. M. f. Apoz.* *R. Scob. lig. var. 3 ij. lig. sassaf. 3 i. sal. Tart. 3 i. coq. in aq. fontan. lb iv. ad consump. ss. in Colat. infund. fol. Cochlear. hortens. M. iv. Becabung. M. ij. Absinth. M. ss. cortic. Aurant. 3 ij. Coler. & reserv. pro usu. Dos. 3 iv. ter per diem hor. Medicis.* *R. Turionum abietis*

abietis *M.* ij. vel iij. *aq. fontan. vin. an. Mensur.* i. vel ij. *coq. in diplomate tamdiu quam Gallina arte elixat. postea fortiter express.* huius Decoct. 3 ij. ad iij. is specificick. R Turion. abiet. vel pin. Silvestr. q. v. *coq. in aq. f. q. per hor. i. vel. ij.* Colat. in spissa usque ad Extract. consistentiam, hinc superaffund. spir. Cochlear. & acquies Effent. pini Silvest. cuius Dos. est à gut. xx. ad xxx. vel xl. in a fit vehicle. R Rad. Sarsaparil. 3 iij. rad. Chin. non carios. 3 i. Rasur. Ebor. 3 vi. *coq. in aq. fontan.* H vi. ad Consumpt. unius tert. sub finem Coct. add. rad. Cichor. Scorzon. an. 3 i. 15. Colat. affund. Elix. Antim. fulv. 3 i. 15. Cap. 3 iv. ter per diem hor. Medicis, universals premised. Observe, Antiscorbutick Medicines in boiling lose much of their Volatil Spirits, and so thereby are made more useless. Spir. Sal. dul. Armon. Cochlear. exceed all others. Amongst Purgers, this next is commended. R Aloes, Myrrh. an. 3 i. 15. Croc. 3 i. sem. Cochlear. Nasturt. an. 3 ij. *M. f. pul.* If any would have it more purging, add. Resin. Jalap. Diagrid. an. 3 i. *M. divid. in 14 Dos.* Assumatur vesperi ante coenam in a fit vehicle, and it presently moves the Belly. Amongst external Medicines for the wandring Gout-pain in the Neck, Thighs, about the Ancles, and Soals of the Feet, the next is admirable. R Spir. Lumbrie. terr. 3 v. sal. Armon. 3 15. Cochlear. 3 ij. in quibus dissolv. Sapon. Venet. 3 ij. Camphor. 3 vi. Opii 3 ij. Croc. 3 i. *M. digere per aliquot dies & noctes, post filtr.* & in vitro opt. claus. usui servari potest & cum linteo prius calefact. parti affecta applicari. How to cure each Symptom see *Eugal.* Of which, this is the sum, To mix Scorbuticks with such Specificicks as belong to each part.

In difficulty of breathing, spir. Sal. Armon. cum Tinctur. Croc. & aq. Cochlear. is good. In Tumor, Itch, and putrefaction of the Gums, R Tinctur. gum. Lacc. 3 15. flor. Aquileg. 3 i. spir. Cochlear. 3 ij. *M.* with this wash the Gums and Mouth. Tinctur. gum. Lac. is this: R Gum. Lac. subtilis. pul. 3 15. Alum. ust. 3 ij. spir. Sal. Armon. ultim. extil. minus potent. H i. *M.* & stent. in digest. donec Tinctur. rubicundiss. sit extract. postea filtra per Chartam Empor. 'Tis excellent in putrid, loose, and stinking Gums, Deck. R Fol. Salu. succ. pulv. 3 i. rad. Torm. pul. 3 ij. fl. r. Sal. Armon. Chalyb. 3 15. Balaust. pul. 3 i. Mel. crud. q. s. *M. f. Liniment.* quo sapius inung. gingiva. R Aq. Calc. viv. 3 iv. Tinct. Gum. Lac. 3 i. 15. Elix. Proprietat. 3 15. Alum. ust. 3 ij. Colcoth. Virriol. 3 i. Mel. Ros. 3 i. *M. f. Col.* Oris quâ sapius gingiva mades.

In spots externally, R Tinctur. flox. Aquileg. Persicar. an. 3 15. Cinam.

*Cinam.* 3 i. *spir. Sal. Armon.* 3 i. *℞. M. Dos. ad 3 i. cum Cerevis. Vin. &c.*

In pains of the Belly, which if Scorbutick surpasseth all other pains of the Colick; the breaking of the *Peritonæum* in two by it you have in *Egal. ℞ Fol. Cochlear. Hyosyam. flor. Cham. Rom. Sambuc. an. M. ℞. Summit. Absinth. M. i. rad. Helen. 3 i. b. cc. Junip. Laur. an. 3 v. coq. f. a. in f. q. feri lact. vase quàm optim. clauso; colat. 3 viij. vel x. add. ol. Cochlear. Fleet. lenit. de bacc. Laur. an. 3 v. vitel. Ov. Num. i. M. f. Chylt. Outwardly the next is good, as also in pains of the Thighs, Hands, Feet, &c. *℞ Flor. Cham. Sambuc. fol. Nasturt. aquatic. vel Becabung. an. M. i. Bacc. Junip. M. i. ℞. concisa & crass. contris. coq. vas. opt. claus. in q. f. fer. Lact. profotu. Or ap' p'y it as a Cataplasim only for the Belly, add. sem. Cum. Carv. an. 3 iij. Internally are fit *spir. Sal. Armoniac. cortic. Aurant. insus. cumq; spir. Bacc. Junip. vel sem. A. is. mixt. and given. In pains of the Hypochondres not circumscribed, those for the Belly-pains are to be used, and the Hypochond. anointed hot with this, ℞ Ol. Lumbric. terr. Cham. Rom. Cochlear. an. 3 iij. M. pro Liniment. Oyl made of three times infusion of Scurvy-grafs, so that it be new, is excellent. In pains of the Head next used to the Temples is good, ℞ Ol. Hyoscy. Papav. expr. an. 3 i. Cham. 3 i. Aneth. stil. gut. vi. M. There are also to be given internally, Cephalicks mixed with Scorbuticks.***

In the Gout use outwardly the Balf. Trichur. ex *spir. Lumbr.* &c. as before inwardly given *Essent. pin. Absinth. & spir. Lumbric. compos. sequens, ℞ Rad. Angelic. 3 ℞. Ireos Illyr. 3 i. ℞. Penid. 3 i. Herb. Pulg. Chamæpit. an. M. iij. Salv. M. ij. Serpil. M. i. flor. Primul. ver. Cham. terr. M. iij. Hyperic. M. ij. anilos. Lavendul. an. M. ℞. Raf. Lig. Sassafr. 3 ij. Castor. 3 ij. bac. Laur. 3 i. hisce concis. atq; contris. superfund. *spir. Lumbric. terr. simpl. & distil. Dos. gut. 30 aut 40 vel 50 in a fit vehicle.**

Observe, of Earthworms by long fermentation and putrefaction resolved into Liqueur, a certain Volatil Salt may be prepared of great virtue for the Gout. In the Pulse 'tis also fit. As also *℞ Ol. Lumbric. terr. 3 i. Cochlear. flor. Hyperic. an. 3 ℞. stil. Rut. Rorism. an. gut. v. M. f. Liniment. In Convulsions and Contractions (which so strongly invade the sick, as that they are thought bewitched) internally give *spir. Sal. Armon. cortic. Aurant. Salv. & Rorism. insus. Outwardly most commended are Unguent. fidum Valer. ol. flor. Hyperic. & Cochlear. mixt, with which anoint the Tendons. In Cures & sopor profundus, see Lib. 1. Cap. 4. and elsewhere, and Lethargy.**

Only



Only let *Scorbuticks* be mixt with what's there, else your labour may be in vain. In *beatings of the Heart*, *Swooning*, *Vomiting*, too much spitting, flux of the Belly; in the two last dryers are to be used, as decoct. *Lign. Guaiac. cum Antiscorbutic. parat. ac Essent. Absinth. spir. Mastic. &c.* which are most fit. In *Fevers spir. & flor. Sal. Armon.* which profits doubly, both as to Fever and Scurvy. In *Dropsie*, see the Cure, and therewith mix *Scorbuticks*. In *Erysipelas's*, besides Externals, give Sudorificks. As, *Rob. Sambuc. aq. spir. flor. Sambuc. Bezoard. mineral. spir. Sal. Armon. Cochlear. &c.* And Observe, 'tis to be very warily handled, lest it degenerate into a malign Ulcer. In *Ulcers* 'tis fit by Internals to temper the acrid Humor with *Scorbuticks* mixt. For externals, use *Unguent. Diapomphol. cum Succ. Becabung.* Brooklime boyled in Beer, and applyed twice a day, hath cured great Ulcers of the Legs, even to the Bone (these easily pass into a Gangreen, especially if the Ulcerated part be scarcely sensible. They are most hardly cured, because the acrid Humors do corrode the part) in which that is most commended, *aq Calc. viv. in quo coq. Antiscorb. also Flegm. Vitriol.* In hard Tubercles, *R. Empl. Diaphor. Minsicht. ʒ i. ʒ. Rad. Consolid. maj. Succ. inspiss. Becabung. Rad. Symph. an. ʒ i. Malax. cl. still. Aneth. q. s. M. f. Empl.* In *Atrophy*, there's nothing better than Goats Milk, wherein are dropt some *Antiscorbutick* spirits. In *Scorbutick Phthisis* Birch Juice given sometimes of it self, and sometimes boiled with Honey, hath not once cured it.

One Aged above 30, that could not come forth of his Chamber, nor stand, was cured by this simple remedy. *R. Rad. Armorac. ʒ iij. coq. ex syr. Laet. Cclat. lb ij. dentur usui.* Seven days after being cured he came and gave thanks.

Another, who had abundance of livid spots in his Arms and Feet, desired help, fearing I know not what malignity; the spots were very broad, and near to Pustles, he was perfectly cured in a few weeks *cum spir. Sal. Armon.* therewith observing an exact Diet.

A certain Youth, Pituitous, Melancholy, much overcome with heaviness of the Body, Imbecillity of the Thighs, dejection of the Appetite; and after eating, there followed Anxiety of the *Præcordium*; pain and red spots on the Thighs, yet easily vanishing, looseness of the Gums, and stinking of the Mouth, was helpt by the next. *R. Spir. Sal. Armon. gut. xiv.* taken in Wine wherein *Horradish-Roots* had been infused four or five times a day. The stink of the Mouth

Mouth was removed with the next Poulder and Dose, being taken every Morning and Evening, in the foresaid Wine. *℞ Cinam. rad. Ireos Florent. Nuc. Mosch. an. ʒ ii. cortic. Aurant. ʒ i. Lap. Prunel. ʒ ℥. sacch. Ros. ʒ ℥. ol. stil. Menth. Caryoph. an. gut. iv. M. f. pul. in 8 Dos. dividend.* For the Loosness of the Gums, this was used. *℞ rad. Ireos, Gum. Lac. an. ʒ i. Alum. ust. ʒ i. f. pul. tenuiss. cui admisce Mel. Ros. ʒ i. spir. Sal. q. s. pro grat. acor.* after washing of the Mouth, the Gums were anointed with it.

A certain Practitioner was very successful in mixing all his Medicines with the next. *℞ Cortic. Fraxin. rad. Tamarisc. rad. Fraxinel. Capp. an. ʒ i. ℥. Polypod. Querc. ʒ ii. Raphan. Sylvest. ʒ iii. herb. Cochlear. M. iv. Nasturt. Hyemal. Becabung. Acetos. Scolopendr. an. M. iii. bacc. Laur. Junip. an. ʒ vi. summit. Centaur. minor. p. iv. Stercor. Anser. ʒ i. sem. Citri, sinap. Card. bened. an. ʒ ℥. Caryophyl. Zinzib. Cinam. Nuc. Mosch. an. ʒ iii. concisa & contus. digerantur in arena tepida cum vin. Gallic. ℥ viii. & spir. Vin. vulg. ℥ iii. per triduum, deinde destil. ex arena per Alembicum.*

Observe, As long as the Scoury reigns, there's scarce any Disease without it. In which Diseases always mix *Scorbuticks*: And truly, if what's writ of it, and its Symptoms be well considered, there hath been enough writ as to cure almost all Diseases. See more in *Strangling Fevers* before, and what comes after.

## CHAP. IV.

## Drop sic.

**T**IS a Preternatural Collection of the serous *Lympha*: Others say, 'Tis a Preternatural Tumor of the Belly, or Parts thereof, from a Collection of watery or serous Humors, or Wind.

Parts affected, are the Belly, and oft the whole Body, with all its Parts.

Cause, is the more sharp and serous *Lympha*, which erodes or distends, and so breaks the *Lymphatick* Vessels; which being extravasated, procures the *Drop sic*. Remote Causes are various, amongst which, may very well be reckoned, Spirit of Wine taken too much, especially in a Morning; whence ariseth very often a *Lencophlegmatia*, and after an *Ascites*: in which the whole Belly, and sometimes the Feet, are swelled.

Differ.

*Differ.* are 1. *Ascites* as before; in it sometime the *Scrozum* is also swelled.

Observe, That the Tumor of the Feet comes at Night, and after Exercise; but the rest of the Body is invaded with Leanness. 2. *Tympany*, from Wind, by *Hippocr.* called the *Dry Dropsie*. Wherein he saith, there's Torment present, especially about the Navel, as also of the Reins, which cannot be removed by Medicines, it being confirmed. 'Tis seldom, but there's Water mixed with the Wind; neither is it always in the Cavity of the Belly, but sometimes in the Guts alone. 3. *Anasarca*, wherein the whole Body is swelled.

*Signs.* There are Swellings in the Belly, Feet, Face, (which is then Pale) or whole Body.

Observe, That Swellings of Female Bellies are accurately to be distinguished and examined.

*Signs of Ascites*, besides what's before. If from Water, 'tis more heavy in the Belly: If the Sick turn from one side to another, there's heard a murmuring Noise, and Fluctuation; Urine is little and thick, sometimes red; Thirst great; dry Cough; then Breath is difficult; and as the rest of the Parts are extenuated and wasted, so there's a Fever.

In the *Tympany*, the Belly struts, there's noise like a Drum, being struck upon; it doth not at all fluctuate, though they turn themselves, nor is there any noise of Water; the Face recedes from its natural Habit, the Belly not so heavy; there's constant belching, and quick breaking of Wind below. In *Tympany* a Secret. *Amygd. amar.* ℞ i. sem. *Cymin.* Absinth. ℞ ℞. Contund. in *Mell.* *M.* postea in lagen. stannea per 4. hor. in aleo aq. percolat. *Coq.* deind. fortius express. f. ol. virid. dos. 3 ii. ad 3 ℞. marc. *Coq.* in jusculo & sapius venter hoc oleo inungatur.

*Anasarca*; The whole Body is as if it were enervated, pale and swelled; pressed with the Finger, there's a Print left: Breathing is always difficult, especially after eating; the Flesh is as if dead; for 'tis soft, lax, white. Urine thin and white, Fever continual, with a weak and unequal Pulse.

*Progn.* In the Beginning, easily cured; and not observing a good Diet, it easily returns. Those Cachectick, seldom come to perfect Health. Infants labouring of an *Anasarca*, have been cured with little ado. See more *Hip. Aphor.* 11. S. 4. *Aph.* 35. S. 6. *Aph.* 47. S. 7.

*Indic.*

*Indic.* In all Dropsies *V. S.* is hurtful, the serous and salt *Lymphæ* (whence is dryness and redness of Urin) is to be tempered, which cannot be done unless viscid Phlegm be incided; after purge by Degrees, sweat according to strength; Vomits, though admitted by some, are not good. *Diureticks* mixed with strengtheners, are chiefly profitable.

*Observe.* Medicines are best given in the decrease of the *Moon*.

*Cure*, is done by three Remedies, and by Diet, viz.

I. *By Purging*, with which mix strengtheners after fit alteration of the Humors, also *Diureticks* (not to be used in the beginning) and dryers. Also to strengthen the parts, abstain from drink, by which some have been cured.

II. *Sudorificks*; as by them taken, so by Baths moist and dry.

III. *Paracentesis*, of which see *The Marrow of Chirurgery*. The use of *Clysters*, *Empl. Liniments*, *Catapl.* and *Bags* are good. Medicines against the Dropsie, are *Rad. Ireos nostr.* quinq; *aperitiv.* *Vincetox. fol.* *Genist.* *Imperator.* *Agrim.* *Gum. Gott.* *Asar. flor.* *cortexque med. Sambuc.* *Lixiv. benedict.* & *Diuretic.* *Mysficht.* *ejusdémque aqua Antihydrops.* *spir. aperit.* *Penot. decoct.* *Chin.* *Sarsa.* *Guaia.* *Essent. Martis aperitiv.* *spir. Sal. imprimis coagular.* *Mysficht.* *Sulphur.* *Fecul. Ireos.* *Esula.* *sal. Absinth.* *Gemist. stipit. fabar. Sambuc. fm. Columb.* which is made better, if joyned *cum sal. Nitr.* and coagulated: *spir. & sal. Volat. Urin.* is admirable; yea, all *Volatil Salts*, *Ashes* of a Toad, *Oyster-shells*, powder of *Pikes*, *Jaw-bone*. Much Drink in burning Fevers, hath procured an *Ascites* in three days. In this take heed of viscous Food, and especially from ravening any. Those things that correct and draw out viscous and phlegmatick Humors, are to be used. Those that cut, especially *Sudorifick Aromaticks*, rather taken often than together at once; for so the obstructions are more happily, easily, quickly and safely opened. The following are to be taken by short spaces, by spoonfuls, till sweat break forth, and after given also, though not so oft. *R. Aq. Petroselin.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Fenicul. Theriac. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *spir. Sal. Armon. gut. xx.* *syr. Card. bened.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *M. Or.* *R. Aq. Fumar.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Cochlear. vine Martiol. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Acet. stil.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss. *oc. Cancr. pul.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ss. *sal. Absinth. Antim. diaphor. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *syr. quinq; Rad.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *M.* The lacteal Veins, which of themselves close again after their obstruction, is taken away; the water collected in the Cavity of the Belly, by various Humors from the vessels burst, may be removed by strong *Hydrag.* & *Sudorificks*, &c. which you have before. To which may be added, *R. Rad. Ireos nostr.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. ss. *Petrosel.*

*trofel.* 3. ʒ. *fol. Agrim.* M. i. *Sen. mund.* 3 i. *Rhei Elect.* 3. ʒ. *Agaric. levis.* 3 iii. *Cinam. acut.* 3 ii. *Garyoph.* 3 ii. *M. f. Nod. infundendus in vini Galic. vel Rhenens. gener.* ʒ iii. *bibat ejus singulis mane frigide* 3 v. *vel. vi.* 'Tis a grateful Medicine, and may be made more grateful with Sugar. If Pills be more desired, *R.* *Extract. Elater. gr.* viii. *Magist. Gum. gott. Resin. Jalap. an. gr. v. Fanicul. Rad. Ireos nostr. gr. vi. ol. Mac. stil. gut. ii. M. f. Pil. Num. 7. deanvand. pulver-eve Cinam. &c. inspergenda.* Also *Pil. Hydrotic.* *Zwelfer* is good, *R.* *Rob. bacc. Sambuc.* 3 i. *extract. Elater. gr. viii. Magist. Gott. gr. vi. Ol. Cinam. gut. ii. f. Bol.* For a powder, *R.* *Rad. Mechoac.* 3 ʒ. *Jalap.* 3 i. *Magist. Tart. Viriol. sal. Sambuc. an. gr. vii. ol. Caryoph. junip. an. gut. ii. f. Pil.* To sweat, *R.* *Rad. Ireos Florent.* 3 i. *Rad. Salsapar. Chin. an.* 3. iii. *Lign. Guaiac.* ʒ i. ʒ. *infus. tepide in s. q. aq. commun. hor. 24. Coq. parum & colat. evaporetur lento igne ad 3 iii. qua rursus dissolvantur in aq. Petrosel.* 3 xvi. *Elixir Curi ex descript. Ang. Sala* ʒ i. *filtrant. per manicam Hippocrat. add. Colat. julep. Ros. q. s. ad mediocrem Edulcor. M. Dof. bis de die* 3 ʒ. *frigide.*

In the Cure of this, there having been mention made of Clysters, &c. take them here. *R.* *Herb. Gratiol. Soldanel. flor. Genist. Sambuc. an. M. i. Rad. Ireos nostr. Brion. an. 3 vi. vi-el. Ov. Num. 1. M. f. Clyst.* An Emplaster. *R.* *Empl. de bacc. Laar. q. s. ex. gr. 3 iii. sterc. vaccin. Columb. exsucc. an. 3 x. flor. Ros. rub. 3 i. sem. Cuni. Carv. an. 3 iv. ol. Rinaac. Tereb. an. q. s. M. f. Empl. Or; Empl. ad Hydrop. August.* There are in Grembs three Cataplas. very good.

One after many Remedies, finding no ease, was tapt, by which there was ease for sometime, yet dyed after. Therefore if done, do it betimes: the Crasser part of the *Lympha* being left behind might procure Death.

One dying of a Dropsie being opened, there appeared, first a fluid and thin *Lympha*, after a Gellied; the next Concrete, then hard *Steatomatick*; so that this appears to be the true cause of the Dropsie.

*Ascites.* One ag'd about 45, bilious, with drinking too much Wine, fell into an Inappetency and Loathing, still indulging himself therein, he became very dry, his Feet swell'd, after his Belly and *Scrotum*, the rest of the parts beginning to waste; the Urine was very little, and Intense red, Breath difficult; yea towards evening so much, that he was put in an erect posture to breath: After several Remedies fitly used, the Disease increased, a daily and nightly cough continued, after that a looseness (which no Opiats could.



could stay) with great debility of strength, eight daies after the Flux, he died. The *Scrotum* was discus'd with a Bag fram'd *ex flor. Ros. rub. Cortic. lign. Quer. sem. Cumi. & Carv. aq. vitæ Matth. Irrorat.*

One ag'd 18. from an intermitting Tertian, ill cur'd (by much acids) fell into a swelling of the Feet, especially of the Belly; with heaviness, distention, difficulty of breathing; so that she could not lie down, but always sat upright; with the use of Diureticks, Strengtheners, and Purges, was cur'd: *R. Rad. Ireos rosf. Petrosel. Helen. an. ʒ iii. Cortic. Median. Sambuc. fol. Eupator. Cannabis, an. M. i. Soldanel. M. ʒ. Bacc. junip. ʒ i. sem. Fanicul. dul. Cinam. acut. Cortic. Citri, an. ʒ i. ʒs. Concis. & contus. insuantur faculo & cum pint. iv. Vin. Rhenens. per quatridduum insundantur; hujus ter de die an. ʒ iii. instil. spir. Sal. Armen. gut. vi. assumere jussi.* 8 days after Purges were ordered with the foresaid powder, in a less dose. To strengthen, as also to procure Urine; *R. Confer. Menth. Absinth. an ʒ i. Cortic. Citri condit. ʒ i. ʒs. spec. Diacalaminth. ʒ ii. Sal. Sambuc. ʒ i. spir. Nitr. ʒ ʒs. Ol. Cinam. gut. v. Mac. gut. x. M. f. condit.* there was taken the quantity of a Nutmeg.

*Anasarca.* One ag'd 70, after sadness fell into it with great difficulty of breathing, and the whole body so swell'd, that the whites of the Eyes were above the Pupil, he could neither lie down, nor endure to stand, and wheresoever the Finger press'd, it pitted: Urin was little and crude, Pulse sometimes quick, but always weak; several things were prescribed, but without success, for he died.

*Thus may be cur'd* all Diseases of the Liver and Spleen that are curable, arising from a cold cause. How to cure those from a hot, see before.

## CHAP. V.

### Of Belly-Fluxes, as Dysentery.

**A** Loosness is a more quick, oft, and plentiful expulsion of what's contained in the Guts. Of this there are divers sorts. If Food be voided crude, unchang'd, and as 'twas swallowed; 'tis

C c c c 2

call'd

call'd *Lientery*. If the Food be fermented in the Stomach, but not separated in the Guts into Chyle and Excrements; but these are pulst-like and whitish, such as those that have the Jaundice do oft void; it may be call'd one kind of *Caliaca*, or the Jaundice-loosness. There's another kind of it, wherein the Chyle and Excrements, though separated, yet are confusedly cast out together, which may be call'd a Chyle-loosness. When not Food only, but watrish and bilious Humors are cast out, 'tis call'd a *Diarrhœa*, or Bilious loosness. But if Flegmatick Humors thick and viscous, 'tis call'd a *Phlegmatick Diarrhœa*. If little and serous, it may be nam'd a Serous loosness. If fat and oily Excrements are cast out, it may be call'd an *Uctuous* loosness. If more pure blood, 'tis call'd a *Dysentery*; to which may be referr'd the Flux of the *Hemorrhoids*. If like the washing of Flesh, 'tis call'd the *Liver-Flux*. If matter and purulent, or corrupted stuff is cast out, it is call'd *Purulent* loosness: 'Tis familiar to a Dysentery, to which also a *Tenesmus* is referr'd, and partly to a phlegmatick dejection, which is a perpetual endeavour to sit down and void, with a little mucous and purulent matter. We begin with the Dysentery. *Parts* affected are both the small and great Guts: The Stomach is oft drawn in by consent, and gives encouragement thereto.

*Cause* is the more acrid and salt Bile, the more acid Pancreatick Juice, also thin Blood. The External are those which render the Blood more sharp, as the six non-natural things; also certain venoms, as *Arsenic*. *Auripigm*. *Mercur*. *Sublimat*. *Colocynth*. unwarily taken.

*Differ*. Sometimes thin, sometimes the thick Guts, sometimes both are affected. Sometimes one coat is excoriated, sometimes all, by degrees. Now Blood is cast out pure, then concoct and purulent. Now 'tis continual, then intermitting, and afflicts by fits: there are three degrees of it. The 1. is that wherein the Excrements are fat, spumous, white, slimy, and tough. 2. Where together with the Excrements there are cast out fibres, pellicules, interior coat, and blood, &c. 3. Where there are cast out pieces of fleshy substance, from the proper coat-substance of the Guts, with shavings of the Membranes, much blood and matter, which is deadly.

*Signs* are shew'd in the Differences. If the small Guts be affected, the pain is very sharp; neither do they presently after go to stool; and what's cast out is more mix'd with blood and matter

matter, than when the great Guts are affected alone; for then pain is more dull, and presently after they go to stool: neither is there so much mixture of Blood and Matter, and all will swim on the top.

*Progn.* If a Dysentery arise from Atrabile, 'tis deadly; or if it follow, a *Tubes*. If it be long, and there be loathing, 'tis ill: if with a Fever, worse. Dejections sincere, are bad. if there appear behind the left Ear spots black, with great thirst, they die the 10th day. Immoderate watching, sincere dejections black and stinking, abundance of Blood cast forth, Hiccough, pain of *Præcordium*, thirst, &c. for the most part they threaten death. Ulcers deep, especially in the small Guts, are incurable. The simple erosion of the internal Coat, all things agreeing, almost always admit of easy cure.

*Indicar.* Dysentery, as such, never indicates Venesection, the offending Humors are to be tempered and evacuated; the opening Vessels consolidated; the Ulcers cleansed and heal'd; the looseness gently astring'd; and the use of fit Medicins for some time continued, lest the Sick relapse; and the Parts are to be well strengthened.

*Cure.* Usually three sorts of Medicins serve, viz. Purgers, Alterers, and Topicks; and those in small quantities: for the abundance of any of them are seldom well born by the Sick.

Observe, The Cure is sometime to vary according to symptoms, differences and degrees of the Disease. *Antidysenterick* Medicins are *Rad. Bistort. Torment. Plantag. Verbasc. Symphyt. Major. sol. Burse pastor. Equiset. Myrt. & Querc. Sanicul. flor. Balanst. Ros. rub. sem. Papav. Sophia. Chirurg. bacc. Myrt. Mespil. nuc. Cupress. Mosch. Lign. Santal. Acac. Hypocist. Sang. Drac. ejusq; imprimis Lachrym. Mastic. Tragac. coagul. sang. Lepor. C. C. and its gelly chiefly. Lumbic. Oyster-shells calcin'd, so also Beef-bones, *Bol. Arm. coral. Margar. lap. Hamat. terr. sigil. succ. agrest. Granat. Cydonior. Vin. rub. styptic. Syr. Cinam de Menth. Granator. nin. Cydon.* All Narcotics, *croc. Mart. astring.* Yolks of Eggs with Milk and Cinnamon. I hope you know, or be inform'd these are good in all Fluxes of Blood, &c. as also Whites. To strengthen the Liver and to stay Fluxes of the Belly, use the seeds of Docks: with it may be mixed powder of the roots of *Tormentil*, Sugar of Roses, and powder of Egg-shells. The next call'd *Panthalionum* is commended: *R. myrob. cheb. ʒ i. B. citrinor. ʒ vi. Passul. cum acris contrit. ʒ ii. coq. in H iii. B. aq. chalyb. ad consumpt. medietat. in colat..**

colat. dissol. Sacch. q. s. Aromat. pul. Cinam. grof. modo contus. 3 vi. M. it purges and binds: R Lachrym. Sang. Drac. gr. xxv. aq. Menth. 3 i. Plantag. 3 ij. B. Cinam. 3 B. syr. Symphyl. Fernel. 3 i. Laud. Opiat. gr. ij. M. bibat cochleatim. Or the next: R Spec. Diarrhod. Ab. 3 i. C. C. iust. & pul. Croc. Mart. adstring. an. 3 ij. Cinam. Elect. pul. 3 ij. lap. Bezoar. Confect. Alker. an. 3 i. Sacch. in Plantag. & Cinam. q. s. dissol. M. f. f. a. Tabel. Or the next: R Confer. Ros. rub. 3 ij. Diascord. 3 iij. Confect. Hyacinth. 3 i. Bals. Sulphur. Tereb. vel Pern. 3 B. Priap. Ceti ras. 3 B. Cinam. acut. pul. 3 ij. syr. Myrtin. q. s. M. f. condit. Of this take the quantity of a Nutmeg. Spec. Diaplantag. Diamor. Mynsicht. is excellent. Or, R Confer. Ros. rub. Menth. an. 3 i. cortic. Arant. cordit. 3 vi. Off. Bov. calcin. 3 i. B. Coral. rub. prap. 3 B. Diascord 3 ij. suc. Acac. 3 ij. syr. Myrtin. parum, M. f. condit. molle. dos. 3 i. taken oft. Or, R Laud. Opiat. gr. iij. f. pil. N. vi. deaurentur, micâ singul. utatur horis till the Flux cease. A Glyster; R Tereb. Argent. cum vitel. ovi dissol. 3 ij. pil. Ros. rub. 3 i. Diascord. 3 i. B. Lact. vaccin. 3 viij. M. f. Enem. To be repeated twice or thrice a day; R Ol. Nucist. expr. 3 i. B. Mastic. stil. 3 i. sem. Papav. Hyoscyam. Myrtin. an. 3 B. M. f. Linim. Epigastrio inungendum. A Plaster; R Theriac. Androm. 3 i. terr. sigil. 3 ij. Croc. Mart. 3 i. Extract. Tornent. 3 B. M. f. Empl. addi potest Anserin. seu Argent. pul. 3 i. This spread on Leather, and applyed to the Navel in Children is excellent: R Pul. Rhab. Elect. & parum tost. 3 ij. vel 3 i. Nuc. Mosch. pul. 3 B. mis. Or, R Extract. Rhei gr. xvi. Laud. Opiat. gr. i. ol. Menth. gut. i. M. Pil. N. iv. deaurentur. To hinder all Fluxes of Blood, that in Chap. 2. of this Book ex aq. Plantag. 3 ij. &c. hath been often experienced, to consolidate the eroded Vessels. If there be an Ulcer in the great Guts, the next is excellent; R Lac. Vaccin. Chalyb. 3 viij. Tereb. Ven. dissol. in vitel. ov. 3 B. Mel. Ros. 3 i. M. f. Enem. 'Tis to be kept long, and repeated as there's need. If in the small Gut; R Rad. Consolid. Sarac. 3 B. fol. Pyrol. Alchymil. an. M. i. Heder. terr. M. ij. Sanicul. mar. summis. Hype-ric. an. M. B. Ras. C. C. 3 iij. coq. f. a. ex aq. ferrat. in colat. 3 xxv. dissol. syr. de Althea Fernel. Botrys an. 3 i. B. Tinct. Cinam. cum Vin. Rectif. spir. extract. 3 B. M. The next will be useful in the same case: R Aq. Cinam. Acet. stil. an. 3 B. aq. Plantag. 3 ij. Diascord. 3 ij. oc. Cancr. prap. 3 B. Antimon. Diaphor. 3 i. syr. Ros. rub. 3 i. M. The Balsam of Sulphur prepared either cum ol. Anis. vel ol. Succin. which is better taken often in a day, to two or three drops

drops with the foresaid mixture or decoction, will excellently cleanse and consolidate the Ulcers.

*One aged 50*, by once using the powder of *Rhubarb*, and oft the Pills *ex Laud. Opiat.* as also that afore said Clyster *ex Tereb. Argent. &c.* was cured perfectly in fourteen days. In the interim the Fever continued, and she had daily above twenty stools of Blood and Matter.

*Another Girl* that had sixty bloody stools in a day, was cured with the use of the said Medicines in twelve days.

*Another* accustomed to drink spirit of Wine, did suffer a *Dysentery*, with cruel pain, and cast out concrete Blood (of a fair colour from the Arteries) oft two pounds, died: being open'd, the small Guts were sphacelated, the Coats eroded, and four places perforated.

*A Woman of 50*, Melancholy, *Nephritick*, fell into a *Dysentery*, having matter and bloody stools, almost continually to the 4<sup>th</sup> day; with much pain of the Belly, watching, Fever: The next was prescrib'd, to temper the Humors sharpness, ease pain, and gently astringe:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Az. Plantag.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Cinam.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *Confect. Hyacinth.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Diasecord.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Sang. Drac.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Laud. Opiat.* gr. iij. *syr. Myrtin.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{M}$ . Of this was taken a spoonful every, or every other hour. After was taken this:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Rhab. tost. pul.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *Nuc. Mosch.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ .  $\mathfrak{M}$ . after use of which, stools were fewer, yet not altogether removed: after was cast in the above said Clyst. *ex Lac. Vac. rect.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  viij.  $\mathfrak{cc}$ . only there was added *Bals. Sulphur. Tereb.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . being kept long, pain was much eased. Every evening was taken *Laud. Opiat.* gr. i. as also Milk daily, wherein was boil'd Cinamon; in fourteen days she was cured.

*Another aged about 40*, fell into a looseness, being neglected three days, a *Dysentery* broke forth day and night, which by reason of pain, caus'd watching; after purged *cum Rhab. &c.* there was taken the quantity of a Nutmeg of the following;  $\mathcal{R}$  *Diasecord.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij. *Confect. Hyacinth.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *C. C.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Cinam. acut. Nuc. Mosch. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *syr. Myrtin. q. s. f. Condit.* There was also taken Milk, wherein was boil'd Oak-bark, Cinamon; after strain'd, there was dissolved therein a Yolk or two of Eggs: within a week the cure was perfected.

*Diarrhœa.* What the Differences are, and what Names, with the Causes, you have before. If bilious, 'tis cured by correcting the saltish acrimony of the Bile; as  $\mathcal{R}$  *Aq. Hord.*  $\mathfrak{z}$ . xxx. *flor. Ros. rub.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *spir. Vitriol. q. s. ad Grat. acid. stent in B. M. per hor. tres,*



*ant donec colore rubel. tinēta sūt; colat add. Syr. jujub. ʒ iij. M. f. Julep.* This is excellent also in thirst. If there be added *syr. Cydon.* it will be better: or if put in place *ex syr. Jujub.* for a Purge, *Rhab.* may serve.

If *Pituitous*, observe a diet fitting, correct the viscid Phlegm, as also evacuate it: *R Sal. Tarr. Vitriol. ʒ ss Crem. Tart. ʒ i. Sacch. Cand. alb. ʒ ij. M. f. pul. pro 3 dos.* take it once or twice a day in Rhenish Wine, or in the following, *R Aq. Menth. ʒ ij. Cinam. ʒ ss. syr. Fanicul. ʒ i. spir. Sal. q. s. ad grat. Acid.* To purge *Phlegmagog.* are proper, as *R Mas. Pil. foetid. maj. ʒ ss. Cochiar. ʒ i. Extract. Cathol. ʒ ss. ol. Caryoph. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. Num. 15. deaurentur.* Of these take five or more, as the sick are easily or hardly purged; after may be used *Sudorificks* and *Diureticks*.

If *serous*, 'tis cured by abstaining from much Liquids, and by taking those things which imbibe serosities, as *C. C. ust. Creta, &c.* Or by using *Sudorificks*, and *Diureticks*, as also *Hydragogons.* If the serosity be sharp and biting, use *Pil. Cynogloss. de sty-rac. &c.* the Brain is also to be strengthened, which is best done by *Amber*, of which see more in *Catarrhs.*

*Lientery* what it is, and its Cause you have before; its Cure is to be hastned with such things as correct, evacuate, &c. The humor as in *Diarrhœa*; for *Cœliaca* the like course may be taken.

*Hepatick Flux* to some refer the inward Hemorrhoids; If purer Blood be cast out without pain (as in the after observe,) 'tis bastardly so called, which either ariseth from *Plethora* or breaking of the Blood Vessels: In cold Regions 'tis seldom dangerous; in hot always: 'tis cured with *Antidysenterick* Medicines, the serum is to be lessened by *Diaphoreticks* and *Diureticks* mixed with acerb strengtheners: forbear much drinking of Water, both to diminish, and prevent the increase of the serum, and so that part affected may be strengthened; and after come to *Narcoticks.* Note, That gentle Astringents are to be mixed with strengtheners. The decoction of Quinces is very good, if therewith be boiled Currance, with the Seeds of Agrimony, Plantain and Nettles. *Tinctur. Martis astring.* is admirable; Coral, and its Salt, is praised above all.

One suffering under a very great flux of Blood, with some pain in the Navel Region, there was prescribed a Narcotick mixture, after which the next, *R Rhab. Elect. ʒ ij. ss. sem. Anis. ʒ i. coq. ex aq. Borag. in colat. ʒ ij. ss. dissol. syr. Ros. sol. cum Sen. ʒ i. M. f. haustus:* in three days it cured.

One was very happy in this affect by (after once or twice giving Sudorificks) taking the next: *R. spec. Diatr. Santal. Coral. rub. præp. sem. Plantag. an. 3 i. Rhab. opt. pul. 3 ij. Sacch. Ros. 3 iv. aq. Cinnamon. Plantag. an. q. s. f. f. a. Tabel. Num. xvi.* Of these some were used thrice a day, sometimes were given the following, *R. Rob. P. ssul. min. Myr. Cydon. Conser. Ros. Rub. antiq. an. 3 i. Dioscord. 3 v. spec. Diatr. Santal. 3 i. ss. Croc. Mart. astring. 3 ij. syr. Myrtin. Cydon. an. q. s. f. f. Elect. Dos.* the quantity of a Chestnut three or four times a day.

*Tenesmus* in this, though the desire of going to Stool be great, yet sometimes nothing is cast out. Sometimes the right Gut falls, and there's a dropping and difficulty of Urine happens: Hasten the Cure, because otherwise an Ulcer remains, which may pass into a Fistula. 'Tis accompanied with Pain, Erosion; 'tis usually from a pituitous acid Humor, cleaving about the *Anus*, to which must be applyed, and into it thrust such Medicines as correct, as well the acrid acidity of the Humor, as its toughness. After, the Ulcer is to be cleansed, and then consolidated; to which ends there's nothing better than *ol. Sulphur.* rightly prepared with the *oily Spirits* of Turpentine, Amber, or of Aniseeds, and so either applyed alone, or else mixed with other Medicines. Be sure that the pain there be eased.

## CHAP. VI.

### Of various Belly-pains, as Iliack Passion, &c.

**T**HE Guts are not only usually afflicted with most grievous pains, but perhaps with all kind of pains.

That called *Iliaca Passio*, being most dreadful and dangerous; it takes its name from the Gut *Ileum*, although it also afflicts other of the small Guts, some think also the thick; it's thought its original is about *Cæcum*, which with the Valve being inflamed, so draws and binds it, that no Excrements can pass; by which the Inflammation being increased, the *Ileum* and parts about it, sometimes come to be gangreen'd and corrupted; as hath been observed in some dissected. There are other pains, of which after.

The Cause of this is almost always Bile, yet sometimes Phlegm,

D d d

great

great Exulcerations, sharp Humors, Wind, Gangreen, Ruptures, &c. The sharp Humors, &c. causing pain, inflammation and an inverse motion of the Guts, the Belly moves not, whence the *Faces* are hardened. Amongst *outward* causes are, the too hot Air, as it renders Bile more in quantity and sharpness, deadly and venomous Medicaments, the immoderate use of Ecans, Pease, Quinces, Medlars, &c.

*Differences* are; one is from inflammation, another from hardened *Faces*, Gangreen, *Enterocoele*, inverse motion of the Guts, Strangury, Ulcer, and Tumor of the Guts, Wind.

*Signs.* If from inflammation, there's continual Fever, pain is very violent, Vomiting, at first a Bilious, especially a pituitous Humor, shortly after there's a vomiting of *Faces*, heat about the Navel, no Stools. If from hardened *Faces*, the Belly was bound for several days before; there's no pain in the beginning, in the Progress there is great, and more dull than in inflammation, Vomiting less, especially in the beginning. If from an inverse motion of the Guts, there's continual Vomiting of Meat, Drink, Medicines, yea, Clysters, *Suppositories*, *Faces*. The extreme parts, and whole Body is cold, Urine is suppressed, and *Anus* is turned inward. If from a Gangreen, the pain presently ceaseth. If from Wind, the Colick preceded. If from *Enterocoele* and other Tumors, the proper signs of such went before.

*Progn.* Of all Diseases this is most dangerous; if from *Faces* hardened, 'tis more easily cured than the rest; so also that from Wind. If there be Vomiting Bile and Phlegm in the beginning, 'tis deadly. If from Ulcers and Tumors, 'tis scarcely or not at all cured. If it follow a Strangury, they dye within seven days; unless a Fever fall in, and the the Urine flow plentifully. If there be Vomiting, Hicough, Convulsion, or *Delirium*, 'tis ill.

*Indications.* Pain is to be eased, but not with Narcoticks, unless the Inflammation be great; yet 'tis better corrected with coolers and Sudorificks. The inverse motion of the Guts is presently to be restor'd, with swallowing lead-Bullets, *Mercur. viv.* or blowing into *Podex* with bellows fill'd with warm Air. Indurated Turds are to be mollified, and as soon as may be drawn forth. *Pul. Anti-Colicus.* R. *Castor. elect.* ʒ ij. *sem. Cnmi. Cortic. Aurant. an.* ʒ ss. *M. f. pil. dof.* ʒ i. *in vino.* Make Pigeons dung as a Conserve with Goats Milk, which dissolve in fit liquor, which is to be strain'd for three draughts: a present Remedy. Holly boil'd  
in.

in Posset drink wonderfully helps the Colick and pain of the Guts.

*Cure.* In Inflammation *Venesectio* profits; in the rest it is very hurtful. In *hardned Faces*, scarce any Disease calls for stronger Purgers: here Ointments profit, as *R. Unguent. Artanir.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Dialib. ol. Cham. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *Amigd. dul. Lilior. alb. Diacolocynth. Querc. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Butyr. rec. Axung. human. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *M. f. Lini. ventri inungendum.* Baths are good, so is the applying the *Caul* and *Guts* of Animals, as Sheep, &c. very hot in hot cloths, to the Belly: repeat them hourly. A *Cataplasm* or *Bag* of Swines Dung boil'd in Vinegar is good, if Goats Dung be added, 'tis excellent, first applying Civet to the Navel. In the *inverse Motion* of the Guts, the same Remedies may also serve. A great Cupping-glass apply'd to the Navel is good. *Settion* is not admittable. *Clysters* sometimes profit. *R. Rad. Alib. & Malv. cum toto, an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *flor. Cham. Nymph. Sambuc. an.* p. ij. *sem. Cuni.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Liri. Fennigr. Lumbric. terr. contus. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Decoq. ex aq. Hord. Colat. podex foveri potest, vel ex ejusdem*  $\mathfrak{z}$  viij. *add. ol. Colocynth. Querc.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *ol. Lilior. alb.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *sal. Nitr.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *M. f. Clyst. sapius reiterand.* There may be added *Troch. Alband.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . or the pulp of Colocynth ty'd up in a rag,  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. if there be necessity, in the foresaid Decoction. Or *R. Ol. Lin. Rapar. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  v. *f. Enem. tepide miscend.* Some highly commend Crude Mercury well depurated: others kill it with *Sulphur*, and reduce it into a powder, and make it up in wax, and give it. Others give a Ball of Antimony, but before these give oil of sweet Almonds. Others the Blood of Bats, which wonderfully easeth pain and inflammation; others *ol. Saturn. gut. v. vel vi.* as also the Balsom thereof prepar'd of two parts of its Oil, and one part of the oil of Roses, mixt in a Mortar to anoint the Belly. The Guts inflam'd, *R. Fol. Semperv. maj. Tarax. an.* p. ij. *Tart. Rhen.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  v. *Tamarind.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *sem Melon.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij. *coq. ex aq. Hord. In colat.*  $\mathfrak{ss}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *dissol. syr. Ros. Sol.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *M. Or, R. Aq. Prophylact.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Ros.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Card. bened.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  iij.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *succ. Semperv. major. depur.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *Bezoar. miner.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *syr. de Portulac.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  xij. *M. bibat cochleat. sudetque.* In *hardned Faces*, *R. Troch. Alband. gr. iv. Diagrid. gr. xv. Tart. Virriol. gr. vi. sal. Prunel. Crem. Tart. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *M. f. pul. pro una dos.* Some abstain from strong purges, as stirring up wind, and increaseth the Ill. Or, *R. Rad. Alib.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. *fol. Malv. M. i. Sten.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  x. *Agaric. Troch. Rhab. elect. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Tamarind. Tartari crud. an.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *sem. Lini.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. *coq. ex aq. Hord. In colat.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  xxv. *dissol. syr. de Cartham.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  i.  $\mathfrak{ss}$ . *Elect. è succ. Ros.*  $\mathfrak{z}$  vi. *M. bibat ager singulis bi-*

*horis* 3 vi. till the Belly be loose. In the mean time take fat broths, and anoint the Belly with emollient ointments or oils; as *Unguent. Alib. Mucilag. &c. Pil. Ilic. Rhas.* is good. The next is loosening, emollient and easing pain. *R. Ol. Amygd. d. an. 3 i. pulp. Cass. rec. extract. 3 i. syr. Papav. err. 3 ss. Ser. lact. Caprin. 3 iij. M.* The same Medicaments cure the twisting of the Cuts; but there must also be used lead-Bullets, &c. as before.

One aged 30, for seven days had no stool, a purge given was vomited up, a Clyster was given before, but profited not; for eight days following she was purged by degrees, but with sad event, for the twentieth day she died: being open'd, the *Colon* not far from the *Rectum* was gangreen'd.

One by the extraordinary pain of the *Iliaca passio* died: being opened, the *Ileon* was in several places twisted, so that nothing could pass.

Another, having been bound for eleven days, having no stool, was purged with the former *Apoz.* and that day was cured.

*Colick* is a pain seated in the *Colon*; it usually possesses the whole Belly; it arises from things that may dissolve its continuity: it sometimes afflicts the whole *Colon*, which is dangerous; sometimes only part: Then if it be in the beginning, the pain afflicts the right Loin; If the middle, the left; If the end, the region of the Navel: next the left is pain'd.

*Causes* are Worms, inflammation of the Guts, Stones, Humors, either thick and viscous, or sharp and bilious: Retention of hard Excrements, Wind.

*Differ.* One is exquisite, another spurious, another tending to a particular Palsy.

*Signs* are evident, those that have the same cause with *Iliaca passio*, have as the same Signs, so the like Cure.

If from Worms, which may be generated in all parts of the Body, though especially in the Cuts and internal parts: They are of three sorts: the *Broad*, the *Round*, and the small call'd *Ascarides*, which are like those found in Cheeses.

The matter of these is either *Alimentary*, as Chyle (whence they are generated in the Stomach) or Blood, such as are seen in Tumors from Blood: or *Excrementitious*, as phlegm, the most frequent cause; *Feces* of the Belly, a bilious matter, but very seldom.

*Signs* of Worms are many; stinking Breath, disturb'd Sleep, with tossing, grating of the Teeth, oft rubbing the Nose, pale Face, some-



sometimes by fits ruddy, yellow and dark Eyes, the whites thereof being changed into Saffron or pale; distention of the Belly and gnawing, being more when hungry: Sometimes a looseness, vomiting, Epilepsie, &c.

If Round, the gnawing of the Belly is more vehement, a dry, Cough more frequent; there's Hiccough, loathing, &c.

If the Broad, there's great desire of meat, quick stools of that taken, great leanness, &c.

If *Ascarides*, there's itch in *Anus* with continued pain, there's heaviness of the Back, and constant motion to stool.

*Progn.* Those broad are hard to cure. For those long and round first purge, after give what's to kill; as Worm-seed boil'd in Vinegar, and with ordinary Treacle, boil'd up to an *Electuar.* C. C. *ust.* mix'd with *spir. Vuriol. Rad. Serpen. Virgin.* given *ad 3 i. slos Sulphur. cum Mel.* All given in the New and Full Moon, especially Spring and Fall. *Merc. dul. Resin. Jalap. Or. & P. ssul. Corinth. 3 ij. infund. in aq. Card. bened. contund. cum Rhab. pul. 3 ij. sem. Santon. 3 i. oc. Cancr. 3 lb. M. f. elect. dos. quant. Nuc. Mosch. Or, & Jalap. 3 i. lb. Mecho. 3 i. Crem. Tart. 3 vi. ol. Mac. 3 lb. M. f. pul. dos. a 3 i. ad 3. i.* *Ascarides* causing a corroding pain in the Fundament; you may purge with the foresaid powder: after put up a Suppository fram'd of Aloes, Wormwood, &c. with Honey. *Creta 3 i.* taken in Wine or Goats Milk kills Worms, and hinders the breeding. Conserve of Tansey kills Worms, resists putrefaction, opens obstructions, recreates the spleen and senses. *& Aloes Epatic. 3 ij. sel. Taur. 3 i. Scam. 3 i. butyr. q. s. f. Unguent quo testa nuc. jugl. impletur & umbilico imponatur.* Good for the Worms and to loose the Belly. *& Aloes elect. pul. Theriac. an. q. s. f. Empl. regioni ventris appl.*

One cured of the Colick, other Medicines used in vain for two days, by taking *Pil. Catholic. 3 lb.* which in one day purged away the Colick.

Another, by a Clyster framed of Emollients and Carminatives boil'd in equal parts of Water and white Wine, in which was dissolved *Elect. Cathol. duplic 3 i. Mel. Ros. 3 ij. aq. Bened. turbid. 3 iv.*

Another cured with powder of Wolves Guts, *3 i. cum Vin. 3 iij.* all by *Kiverius.*

Another cured of a most sharp Colick, with oil of Juniper-Berries distill'd, *gut. ix.* with broth: which presently did it: *Bininger.*

Another

Another he cured presently *cum ol. Cham. distil. gut. iij.*

Another of the Worms with the next; *℞ Coral. ʒ i. sem. Santonic. ʒ iij. flor. Hyperic. Scord. an. M. i. incis. conquass. decoq. ex aq. q. s. in colat. ʒ iij. Salv. elect. Diacarth. ʒ v. syr. Vener. ʒ ℞. M.* It cast out many Worms, by which he, though 60 years old, was delivered from the *Verrigo* and several other Symptoms.

For the Broad-Worms. One aged 11, was cured as follows; *℞ Coral. ʒ i. Rhab. elect. sem. Santon. an ʒ ℞. spir. Vitriol. gut. iij.* It was taken for some mornings: After was purged with this; *℞ Jalap. pul. gr. xvi. Resin. Scam. gr. ij. Crem. Tartari gr. vi. M.* it brought away the Worm. For daily use; *℞ C. C. præp. Coral. sem. Santonic. an. ʒ ij. Rhab. elect. ʒ i. spir. Vitriol. coagul. gr. iv. Misf.* nine days after purged with the former powder. *℞ Coral. pul. ʒ iv. sem. Santonic. C. C. ust. præp. an. ʒ i. Sacch. cand. alb. in f. q. aq. Plantag. dissol. ʒ iv. spir. Vitriol. coagul. gr. iv. f. s. a. Rotul. Cap. 9, 12, 13.* for a dose: By these he became well.

## CHAP. VII.

### Of Nephritick Pain, &c.

**N***Ephritis* is a solution of continuity of the Kidneys Membranes: It rather riseth from Solution, for pain is not the solution. Others say 'tis a Pain in the Loins, with vomiting or loathing from a Solution, which is from a sharp matter.

*Parts affected* are the Membranes, the whole substance of the Kidneys being drawn in by consent; so the Tubercles, *Pelvis*, Ureters, Bladder, yea the Stomach and Intestines.

Cause is a more sharp and serous *Lympha*, sometimes thicker, which is oft the Cause of the Stone; for there's nothing of all things in nature, which so easily concretes as serous salt matter. Of the generation of the Stone, see *Helmont*, *Unzer*, &c.

*Differ.* It comes sometimes from the sharp *Lympha*, sometimes from the Stone.

*Signs.* To distinguish between the sharp *Lympha*, and the Stone, is very hard for those most experienced, their Signs being so like. The pain and heat of the Loins, is associated with vomiting crass and bilious matter, if the Stomach be ill disposed; if well, it suffers loathing,

loathing, with vain desire to vomit, which is to be noted: and these oft accompany the Colick: There's oft pissing bloody water, especially in Summer, or after violent motion: they piss not unless by drops; sometimes the Urine is suppressed. If from Stone or Nephritis, the pain is heavy, constant in the Loins; perpetually afflicting; but in the pain from the Stone in stooping 'tis more sharp, and the testicle of the same side is retracted. The pain in the Colick is more wandering. In lying on the pained side, the pain is more intolerable, not so in the Colick. In the Colick pain encreaseth after eating; in *Nephritis* it lessens. The Colick pain is more eas'd by stool and vomiting, than in *Nephritis*, in which the Urin is first clear, thin, and little or bloody; after something is seen in the bottom, and there's either Gravel or Stone cast forth. In the Colick from the beginning is cast out and made more thick Urin: and lastly, where the Kidneys are affected, there's numbness of the same side.

*Progn.* Pain from the Stone is more hardly cur'd, than that from acrid *Lympha*; there following from the excess and continuance of the pain, casting down of strength, watching, fever, stoppage of Urin, vomiting pituitous and bilious matter. The Hemorrhoids following are good. Pissing of Blood causeth fear and weakness, but it gives ease: Thick Urin is better than thin. If Hereditary, 'tis scarce cur'd: in those above 50, hardly; in Infants, 'tis ealie, if there be not an Ulcer of the Kidneys.

*Indic.* The Belly is especially to be kept open with *Cassia* new drawn, &c. or 'tis presently to be moved with a Clyster, Emollient, Anodyne, and Carminative. Pain is to be mitigated; the ferrous *Lympha* tempered; the thicker incided; the Stone, if little, is to be broken and expell'd: after fit Emollient Laxatives, Anodynes, and dilating of the Passages, as well outwardly as inwardly used, the following powder is much commended, given in Parsly-water: *℞ Sem. Thlaspi. minim. Tart. Vuriol. an. 3 i. ℞. oc. Canc. Sal. sript. fabar. Genist. Stercor. Columb. an. 3 ℞. M. f. pul. dos. ad 3 i. imo aliquando ad 3 ℞.* Great Stones cannot be mov'd.

*Cure.* Ill habit is to be purged rather by Laxatives than Catharticks. If pain be from sharp *Lympha*, Venesection may be used; especially if there be *Plethora*, 'tis admirable. Alterers and Narcoticks profit more than other Medicines; Clysters are best. Diet is to be exact. When the Stone sticks in the Ureters, which procures numbness, by its pressing upon the Muscle *Psoas* and the Nerves; In this case apply a Cupping-Glass with flame on

as *Ileum*, which brings the Stone into the Bladder.

*Anti-Nephritick* Medicines you have in the *Institutions*. The Seeds of Violets are excellent, because together with expelling the Stone, it purges, especially if used by way of emulsion; 'tis admirable also in stoppage of Urine. *Niter* is good, especially its Spirit given in the Water or Juice of Grass, which is also excellent in the Stone in the Gall-Bladder. The Tincture of *Lapis Nephritic*, made with rectified Spirit of Salt, it being first powder'd, and both digested; it makes a green Tincture. Bean-shel-water with Syrup of Violets I have oft try'd, which also excellently tempers the sharpness of the Urine. The three next are highly praised in the Stone. *R Succ. Liquirit. in aq. Alkekeng. solut. ʒ i. ʒ Camphor. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ iv. Alkekeng. ʒ ʒ. Gum. Tragac. Mastic. an. ʒ i. ʒ. Laud. Opiat. ʒ ij. M.* 'Tis singular in provoking Urine, expelling the Stone, opens the obstructions of the Reins, and much easeth pain. *R Oc. Cancr. prep. Sang. Hirv. prep. an. ʒ i. ʒ. lap. Judaic. Nephrit. an. ʒ i. oc. Lucii pisc. sem. Milii Sol. an. ʒ ij. Crystal. Tart. ʒ ʒ. Salis ʒ i. M. f. pul. Lithontripic.* The Nephritick liquor, *R Lap. Lync. Judaic. spong. Nephrit. glac. Parad. oc. Cancr. an. q. v. Solvantur in spir. Sal. rectif. solatio filtrat. & distil. ad siccitatem; Caput mortuum in Cella in liquorem coagulatum Nephriticum mutatur. Sal lithontripic. R Sal. Prunel. Absinth. an. ʒ i. Volatil. succin. ʒ iv. M. dos. à gr. vi. ad ʒ i. vel. ʒ ʒ. in Vin. vel aq. Saxifrag. omnem materiam Calculos. evertit & resolvit; In Ischur. & dysuria mile.* Some commend the next Decoction of *Forestus* above all: *R Cicer. rub. ʒ iij. Hord. mund. ʒ ij. sem. Alth. Malv. an. ʒ iij. 4. frig. Maj. non rancid. an. ʒ i. Fic. pingu. num. ix. Seb. st. num. vij. Liquirit. ras. ʒ vi. coq. in ʒ i. ʒ. aq. com. ad mediet. colatur. datur pro Apoz. Mynsicht* hath very excellent Medicines in his *Armament Sect.* 14. pag. 248, 249. also S. 16. p. 263. *Poterus* praiseth wild Tansey and Mouscar in Broth. *Lap. Prunel.* is good, as also in inflammation of the Reins. This is excellent: *R Tart. Virriolat. ʒ i. julep. Ros. ʒ i. aq. Cinam. ʒ iv. M. dos. ad ʒ ij. Or, R Tart. Virriol. ʒ ʒ. aq. Raph. rustic. ʒ ʒ. succ. Limon. ʒ ij. ocul. Cancr. ʒ ij. syr. Papav. err. Alth. Fern. an. ʒ i. M.* The Dose is the same. Various *Clysters* you have in *Mynsicht*, Sect. 32. pag. 454, 455. In a hot cause and temper: *R Rad. Alth. ʒ i. Liquir. ʒ ij. fol. Malv. M. i. sem Melon. ʒ ʒ. coq. ex. aq. Hord. In col. ʒ ij. dissol. syr. Papav. err. ʒ ij. oc. Cancr. crud. contus. ʒ i. M. bibat ter quâterve de die ʒ vi. Or, R Aq. Fragor. Portulac. Ros. an. ʒ i. Prophyll. Cinam. an. ʒ ʒ. oc. Cancr. contus. ʒ i. Laud. Op. gr. ij. syr. Alth. Fernel.*

*Fernel.* ℞ i. M. *bibat cochlearim.* In a cold cause and temper, the next *Antinephritick Spirit*, ℞ *Rad. Ononid. Saxifrag. Alb. an. ℞ i. Liqvir.* ℞ ℞. *sanguin. Hircin.* ℞ vi. *oc. Cancr. contus. Nuc. Mosch. Cinam. an. ℞ i. croc. Oriental.* ℞ iij. *Garyoph. ℞ ij. Tereb. Argent. ℞ xvi. spir. Vin. Malu. ℞ v. concis. & contus. stent in Infus. per 14 dies, postea per M. B. distil. Dos. Coch. i. vel ij. jejuno stomacho bis terve de die, pro necessitate.* In more delicate tempers it may be mixed *cum aq. Petrosel. vel gram. & add. Sacch.* In all suppression of Urin *Calcin'd Egg-shells,* ad ℞ ij. vel ℞ i. taken, hath the preceedency of all Medicines. The *Tincture of Cochinel* taken in Rhenish-Wine, to ℞ i. is a gentle and pleasant Medicine, and of great Virtue. In suppression of Urin, the next is admirable, ℞ *Sem. 4. frig. maj. an. ℞ i. ℞. Viol. purpur. Saxifrag. an. ℞ ij. Nuclear. persic. ℞ iij. cum s. q. aq. Ononid. & Saxifrag. vel Petrosel. f. Emul. ad ℞ xij. edule. syr. Viol. quinz; Rad. an. ℞ vi. M.* To preserve, the next is excellent. *Oc. Cancr. Lap. Judaic. Milleped. omnia præp. an. ℞ i. Tereb. in aq. Petrosel. lot. ℞ ij. M. f. Pil. magnit. pis. Dos. singul. mane i.* Amongst Externals, the next is fit. ℞ *Unguent. Diabth. popul. Ol. Lithor. Alb. Cham. an. ℞ iij. Scorp. simpl. ℞ ij. M. pro Liniment.* with it anoint the Reins and the Region of the Ureters. An Ointment framed of *Rabbets-Fat,* and *Unguent. Ros.* is excellent; yea, the Fat alone, which is better.

One for some Months pissed Blood night and day; as also purulent and very stinking Urin, cast out several stones, could not for a long time sleep above a quarter of an hour at a time, not having had a Stool in two days, the next was taken; ℞ *Syr. Cichor. cum Rheo. Ros. Sol. cum sen. Diacnic. an. ℞ i. oc. Cancr. præp ℞ i. aq. Gram. q. s. M. f. haustus.* It procur'd 4 stools with ease. The next day and several following was used with great success, *Decoct. Malu. supra-scrip.* as also the mixture following *cum Laud. opiat.* After he took *Bals. Sulphur. Anisat. ad gut. viij.* every day twice, and so was perfectly cured.

Another was cur'd by the use of the same Medicaments, though miserably vexed, and cast out nothing but stinking matter with Urine.

One aged 60, troubled long with *Nephritick* pain, sometimes with a little crude Urine and grievous pain, sometimes bloody with some ease, sometimes with matter. There was much loathing, vomiting, striction of the Belly, gravel and stone cast out; for which was prescribed an Emollient, loosening and Carminative Glyster, with which came always much tough matter with



hard Faces. The pain was a little eased : with the Urin there was cast forth filthy and bloody matter, the passages being smoothed cum *Cass. rec. extract. cum syr. Diacnic.* there was given *Forestus Apoz.* thus altered, *R. Cicer. rub. Hord. mund. an. & ij. sem. Viol. purp. Papav. alb. Utric. Malv. an. & ℞. oc. Cancr. contus. & in petia ligat. 3 ij. bacc. junip. & i. Ficu. pingv. Num. ix. Alkekeng. fruct. N. iv. Liquirit. ras. 3 vi. in ℥ iij. aq. Com. In colat. ℥ ij. dissol. syr. Papav. err. quinq. rad. Diacnic. an. & i. ℞. spir. Sal. Arm. 3 ij. M.* Of this was taken twice or thrice every day a draught with two drops of *Bals. Sulphur. junip.* By this were cast out several Stones, but yet the pain much afflicting. The next was taken with good success: *R. Hord. mund. ad. crepatur. coct. & ij. Amygd. d. mund. sem. Viol. purp. an. & ℞. Papav. alb. 3 v. cum f. q. aq. Hord. f. Emul. ad & xx. add. Diasod. syr. Papav. errat. an. 3 vi. M.* Last of all was this prescrib'd; *R. Aq. Petrosel. & ij. Fenicul. Tberiac. & i. Aect. stil. an. & ℞. oc. Cancr. 3 i. ol. Gran. junip. gut. vi. spir. Nitr. dul. 3 i. Laud. opiat. gr. ij. syr. de quinq. rad. & i. M.* These profited much, yet was there gravel and stones cast out, but not yet cured, for the pain was great: but the former emulsion or mixture being used, pain was eased. All commend *spir. Sal. Arm.* as a *specifick* with Rhenish-Wine, *spir. Diuretic. &c.* not only to preserve, but also to cure, universals preceding. The Colick may be cured as in the *Chapter* before; so also as in this: yet being the following mixture is excellent in easing pain, although it do at first giving encrease it, take it here; only let there precede an Emollient Carminative Clyster. *R. Aq. Menth. cort. Citri an. & i. ℞. Laud. opiat. gr. iij. Aq. vita Matthiol. & i. Sperm. cet. 3 ℞. ol. Cortic. aurant. Mac. stil. an. gut. iv. spir. Nitr. dul. gut. xv. syr. Fenicul. & i. M.* After the first or second spoonful the pain may increase, but after it easeth. For the Stone the decoct. or juice of Grass is excellent; also *spir. Nitr. dulc. made sweet cum spir. Vin. dols. gut. xxij.* or more, often a day in fit liquor, as Beer, Wine, foresaid Decoction, &c. cum *Mel. & Sacchar.*

## C H A P. VIII.

*Diabetes and Symptoms of the Bladder.*

**D***iabetes*, as it hath been most seldom, so the Cause hath been mistaken: Of late it hath been more taken notice of, and the Cure if timously taken, is better effected; otherwise 'tis deadly and scarce at all curable. 'Tis a quick and plentiful Pissing of potent matter: in it there's more cast out than is drunk, or what liquids are eaten. Learned Dr. *Willis* thinks its immediate cause to be a fault in the Blood, yet promoted by the fault of the Kidneys, though they attract not the Blood, being too much thin'd from acid Humors pour'd into the Blood, especially by the Nervous Juice ill affected. This being from an ill order of *dyer*, especially by daily and immoderate drinking of Cider, Beer, or Wines that are acid.

One in drinking Rhenish-Wine for 20 days as ordinary drink, contracted an incurable *Diabetes*, of which he died.

*Signs* are abundance of Urin, violent Thirst, wasting of the Body, Fever like a *Hætick*, and a wonderful sweetness of the Urin, which I have tasted.

*Pragn.* 'Tis easily cured in the beginning when the Blood is a little laxated; but if confirm'd, and the Blood be much resolv'd, 'tis hardly or never cur'd.

*Indic.* is chiefly to inhibit the thinness of the Blood, which is perform'd by such things as incrassate; or to remove it, being thinn'd; to use cooling and thickning Dyets, and to temperate by Cardiacks, especially Hypnoticks.

*Cure.* Some advise *V. S.* in the beginning, and that at divers times, and but a small quantity taken away. Others disapprove of it, use mollifying and asswaging Clysters if there be need. Gentle Purgers are to be exhibited, especially *Rubarb*. To thicken, may be used the next, which was very powerful: *℞ Gum. Arab. Tragac. an. ʒ vi. sacch. Penid. ʒ i. M. f. pul.* it was taken twice a day to ʒ i. with the following distil'd Water: *℞ Summit. arbor. Cupress. M. viii. Alb. ovor. conuass. ℥ ii. Cinam. ʒ ss. minutim incis. affund. lact. rec. ℥ viii. distil. Organ. commun. cavendo Empyreuma: cap. ʒ vi.*

*ter de die.* Of the following was put a little in ordinary drink :  
 ℞ *Gum. Arab.* ℥ i. ℞. *sacch. cand.* *Alb.* ℥ ℞. *f. pul. subtilif.* *Erastus*  
 highly commends the Syrup made of the Roots of Comfrey and  
 Sloes, Drinking of Milk is excellent ; sometimes diluted with the  
 distilled Water, or Barly-Water, sometimes also boyl'd with white-  
 Bread, and taken. *Sweating* is condemned by some, yet the Bath-  
 Water drunk, hath done good several times. The *Hypnorick* was  
 this : ℞ *Aq. Papav. err.* ℥ iv. *Cinam. bordeat.* ℥ i. *Diaod.* ℥ vi. *M.*  
*f. haustus, sumend. hor. somni.* *Aq. Calc. viv.* is very good. The  
 Barly-Water may be thus prepared : boyl in it Harts-horn, Ivory,  
 and seven or eight Snails, in two quarts, which boyl to a quart ;  
 half this Water and half Milk, is to be for ordinary drink. Rice  
 boyled in Milk sometimes also was used. ℞ *Aq. Calc. viv. opt. de-*  
*purat.* ℔ iv. *in qua infund. Sassa. r. incis.* ℥ i. *Santal. rub. & Alb. an.*  
 ℥ i. ℞. *semin. canab. contus.* ℥ iv. *passul. sol. ex acin.* ℥ ii. *liquirit. ras.*  
 ℥ i. *M.* let them stand for 24 hours, then begin to use it, letting  
 the ingredients continue still in it ; a draught of this was taken at  
 nine or ten in the Morning, an hour after break-fast, it was sweet-  
 ned with a Spoonful of *Syrup of Steel.* The *Lime-water* may be made  
 by putting two Gallons of Water, to two pound of unquenched-  
 Lime ; after it hath stood 3, 4, or more hours, being stirred sever-  
 al times, filter it through brown-paper, and reserve it for use.

One aged 30, after large drinking Wine, fell into a *Diabetes*,  
 with a most intense heat of the whole Body, violent Thirst, and  
 great Flux of Urin night and day, Pissing thrice as much as he  
 drank, and was thus cured : First he was let Blood, after was given  
*Tincture of Coral*, with the Decoction of Plantane ; but especially  
 with this of *Sylvius de le Boe.* ℞ *Aq. Plantag.* ℥ iii. *Cinam. Acet.*  
*stil. an.* ℥ ℞. *Jyr. Portulac.* ℥ i. *Coral. rub. prep.* ℥ i. *M.* It was gi-  
 ven by Spoonfuls oft in a day : it cur'd the volatility of the  
 Pancreatick Juice : in 15 days the ill remitted. The same Potion  
 stays Sweating ; to it may be added *Acacia* ℥ ℞. *vel* ℥ i. *Medic.*  
*curios.*

*Urine incontinentia*, usually called Pissing in Bed, is from the hurt  
 of the Bladder's retentive faculty.

*Cause* is the resolution of the *Sphincter-Muscle*, caused either by a  
 Pallie of the Nerves, which from the Loins are inserted into it, by  
 Reason of which it cannot contract it self, this is *hard to be cured* ;  
 or from the Laxness or softness of the Muscle, and then the party  
 can neither indure Acrimony of Urin, nor its abundance, when  
 the

the Animal powers are asleep. This oft befalls Children, weak Persons, &c.

*Signs* are needles.

*Progn.* In Children 'tis Cureable, and may of it self wear off in time; if they drink not too much, especially towards Bed-time. Yet if they pass 25, 'tis usually incurable, as also in aged persons. If it fall out in an acute Fever, 'tis dangerous.

*Cure.* Children have been oft cured with fryed Mice, stones of a Hare burnt, Snails, Shells and all burnt, powder of Egg-Shells given in a fit liquor: powder of *Agrimony* is excellent. So the inner Skin of Hens-Gillards dryed, either of which may be given, either alone or mixed together. Those elder may purge with Phlegmagogues. Sweating may be profitable. Cocks weasand dryed and powdered is good; the powder of a live Toad burnt in a new pot, hung about the neck in a bag, and the powder may be given in red wine, or steel'd Water, or *aq. Calc. viv.* These are also good, Sows-Bladder, burnt-ashes of an Hedg-Hog; but above all is *Pudenda juilla*, which is said also to be admirable in Convulsions, &c.

*Ischuria & Stranguria*, the first is a suppression of the Urin wholly: The second is the avoiding of it by drops. If that be with pain, it may be referred to *Dysuria*. Stoppage of Urin either is *true*, when the Bladder is full; and this is caused either when the sense of the Bladder is lost, from either a Pallie or an eversion of the Spirits; or from a cold distemper of the Bladders neck: or *Bastard*, in which the Bladder is empty; the Ureters being stoppt with stones: Or from other causes, as Blood, &c. If the foresaid causes be violent, a total stoppage may be caused: If remiss, then a Strangury.

*Signs* are needles.

*Progn.* 'Tis very dangerous, and if it continue above seven days, deadly; so also if the Patient stink of piss at Mouth or nose: yet as to the last, the famous *Pontens*, my good friend, told me that his wife had a suppression of Urin (if I mistake not) for 14 days, so that all her Sweat stunk of piss, yea her Breath, and yet she recovered.

*Cure.* You may see in the *Chapt. of Nephritis*, Stone-Horse-dung to 3 ij. put in Rhenish-Wine, and after strain'd and drunk, hath cured to admiration in stoppage of Urin. For Strangury *oc. Cancr. spir. Sal.* are good. To anoint the Region of the Navel with Deer-Sewet, is admirable.

*Dysuria*, or Scalding of the Urin, by it may be understood all painful

painful pissing. *Causes*: External application of *Cantharides*, and then Milk is good. Or from *Poyson*, and then give *Alexipharmicks*. Internal is, either solution of continuity in the *Sphincter-Muscle*, or Bladder, or in its Neck, as by wound, &c. Or most oft by the sharpness of Urin, Inflammation, Stone, &c.

*Signs* are needles.

*Progn.* 'Tis hard to cure, if it fall upon decrepit persons, if a wound be in the Bladder.

*Cure.* Cooling Diureticks are proper. If from Acrimony and heat of Urin, the decoction or water of mallows with *syr. Viol.* is excellent. *V. S.* Clysters, gentle purgers with *Cholagogons*, whites of Eggs beat with Rose-water, have cured.

One was cured with Chamomile-Flowers boiled in milk. What is set down in *Diabetes* may be proper. Also *Conser. flor. Malv.* *Dof.* ʒ i. drinking after Night and Morning ʒ iii. of *aq. Malv.* For ordinary drink, *Decoct.* of Mallows, with syrup of Violets, and Conserve of Roses is good. If Bilious and hot Humors flow from the Liver, make an *Issue* in the right Leg.

*Mictio Sanguinis*, is a voiding of Blood together with the Urin. It either falls from the Reins, and then the Blood is mixed exquisitely with the Urin; which may be from Blows, Falls, or the Stone: or else from the *Sphincter-Muscle*, and then tis not exquisitely mixed, but it's in clots, and there is, as pain in pissing, so burning at the Root of the Yard. The *Cure must be hastened*. Yarrow with the white Flowers are good. *Troch. Gordon.* is excellent. *R. Aq. Plantag.* ʒ iij. *Cinam.* ʒ i. *spir. Alum. gut.* xx. *syr. Myrtin.* ʒ i. *M.* to be taken daily twice or thrice a Spoonful. If from the Reins, *R. Aq. Petroscl. Plantag. an.* ʒ i. *ʒ.* *Cinam.* ʒ ʒ. *Sang. Drac.* ʒ ʒ. *Laud.* *Opiat.* gr. ii. *spir. Nitr. dulc. gut.* x. *vel acet. stillat.* ʒ ii. *syr. Myrtin.* ʒ i. *M.* Take of it often a Spoonful at a time.

One was cured of the *Diabetes* with this: *R. Cancr. fluviat. in cliban. sicc. & pul.* ʒ i. *Olib.* ʒ ʒ. *Sacch. parum, sumat. in pos.*

2. By drinking Asses Milk chalybeated for a Month, and by intervals, taking *Philon. Persic. Zac. Lusi. Narcoticks*, as *Theriac. rec. syr. de Papav. & Laud. Opiat.* prudently given, profit most. *Astringents* help little, especially if strong. *Diacodium* may be taken every night. *Laud. Cydoniat.* every other night. Or, *R. Conser. flor. Nymph.* ʒ ij. *Laud. Cydoniat.* ʒ i. *Tinct. Croc. gut.* vi. *M. f. bol. cap. her. som.*

One aged 70, cruelly tormented with the *Strangury*, and *Ischu-*



ry, from the cold distemper of the Bladder, was cured thus: First there was given a Clyster:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Herb. Malv. Parietar. Mercurial. Etonic. an. M. i. Cham. Melilot. Aneth. an. M. ss. sem. Anis. Fenic. Carvi. an. 3 ij. Lin. 3 iij. decoq. ad consumpt. 3. part. In colat. 3 x. dissol. Elect. Lenit. 3 vi. Hier. f. Gum. 3 ij. Bened. lax. 3 i. ss. Ol. Cham. 3 i. ss. Amygd. d. 3 i. Terib. dissol. in modic. vires. Ov. 4. ss. Mel. Anthos. 3 vi. sal. par. f. Chyst.* To the Region of the Bladder was applied this:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Herb. Malv. Parietar. Cham. Melilot. Aneth. an. M. i. sem. Anis. Fenic. Carvi. an. 3 ij. Lin. 3 iij. f. 2. saccul. decoq. in calid. aq. expressf. & appl. pro fotu, as also to the parts: after anoint with this:  $\mathcal{R}$  Unguent. Diarth. 3 ij. Ol. Scorpion. 3 ij ss. Cham. Lillior. Aneth. an. 3 iij. Misc.* But the next was best:  $\mathcal{R}$  *Oil. stil. Succin. rectif. gut. vi. cum aq. Petrofel. Coch. ii. vel iij. or in Broth, taken hot. Thoner. hath a Catapl. ex Parietar. rec. M. iv. decoq. ad Catapl. consistent. add. Lillior. alb. 3 ij. Scorpion. 3 i. f. Catapl.* This spread, on thick Cloth, and applied to the Region of the Bladder, drew away the Urin to admiration.

For pissing grumous Blood, a Powder framed *ex rub. Tinctur. cum sem. Nasturt. sperm. Cet. & Mum.* is excellent.

Crato hath the following, An Emulsion framed of Violet-Seeds, and Speedwell water, which brought away stones and water to admiration; for grumous Blood, he hath a powder framed, *ex Succ. Portulac. inspissat. 3 ss. Gum. Arab. q. f. M. f. Pil. xij.* to be taken at Bed-time, drinking after either Chalybeat Milk, or Plantane water.

## CHAP. IX.

### *Suffocation of the Womb, so called,*

**T**Hough not so properly, as you have heard in the Chapter of the Scurvy; it usually now bears the name of Vapors; The *Hypochondres* being primarily affected and not the Womb. It may be cured by *Scorbuticks*, of which before, and with *Hystericks*, of which see the *Institutions*, and in the next Chapter.

The Cause proximate is Wind, *Halitus*, Vapors offending in acidity, especially acerbness. The Remote is the Pancreatick Juice, as also of other parts, acid Bile; Spittle peccant as before: all when

when they are acid and abound, either one or another vitiously fermenting in the small Guts, by which, from the more viscid Phlegm are raised Winds and Vapors, stirred up by the acidity and acerbness of the foresaid Juices. To these may be added the six Non-naturals, as Irritants, and so are called *Preternatural* remote Causes; yet these effects do oft depend on the Womb as the more remote Cause, whilst the menstruous Blood staid in the crooked passages of the Womb doth communicate that ill which it contracts, to the Mass of Blood, and infects the rest of the Humors.

- *Differ.* 'Tis distinguished from *fwooning*, in that in it the Pulse may be oft felt: cold Sweats break not forth, neither is the Face so pale, but rather tumid and more red; neither do sweet scents help. From the *Apoplexy*, in that if pricked they are sensible. From the *Epilepsie*, in that at the first beginning of the Fits there's not a perpetual Convulsion join'd, and oft after the Fit they can remember the Acts done, neither do they froath at the Mouth as those that have the *Epilepsie* do almost always. From the *Lethargy*, in that in it there's a Fever.

*Signs.* There's cutting pain in the Sides, rumbling, distention of the Belly, loathing, vomiting, redness of the Cheeks, yet sometimes they are pale. The Pulse is sometimes less, sometimes unequal: belchings are acid, acerb, after bitter; constriction of the Jaws, after sitting and choaking; difficulty of breathing; in some abolition of the Senses, binding of the Belly, cutting pain of the Head, with distention; *Vertigo*, darkness of sight, *Cardialgia*: after they are troubled with diminution, dejection or depravation of appetite.

*Progn.* Death is seldom in this; but 'tis very often long and sometimes very hard to cure: but yet there arising more grievous Symptoms, they may die in the midst of them. In aged 'tis not easily cured; in young it oft ceaseth, when they marry, or when they begin to breed. If in those with Child, 'tis dangerous; sneezing coming upon the Fits, is good: the smell of a put-out Candle doth easily stir up this affect in some, so doth the smell of Musk, Cinam. &c. in others.

*Indic.* The Vapors and *Halitus* are to be discussed; the acid and acerb Humors to be altered; the more sharp Bile temper'd, the viscid Spittle incided, and if offending only in quantity, to be evacuated, especially by *Apoplegmatisms*.

*Cure,*

*Cure.* In the Fit these profit; frictions, ligatures, painful prickings, clamors, pluckings, sneezing, clysters, suppositories, caps, anointing the Temples, Nostrils; smelling to stinking things; volatill Salts oft given in good quantity, and all Remedies that stir up the Sick. *Venesectio* not liked by some, commended by others, who have cured only by *Venesectio* in the Foot. Out of the Fit the peccant quality of the Humors is to be altered and corrected; this done, then the quantity as the quality to be drawn forth, *Diaphoreticks* and *Diureticks* profit. The following mixture hath been taken with best success: *R. Aq. Antihyster.* (ex. fol. *Paleg. Ment. Rut. an. M. ij. flor. Lavend. p. ij. sem. Levistic. Bacc. Laur. ad. 3 lb. Myrrh. 3 ij. Nuc. Mosch. 3 i. Vin Gallic. pint. iij. M. post brevem in calore infusion. distil. per M.B.) 3 ij. cortic. Citr. 3 i. Theriacal. 3 vi. spir. Sal. Arm. 3 i. Tinct. Cast. 3 i. ol. Succin. gut. iv. syr. Artemis. 3 vi. M.*

Of this take presently one or two spoonfuls, or by spoonfuls pour it into the Mouth by degrees: anoint the Temples and Nostrils *cum ol. Succin.* or hold to the Nostrils *spir. Sal. Arm.* in a narrow-mouth'd Bottle, which cures. To the mixture may be added *Land. gr. i. vel ij.* to good purpose. Tops of Southernwood, got about *August*, boild in Wine and drunk, are good in the Hysterick and Nephritick. Conserve of stinking Arach admirable in the Mother. Powder of Harts-tongue given in Ale or posset-drink hath been oft proved in Mother, Heart-beating, and Convulsions. So also Motherwort, either boiled, or in Powder. For the diversity of Symptoms there's to be made some little change: *e. g.* If there be observed an universal heat of the Body and redness of the Cheeks, instead of *spir. Sal. Armon. & ol. Succin.* add *spir. Sal. Nitr. dul. 3 lb.* which doth not only disperse Wind, but also temperates the sharp Bile: but if the Body be cold, and the Face pale, to the said mixture there's yet to be added *Ol. Mac. stil. gut. iij.* If the sick before the fit be very melancholy, and the Belly be bound with constriction of the Jaws, &c. increase *spir. Sal. Arm. ad 3 lb.* Out of the fit; after sufficient alteration of the peccant Humor, prescribe *Diaphoreticks*, *Diureticks* or *purgers*; with those which will empty water, mix *Specificks*. The next powder hath been very successful, *R. Resin. Jalap. Diagrid. an. gr. iv. Merc. dul. gr. iij. Tart. Vitriol. sal. Arm. an. gr. vi. M. f. pul.* Or, *R. Pil. Mastic. 3 ij. Castor. pul. subtiliss. gr. iv. Ol. Succin. gut. iij. M. f. pil. Num. vi. sumat ij. singul. vel altern. noctibus.* Of these I have had experience. *R. Aq. Puleg. 3 ij. Theriac. 3 vi. Tinctur. Castor. 3 ij. Ol. Mac. stil. Succin. an. gut. iij. spir.*

*spir. Sal. Armon.* ʒi. *syr. Fœnicul.* ʒss. *M.* give it often by spoonfuls: it will be yet better, if you add to every spoonful 3, 4, or 5 drops of the said *spirit Sal. Arm.* which being held to the Nose doth not only stir up these, but also those that are in fits of the Epilepsie. Observations need not here, because all is in the Cure prescribed.

## C H A P. X.

*Suppression of the Courses.*

**T**HE time of the *Menses* flowing you have in the Institutions. 'Tis true as in hot Countries, and tempers they may flow sooner, and continue longer; so in cold Regions and Complexions they may be contrary. Suppression is a hindrance of the Flux of the *Menses*.

*Part* affected is the Womb, the Stomach is not only drawn in to consent, but as can be observed, the affect may originally rise from thence.

*Cause* is a tough thick humor carried from the Stomach to the parts and more small Vessels, and so suppresseth the natural Flux. There may be a suppression from emptiness and defect of blood, yea, from excess, as in *Plethora*, but also that from defect is from viscid tenacious Humours, depraving the *Chylification* and *Sanguification*. They may also be suppressed by the closing of the Womb.

The *Procatartick* Causes, are oft the coldness of the Air, Water, Pavements, &c. ill affecting the Feet, and penetrating into the Belly; great fears, sudden shame, &c. coming upon Women, especially in the time of their Courses; also Aliments and Medicaments, &c. that are too astringent, taken inwardly.

*Differ.* may be taken from the Causes before. If suppression be from breeding, there's no pain present; the affects of the mind are little alter'd, except sadness. The native Colour of the Body is retain'd; Symptoms are (very oft) rendr'd better. The Site and Motion of the Birth may be perceiv'd the third Month; the Face is either of its native Colour, or greatly fallen; whereas the Diseased are oft tumid and discoloured.

*Signs.*

*Signs.* The Blood is carried about in an inordinate wandering motion by the Arteries, and often disburdens it self, by the Eyes, Ears, Nose, Mouth, sometimes by the Bladder: then the Blood easily grows grumous, and thence arise many other Symptoms: They suffer loathing, vomiting, longings, are pale, feverish. Some labour of *Diarrhœa*, others of the Whites; they seem oft to be choaked, and say, they think they have a staff in their Throats and Cullet. There's pain in the Back, continual and sharp pains in the Head, now with beating, then with heaviness, beating of the Loins, heaviness of the whole Body, Wind, and torment in the Belly, quick changes of heat and cold, Difficulty of breathing, Urin for most part pallid, crude; presently also naming.

*Progn.* If suppressed from shutting of the Womb, 'tis without danger; if from viscid Flegm, 'tis very difficult, also that from defect of Blood, having both the same causes: the narrowness of the Vessels need less ado, for they oft open of themselves, especially in Summer-time. If from *Plethora*, 'tis easily cured, not so if from a *Cicatrix*, after Wound and Ulcer, &c. Many in suppression of Courses, if Melancholy, fall into Madness.

From the stoppage arise grievous effects, as ill-Habit, Dropsie, Heart-ake, swooning, beating of the Heart, Madness, Gout, *Vertigo*, *Epilepsie*, *Apoplexie*, &c. In want of Courses, Bleeding at Nose is good.

*Indicat.* Cras̄ Humors are to be incided, after purged; Vomiting is disapproved. *Sanguification* is to be helpt; narrowness of the passages, as also of the Womb, is to be opened, Acerbity and Acidity to be altered, and the Blood coagulated by Acidity to be dissolved. *Remote Causes* if present, to be removed, and passions of the mind to be shunn'd.

*Cure.* Medicaments moving Courses have principal place. *Purgers* are to follow; in pituitous, those more strong: Courses discoloured, and neither keeping time or manner, shew purging necessary, fumes of Aromatics draw them down. Gentle *Diaphoreticks* mixed with *Specificks* are fit, but not at the present instant of their flowing.

In *Plethora V. S.* only in the Foot. The *Hypochondres* are to be tyed with a Girdle; stinking fumes profit much. Sometimes Clysters cast in hot, and retained long, whence not only the Flegm is dissolved, but the ways are also relaxed, the Vessels opened, and sometime the *Menses* in a short time follow. Coiture seems to



add little to the cure : some have found it worse ; sweet things may be applyed to *Vulva*, Cups and Ligatures to the Thighs, which profit. *Antihysterick* Medicines you have in *Institutions*, to which may be added *Ol. Sabin.* which of all moves the Courses most, therefore beware of its use in suspected persons, also in others of hot complexions, lest you over-do, as it fell out, though from a prudent Phylician, given to an honourable Lady ; It brought them down so abundantly, that he had much a-do to stay them, but at last did it with *Cobwebs* boyled in Vinegar, and applyed below ; *spir. Sal. Armon. sal. Volat. Urin.* are commended. *White Horehound-tops* infused in Whitewine for a night, and drunk three days, admirably provokes the *Menses*, strengthens the Stomach, removes *Cachexy* and ill colour in Virgins, and restores the appetite. You have in *Deck*, on *Baber.* an *Elixir* by *D. I. Michael.* big enough, and pretty unintelligible, pag. 227. highly commended for the procuring of the *Menses*. For some *Troch. de Myrrh.* are good. The next pessary is very much commended, *R. Helleb. Nigr. ʒi. excipiat. Nodul. Seric. f. Pess.* 'Tis to be presently renewed, and not long retained, for fear of causing Ulcers. Some prescribe this. *R. Pul. fol. Persicar. Macul. Sabin. Troch. de Myrrh. rad. Helleb. nigr. an. ʒi. cum s. q. Gum. Tragac. in Vin. alb. infus. Mucilag. f. pessar. duo. R. Castor. ʒ ss sal. Armon. Succin. Volat. an ʒ ii. spir. Vin. rectif. ʒ iij. Vin. Rhen. sal. ʒ vi. infund. per noct. Colat. ʒ ss. det. pro una Dose. Or R. sal. Artemis. Succin. Tart. Vuriol. an. gr. iij. Aloes lucid. gr. xv. Ol. Menth. gut. i. M. f. pil. quinq. deurent. for one Dose, oft to be repeated. Or R. Gum. Ammoniac. cum Acet. prap. ʒ ss. Castor. elect. Myrrh. rub. an. ʒ i. sal. Artem. Succin. an. ʒ ss. Tart. Vuriol. gr. viij. extract. Cathol. ʒ i. Troch. Alhand. gr. xij. Ol. Menth. gut. vi. M. f. pil. ʒo. deurent. The following are also fit, *R. pil. fatid. Maj. ʒi. Gum. Sagap. Acet. prap. Myrrh. opt. sal. volat. Armon. an. ʒ ss. Tart. Vuriol. Croc. opt. Castor. an. gr. xv. Extract. rad. Gentian. Sabin. an. ʒ ss. Elleb. nigr. ʒi. Ol. stil. Mac. Menth. an. gut. iv. M. f. pil. ʒo. deurent.* Of either of these may be taken daily in a morning fasting three or four. If the Party rather desire a powder, *R. sal. Artemis. Fraxin. Succin. an. gr. xij. Tart. Vuriol. gr. vi. M. for one Dose ;* 'tis of great efficacy. Or, *R. rad. Calaminth. ʒi. fol. Sabin. ʒ x. Menth. p. i. Sen. ʒ vi. Agaric. Troch. ʒ iij. Turbith elect. ʒ v. oc. Cancr. crud. contus. ʒ ss. Garyoph. ʒi. sem. Dauc. ʒ ij. coq. ex aq. hord. in colat. ʒ xxx. dissol. syr. Diacnic. ʒ. ij. sal. Armon. ʒ i. M. bibat singulis mane ʒ vi. In the mean**

mean time use a fume, *cum Troch. de Myrrh.* Partridg-Feathers, &c. In desperate Cafes, Universals premised, the next is commended; *℞ Scor. Regul. Antimon. coq. in Lixiv. f. q. ex Cineribus Artemis. cum aliis Herb. Specific. Extract. Rubid. Colat. ℥ vi. add. Rin. Malv. Salv. & Sabin. antea infus. ℥ ij. M. Silicibus ignitis Cochlear. ij. affundatur, fumusq; ascendens dilataitis cruribus excipitur.* Medicated Wines of *Hysterick* ingredients, or the former dink in cold temperaments is best. *℞ Castor. ℥ i. Affærid. ℥ ℔. Camphor. ℥ i. M. f. Nodus.* *℞ Gum. Sagap. cum Aet prap. ℥ ℔. Succin. Alb. Chalyb. prap. an. ℥ i. Myrrh. rub. Castor. opt. an. gr. xv. Croc. Britan. ℥ ℔. Borac. Venet. ℥ i. ol. Caryoph. gr. vi. M. f. Pil. Num. 40.* Take every night going to bed five Pills. *De le Bœ Syl. faiespir. Sal. Armon.* given three, four, five or six drops, according as it is stronger, or weaker, for twice or thrice a day, in a spoonful of Wine, is excellent.

A Maid aged 25. having her Courses stopt for ten Months, being pale, loathing, and greatly pained in her sides, especially the left, on which followed many Convulsive motions, which differed much from those so called: after it passed to Swooning fits, she was purged with the next, *℞ Pil. Aloeph. Major. ℥ i. sal. Succin. Armon. an. gr. iv. Resin. Jalap. gr. vi. ol. Major. gut. i. M. f. Pil. Num. vi. deaurent.* after thrice taking she was well in a short time.

Another labouring of suppression of Courses, and of an Hectick, of which she dyed, being opened, there were found in her Mesentery, various *Steatoma's*, arising from a thick *Lympha*; and in the left side was a great Bladder like a Sack, filled with filthy matter, Phlegm, the greater part being Blood.

A Girl aged about 20, Pituitous Melancholy, by fear fell into a suppression of the *Menses*, with Suffocation of the Hypochondres; she laboured of Loathing, dejection of Appetite, her Belly was bound, trouble about the *Præcordium*, with an Erratick Fever; was cured as follows: *℞ Rad. Imperator. Dictam. alb. an. ℥ i. Acori ℥ ℔. fol. Artem. Puleg. Calam. montan. an. M. ℔. sem. Dauc. Sese- lios, an. ℥ ℔. bac. junip. ℥ v. Cinam. acut. Cortic. Aurant. an. ℥ ij. Concis. & grosso modo contus. insuantur Saccul. & affund. Vin. Gallic. Pint. ij. bis de die assumpsit ℥ ij. insil. gut. vi. spir. Sal. Armon.* After sufficient alteration the next was given, *℞ Pil. Fætid. major. ℥ ℔. sal. Volat. Arm. gr. vi. Ol. Nuc. Mosch. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. vij.*

A Maid aged 25, very Pituitous, after depraved Appetite, all things taken caused Crudities, at first had her *Menses* lessened, and

in a short time after wholly suppressed, with heaviness of the whole Body and lassitude thereof, dull pain of the head, difficulty of breathing, and swelling of the Feet, was very pale, and daily Febrile; was cured as follows.

First was given the *Medicated Wine*, in the former Observation; after the next, which incides, opens, and purges; *R Rad. Aristol. rot. Galang. Rub. Tinctar. Brion. an. 3 iij. Ellebor. nigr. 3 i. Jalap. 3 lb. fol. Puleg. Sabin. Calam. montan. an. M. i. bacc. Laur. junip. an. 3 lb. sem. Levist. Fœnicul. Cinam. acut. an. 3 ij. Troch. Alhand. 3 i. Tart. crud. 3 i. Caryoph. 3 lb. Concis. & contus. insuantur Saccul. & affund. Vin. Gallic. pint. iv. post infusionem in loco tepido alternis matutinis 3 iij. cum spir. sal. Armon. gut. vi. usupavit.* She was after purged with the next Pills, *R Aloes lucid. 3 lb. Myrrh. rub. Gum. Sagapen. Aet. Scil. dissol. an. 3 i. lb. sal. Armon. extract. Ellebor. nigr. rad. Gentian. an. 3 i. Croc. optim. Tart. Vitriol. an. 3 lb. ol. stil. Mac. Cortic. Citri an. gut. iij. cum Elixir. Proprietat. Parac. q. s. f. Mass. Pil. Dos. à 3 i. ad 3 ij.* They gently purged, and withal moved the Courses.

And take many other in one, for Deck. in his *Exerc. Med. Pr.* saith, he cured several Maids, Widows and married persons with the following Pills, Medicated Wine and Poudre. *R Pil. fœtid. maj. Aloes lucid. an. 3 ij. Myrrh. rub. resin. jalap. an. 3 lb. Castor. Croc. opt. Diagrid. Troch. Alhand. an. 3 i. Tart. Vitriol. extract. rad. Gentian. sul. volat. Succin. Armon. vel fuligin. an. gr. xxv. ol. stil. Menth. crisp. gut. viij. Sabin. gut. vi. Origan. Cret. gut. iij. post redactionem in pulverem tenuissimum f. cum s. q. Elix. propriet. Paracel. Mas. Pil. de qua ex 3 i. f. Pil. Num. v. harum tum Dos. est v. vel vij. quas bis ut plurimum in hebdomade assumpserunt. R Rad. Angelic. Aristol. rot. Galang. rub. Tinct. an. 3 iij. fol. Puleg. Menth. crisp. Sabin. an. M. i. bacc. Laur. junip. an. 3 lb. sem. Levist. 3 iij. Sinapi, Fœnicul. d. an. 3 ij. Croc. opt. Cinam. acut. an. 3 lb. Caryoph. flaved. Cortic. Aurant. an. 3 i. lb. Concis. atq; contus. Cantharog; lapideo inditis affund. Vin. Gallic. pint. v. postque infusionem per Oëtidum singulis vel alternis Matutinis de hoc vino Medicato usuparunt 3 iij. instillatis spir. Fulig. vel sal. Armon. gutulis vi. vel viij. R Sal. Artemis. 3 ij. Borac. Venet. Tart. Vitriol. an. 3 lb. Croc. optim. 3 i. ol. Succin. gut. vi. Menth. crisp. stil. gut. iij. M. f. pul. divide it into six Doses, of which take a Dose every Evening in the Medicated Wine.*

## C H A P. XI.

## Green-Sickness, &amp;c.

**I**F I here speak also of the *Yellow-Jaundice*, I must crave pardon for its misplacing. *Febris Alba* or Green-Sickness, or white jaundice, as some call it; 'tis a change of the natural Colour of the Face, into pale or greenish, proceeding from abundance of crude Humors: Although it peculiarly afflicts Virgins, yet have I seen Married-Women also afflicted therewith.

*Causes* are crudity, and plenty of Humors, arising either from obstruction of the Courses, or from the native straitness of the Vessels, or acquired by eating Wheat, Oat-meal, Loam, Chalk, &c. as you have before.

*Signs* do much agree with those in the former Chapter. The Colour of the Face, beating of the Arteries in the Neck, Temples and Back, after motion, Swelling of the Eye-lids, especially in the Morning after sleep; as also of the Legs, Feet especially about the Ancles at Night, are sufficient discovery.

*Progn.* If new, and obstructions be only of the Womb-Vessels, 'tis easily cured. If confirmed, 'tis harder.

The Indication and Cure in the former Chapter, may serve here. If recent, Bleeding by some is allowed in the Foot. Preparatives given, Purges may come after; as also such things as open obstructions, in which have respect to all the Bowels, the suppression of the Courses especially.

*Ancient Relation*, about 13, with several others, received help by the following. First was given, *Pil. Rassi* for a day or two, to ʒ i. After was taken the quantity of a Nutmeg of the next Electuary, *Re. Conser. Absinth. Rom. ʒ. iv. Chalyb. præp. N. ʒ. i. Sem. Anis. & Fœnicul. dul. pul. subtilis. & per setac. traject. an. ʒ. i. syr. de Artemis. q. s. M. f. Elect. Dos. Nuc. Jugland. singulis mane*, drinking presently after a draught of White-Wine; after six or seven days taking of it, they repeated the Pills, as also at the close of the Electuary. The first not long before, had for the Worms taken the next; *Re. Passul. Corinth. ʒ. ii. infund. in aq. Card. bened. colat. & contund. passul. cum Rhabarb. p̄l. ʒ. ij. sem. Santon. ʒ. ijs.*

*oc. Cancr. 3 ℞. M. f. Elect. Dos. Nuc. Jugland. singul. mane.*

I cured one Mrs. *Hesler Fish*, with giving her after purging, *Bezoar orient. gr. iv.* in the morning, for near twenty-four days: she was also troubled with the Vapors.

One in the Green-Sickness, with stoppage of *Menfes*, and Jaundice from pituitous and bilious Humors, was thus cured. *℞ Extr. Panchymag. Croc. 3 i. ℞. extract. Catholic. 3 i. cum aq. Mellif. f. Pil. 15.* With these being purged, she took this: *Rad. Cichor. Enul. Fœnic. an. 3 ℞. fol. Aluff. Absorb. Hyssop. Biston. an. M. ℞. Card. bened. Cent. minor. Chamæd. Cuscut. an. p. i. fol. Sen. f. f. 3 i. Agaric. Trech. rec. 3 ij. ℞. pulap. Rhab. an. 3 ij. Crem. Tart. 3 ij. Cinam. 3 i. Galang. 3 ij. Pessul. 3 i. f. Succul. pro mensur. Vin.* For the opening of the Obstructions, *℞ Chalyb. cum Sulphur. præp. 3 i. Facul. Arou. 3 ℞. Succin. Alb. præp. Cinam. an. 3 iv. Coral. rub. præp. Margar. præp. an. 3 i. f. pul. divid. in 14. part.* It was given in Wormwood-Wine, exercising an hour after, which is to be observed in all Chalybeate Courses; by these, with great success Obstructions were opened, and the vitious Humors were taken away.

The Yellow-Jaundice may be caused, by obstruction of the passage of the Bile-Bladder, not only from the Bile being more glutinous and viscous, but also by a Stone bred there: Yet neither of them, is so frequently the cause as supposed; for the Jaundice may be without both; it may be from the *increased thinness & spirituousness* of the Bile, by which it hath not a right and sufficient effervescency; this being fiercely and plentifully carried into the Blood, and being confused therewith, 'tis more easily separated, and joins it self with, not only the Skin and internal parts, but also to the Muscles, and Lowels, tinging them with a yellow Colour. The *External Causes* of it may be bites of vipers, also too plentiful drinking Spirit of wine, and strong drink, the latter causing a slower thinness, &c.

*Signs*, Are a compressive pain, and troublesome about the lower region of the Stomach, which doth not only oft precede, but also accompany the Jaundice, *produced* by glutinous Flegm there gathered, and in part rarified into Wind, by the Bile putting forth it self, so stretching open, vexing and pressing the containing parts, *Gripings* of the right Hypochondrus, from an Acid Humor of the Pancreas. *Excrements* less dyed from want of Bile, or its less Effervescency; hence they are usually white or Ash-colour'd; and more seldom motions of going to Stool, from the  
same



same cause, and Bile less sharp. After the *Urin* grows obscure, red, and dyes, a Linnen Rag dipt in it of a Saffron-colour, from plentiful and deep-colour'd Bile mixt with it; after it breaks forth in the Face and Neck, more evidently in the whites of the Eyes, and so through the whole bodys superficies, dying them with a Saffron-colour, sometimes more pale, sometimes more obscure, and sometimes inclining to greenness. After it declines, an itching is felt in the superficies of the body, from an effervescency every-where raised again, and somewhat sharp Vapors breaking forth, do mildly gnaw the sensible parts.

*Cure* is to be hastned, because usually there succeeds a *Cachexy*, *Dropsie*, or deadly pining. The *remote Causes*, as sorrow of mind, abuse of viscus food, strong drinks are to be removed. The *mean causes*, as Clutinous Flegm covering or obstracting the passage of the bile as oft as it is, or any kind of poyson changing and vitiating bile, must be *corrected* and carried out. The nearest Cause, bile corrupted and vitiated, to wit, over-spirituous, and so render'd more unfit for a right effervescency, must be amended, and again carried down to the Cuts. Lastly, ill-favour'd colour of the skin must be removed, and its natural colour restored. Sorrow of mind is removed by cheerfulness. Clutinous Food is by degrees to be changed, and that less glutinous used; therefore shun all Fish especially, and extream parts of living-Creatures. Somewhat sharp and Aromatick Sauces are to be used, as Mustard, Horse-Raddish, and all that correct viscus Humors, to which are to be added all volatil Salts in ordinary Drink, but more fitly in Wine, and used most profitably at Dinner or Supper; although they also may be taken at any other time. Stronger drinks are daily to be diminished, and at length wholly to be omitted, especially Spirit of Wine; yet there may be allowed a little Wine of good age, and somewhat sweet and fat, to those that are accustomed to them. The glutinous Phlegm may be corrected, and cut with *Aromatick* and volatil Salts. Being corrected, *Phlegmagogons* are to be used to carry it away. This altering and purging Decoction, if used in time, hath cured. *R. Rad. rub. Tinctur. Chelidon. maj. Apii, an. ʒ ʒ. ʒ. flor. Genist. M. ʒ ʒ. sem. Aquil g. Perrosel. Anis. an. ʒ ij. Tart. crud. ʒ i. ʒ. coq. ex Vin. Alb. & aq. pur. an. q. s. In colat. ʒ xx. dissol. syr. Diacnic. de Cichor. cum Rhab. an. ʒ i. ʒ. M.* Of this there may be so much taken twice or thrice a day, as may give two or three Stools: it educeth Bile together with

Phlegm. *Polypod. q. pul.* is an admirable Remedy being taken for some days, for Jaundice, Tumor of the Spleen and Dropsie. The seeds of Ash-Keys do the like. *R. Syr. succ. pom. Sylvest. ʒ ij. cum ol. tart. per deliquium ʒ i.* taken by intervals a spoonful, is against the Jaundice second to none. Ducks-meat infused in white-wine, of which take ʒ vi. for nine days in the mornings, is infallible. Long-leaved Sage of *Jerusalem*, after purging, put M. i. to a pint of midling Beer, boil it (in a Pot well stop't) to half; after given thirteen spoonfuls Morning and Night, it cures the most obstinate Jaundice. If the Jaundice be from the *Poyson* of a Viper, or any other whatsoever, Sudorificks abounding with volatile Salts are to be used. Treacle is here good, having *Troches* of Vipers in it, as also other things prepared of Vipers. Also *Anim. Diaphor.* to gr. xv. or that which is a great deal better, *Bezoar. miner. ad gr. x.* in any liquor. Also volatil Salt of Harts-horn, or any made out of any living Creature by distillation; and if it be very potent, to be used to v. or vi drops or grains in fit liquor. As, *R. Theriac. veter. ʒ ij. Bezoar. min. ʒ ʒ. Sal. C. C. gr. iv. M. Or, R. Spir. Sal. Arm. gut. v. syr. Pap. err. aq. Fœnicul. an. ʒ ʒ. Card. bened. ʒ i. M. f. haustus*, to be taken at once; after which, cover the Party moderately, that Sweat may be procured. If the sick had rather have one more liquid, let him take of the next by spoonfuls, at times, till he sweat mildly; *R. Ap. Fumar. ʒ iij. Theriacal. ʒ i. Tinct. Croc. ʒ ij. Laud. Opiat. gr. iv. Sal. C. C. ʒ i. Bezoar. miner. ʒ ʒ. syr. Card. bened. ʒ i. ʒ. M.* If an *Apozem* please better, use the next; *R. Rad. Scorzon. ʒ i. Imperat. ʒ ʒ. Rad. Lign. junip. ʒ ij. Sassafr. ʒ ʒ. sol. Card. bened. Scabios. Scord. an. M. i. bacc. junip. ʒ ij. sem. Aquileg. Urtic. Raf. C. C. an. ʒ iij. coq. f. a. ex aq. pura; In colat. ʒ xxx. dissol. syr. Card. bened. ʒ iij. aq. Theriacal. ʒ i. ʒ. Sal. Tart. Viriol. ʒ ij. M.* Let the sick take oft much of this together, or only at times, as is necessary to drive out Sweat mildly, which afterwards not coming forth, Urin is voided plenteous enough, which doth also usually help. The depraved and vitiated, and too spirituous Bile may be amended, chiefly by oily, and fatty things; so several have been cured by *Hempseed* alone boiled, till it be ready to crack, in Cows Milk, after strained and taken twice or thrice a day, to five or six ounces. Also *Sope ʒ i.* dissolved in Milk, and sweetned with a little Sugar, and twice, or at least once a day taken, after the Decoction *ex rad. rub. Tinct. &c.* before. To these may also be added Saffron, *Opiats*, mineral Sulphurs,

*phurs*, &c. The Bile corrected, may be educed with *Cholagogons*, especially *Rhubarb*, or the Decoction *ex rub. Tinctor.* before. The ill colour of the Skin may pass off of its own accord, but is sooner removed by subtle *Sudorifics*, whether sweat come or no; as one spoonful of the next oft in a day may serve; R *Aq. Gram. Absinth. an.* ℥ ij. *Tinct. Croc.* ʒ iij. *spir. Sal. Armon. gut.* xxx. *Bezoar. miner.* ʒ ʒss. *Laud. Opiat.* gr. iv. *syr. Fœnicul.* ℥ i. *Mis.* If they sweat, the Cure will be sooner. If it cast out by Urin, it will be sure, though slower.

## C H A P. XII.

*Courses too many.*

**T**IS a *Præternatural* opening of the Vessels, both those belonging to the Blood and *Lympha*.

*Parts* affected, are Primarily the Stomach; Secondarily, the Kidneys; And Lastly, the Womb: which some have said to be the first. To which may be added the Vessels of the Blood and *Lympha*.

*Cause* immediate, is the præternatural opening of the Vessels, done either by *Anastomosis* caused either from the too much serosity, thinness, or sharpness and saltiness of the Blood; or by *Diuresis*, from the too great sharpness of the *Lympha*, or too sudden impetuosity of the Blood breaking the Vessels, or from too much sharpness, and outward injuries; or by *Diapedesis*, from too much looseness of the Vessels, by which the Coats being too much rarified, the thin Blood by degrees transudes and penetrates them. The remote cause, are the six *Non-naturals* so called; to which may be added, the too much use of Coition, which too much rarifies the Blood. So also Wind, Abortion, the Secondine too forcibly and suddenly drawn away, or if any part be left: If the Blood be serous, the *Lympha* acrid, especially that thick and sharp.

*Differ.* Some are white, others red, the rest of the differences are only in degrees.

*Signs* may be discovered by the Sick. If from abundance of Blood, the Flux is more copious and longer than usual.

*Progn.* Whether white or red, where frequent and constant, they kill; they falling into an Hætick, through defect of nourishment. By this the Womb is much out of order, and breeding hindred. That by *Diapedesis* is less dangerous than that by *Anastomosis*, which is worse, but that by *Diæresis* is most difficult. In aged, too much Flux is oft incurable, and very oft deadly. If long and abundance, they draw on Droplic, ill habit, Whites, &c.

*Indic.* Care must be had to remove the Causes. Special regard is to be had to the Stomach. Crass Humors are to be drawn out, ferous and more acrid to be tempered, thin Blood thickned, and its too great motion hindred.

*Cure.* Unless the Stomach be purged and freed from crass Humors, the sick will not be cured. *V.S.* agrees to the Symptoms, and therefore oft profits: but as to the cause, hot Cups to the Paps are advised by *Hippocr.* but beware; *Ligatures* to the Arms are more safe: when the Symptoms are urgent, revel. *Clysters* are not to be used, unless the Belly be bound. *Astringents* are usually prescribed, yet there's no profit to be expected by them, unless the Body be well purged; and then they are chiefly necessary, when the Flux is from part of the after-Birth left behind; and then 'tis fit to mix *Astringents* with those that expel it, encreasing and lessening of them as there's need, whether as to expel or to stay. The Medicaments, whether to stay *Reds* or *Whites*, you have amongst *Hystericks* in *Institutions*. Only take notice, *Forestus* chiefly commends *Pul. ex Turmur.* &c. But above all, Moss on dead-Mens Skuls is best, either inwardly or outwardly used. *Clary* distill'd with Wine is admirable in staying the *Whites*. *Laudan. opiat.* satisfies all Indications. *R. Resin. Jalap. Agaric. extract. Rhei. an. gr. v. ol. Menth. gut. ij. M. f. Pil. Num. iv. in aurent. pro una dos.* Or, *R. Sal. Succin. Sang. Drac. an. 3 ss. Diagrid. gr. vi. M. pul.* For one Dose. Powder of *Rubarb.* to 3 i doth well. *R. Cret. Alb. vulg. 3 i. Mastic. Elect. 3 i. Succ. Acac. Lachrym. Sang. Drac. Mum. Rhei. Coral. rub. præp. oc. Cancr. crud. an. 3 ss. Tereb. Venet. lot. q. s. M. f. s. a Pil. magnit. pisi minor. & aspergant. pul. Cinam.* The Sick may take every Morning v. The Mixture in Chap. of Pleurisie, *ex aq. Plantag. Cinam. &c.* is good, especially if there be added *Camphor. gr. vij.* Also this *R. Rad. Torment. Bistort. sem. Plantag. an 3 i. Coral. rub. præp. Ter. sigil. an. 3 ij. Sacch. Saturn. Camphor. flor. Balauft. an. gr. vij. M. f. pul.* for eight Doses. Give it in red Wine. Or, *R. Lachrym. Sang. Drac. oc. Cancr. præp. Cret. Alb. vulgar. an. gr. viij. Chalyb. præp. sal. Pru-*  
nel.

*nel. an. gr. vi. M. f. Pil. pro una Dos.* to be taken daily in a Flux, wherein part of the after-birth is left behind. The next is highly commended; *R. Rad. Bistort. ʒ ij. herb. Puleg. Major. an. M. i. coq. f. a. ex aq. & Vin. q. f. In Colat. ʒ xx. dissolv. syr. Artemis. ʒ i. aq. Cinam. ʒ ʒ. M.* The Sick is to drink of it twice a day, ʒ iij. Amongst outward Medicines take this, *R. Unguent. Comit. ol. Mastic. Myrtil. an. ʒ i. Sacch. Saturn. ʒ ʒ. Camphor. ʒ i. M. f. Liniment.*

One labouring some days of a great menstrual Flux, so that she became lean, weak, pale, and seemed ready to dye, having also some gentle Hysterick-fits, had present relief with the following: *R. Aln. Calabrian. ʒ ij. Crem. Tart. ʒ ij. M. sum. t. in jusculo.*

Another having the Whites, was recovered by the above-prescribed Medicines, but being wholly given to Coirion, and to gratifie her Appetite, especially with Oysters and Sallets, she fell worse, and notwithstanding all remedies, yea, Salivation, she dyed.

Observe, Two Infants, one aged two years, another seven, had *Menses*, to which I can add another not far from *Wawick*, not many Months old, had them.

One Nurse Cornish, Nurse to a Child of the honourable Mr. Grevil, came to be so much maciated and weakned with the Whites, that she was looked on as past hopes of Life; yet was she cured by the following. First I appointed these Pills, *R. Pil. Stomach. cum Gum. ʒ i. ʒ Resin. jalap. gr. xij. Tereb. Venet. q. f. f. Pil. Num. 12.* She took three of these each other Night, for two Nights after she took three Pills of the bigness of a white Pea, thrice a day, drinking presently after a Draught of Posset-drink, wherein was boyl'd Comfrey and Plantain, for six or seven days. *R. Saccin. alb. Mastic. an. ʒ iij. Oliban. Cret. alb. an. ʒ i. Usu. ex vter. sal. Robor. ʒ ij. Terebinth. & Chio, q. f. f. Mass.* every six or seven days she took a Dose of the foresaid purging Pills. In short time she became well, and is yet lusty, though six or eight years ago; with the same course I have cured several.

Three Women, who had very great Fluxes of their *Menses*, after universals, by the use of the following Mixture and Electuary, were cured. *R. aq. Plantag. ʒ ij. Cinam. ʒ vi. &c. vide Chapt. of Plenrisie.* Of it was taken a spoonful often. *R. Confer. Ros. antiq. ʒ ij. Cydon. condit. ʒ vi. Diascord. ʒ iij. spec. Aromat. Ros. Diarrhod. A bat. an. ʒ ʒ. Croc. Mart. astring. Confect. Hyacinth. an. ʒ i. ʒ. Coral. rub. prep. ʒ ij. syr. Myrtin. q. f. M. f. Elect.* The Dose was the quantity



of a Chestnut, thrice a day. It would be better if there were added Moss of Mans *Skull*. After was taken Milk, wherein was boyl'd Oak-Bark and Cinam. and therein dissolved the Yolk of an Egg. Outwardly was applyed the former *Liniment*, much to be praised.

In the tooimmoderate Flux of the Loches after Child-Birth, the following hath been very effectual.  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Succin. alb.* 3 i.  $\mathfrak{S}$  *Coral. prap.* 3 ij. *m. f. Pul. pro 4.* *Dof. cap. cum Syr. è Coral. vel de Ros. sec. vel Portulac.* every five or six hours; after which presently drink 3 ij. of the following Julep,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *aq. Plantag. Portulac. Ceras. nigr. & flor. Nymph. an.* 3 iv. *syr. Symphyt. q. s. f. Julep. add. spir. Vitriol.* 3 i.

A Girl aged 6, cured of the Whites, by purging with *Rubarb* by degrees, and taking the Tincture of Coral in sit Liquor.

A Woman aged 36, after Abortion, fell into a great Uterine Flux, so that she became lean, pale, weak, and near death. After many Remedies fruitlessly used, but rather to greater detriment, and the making the Flux greater, considering some of the After-Birth was left behind, by the heavy pain about the *Pubes*, and the grievous stink of what came away, this was prescribed,  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Rad. Torment. Bistort. an.* 3 i.  $\mathfrak{S}$  *fol. menth. Crisp. majoran. nobil. Puleg. an. m. j. sem. Plantag. 3*  $\mathfrak{S}$  *coq. f. a. in f. q. Vin. In colat. 3* xx. *dissol. syr. de Artemis. 3* i. *aq. Cinam. 3* vi. *M.* Of this was taken twice or thrice a day, 3 ij. After three or four days taking, she fell into a more great and painful Flux, and after was cast out great part of the after-Birth, and so she took no more of the Decoction, but the following Mixture to altringe, strengthen and easie pain, which was given some of it every two hours.  $\mathfrak{R}$  *aq. Plantag. 3* ij.  $\mathfrak{S}$  *Cinam. 3* i. *Vin. rubel. 3* i.  $\mathfrak{S}$  *Confect. Hyacinth. 3* i.  $\mathfrak{S}$  *Laud. Opiat. gr. ij. syr. myrtin. Cydon. an. 3*  $\mathfrak{S}$  *M.* with this the pain and Flux being lessened, there was us'd the following, for a Fume.  $\mathfrak{R}$  *Oliban. Succin. Citrin Caryoph. an. 3*  $\mathfrak{S}$  *flor. Ros. rub. Balaust. an. 3* ij. *M. f. pul. crassior.* By the benefit of this she was cured, and so remained. Thus you have in this *Chapter*, the Cure of Whites, after Fluxes, &c.

## C H A P. XIII.

*Of Abortion or Miscarriage.*

**T**IS the exclusion of the Birth before its fit time. Of all the Symptoms that attend breeding Women, this is the greatest and worst; to it Loathing, Vomiting, Longing, &c. are nothing. If it fall out before the seventh Month, be it alive or dead, it may bear that name, for it may happen from the first moment of Conception, to the end of the sixth Month. It usually happens in the end of the third Month, or the beginning of the fourth Month, though before the ten weeks it's seldom accounted a true *Abortion*.

*Causes*, are either *external*, viz. either such as kill the Child, as great excess or defect in the things Non-natural, as too great Anger, Fear, &c. things Longed for denied, Medicines strongly purging, or provoking the *Menses*, or that expel; as all stinking smells of a Candle-snuff, or such as draw from its nourishment, or dissolve its bands by which 'tis fastned to the Womb, which are as excess in things Non-natural, so also falls, blows on the Belly, violent Coughing, Sneezing, Convulsions, &c. Or *internal*, which either respect the Mother; as being too fat or lean, especially the latter; the Blood too little, and too vitious, or too much; Acute or Chronick Diseases, as inflammation general or particular, especially of the Womb, Fluxes of the Belly, &c. Diseases of the Womb, as densness, straitness, too great moisture, &c. or from the Child, as being dead or weak, too big, diseased with the Pox, &c. To all these might be added Longings, lifting up the Arms, violent exercise, depravedness of Humors, &c.

*Signs preceding*, are falling of the Breasts, unusual heaviness of Loins and Hips, lothness to stir, lost Appetite, shivering and shaking, coming by fits; pain of the Head, especially at the Eyes Roots; straitness of the Sides and Belly above the Navel; plenty of Milk, dropping off and continually; pain of the Reins and Loins, reaching as far as *os sacrum*, with bearing down. *Present*, is pure wheyish or waterish Blood, with the foresaid pains.

*Progn.* There's more danger in Abortion, than in a due Birth, especially

especially if big; being then more unseasonable and violent, and usually accompanied with great Flux of Blood, fainting, raving, Convulsion: if the last, be it in, or after Abortion, they seldom scape. The nearer their due time they are, especially in those lean, and of the first Child, 'tis dangerous, otherwise not. Yet I was with an honourable Lady, who of the first Child miscarried in the latter end of the sixth Month, and though it came with the Feet forward, she did very well.

*Cure* consists especially in preservation, which is either before, or after Conception. If before, and there be *Plthora*, use *V. S.* and a thin Dyet. If ill Humors abound, purge. Here also *V. S.* if less, may profit. In intervals of purging, correct the Bowels and Humors, If there be any other Diseases of the whole Body or Womb, as Dropsie, Mole, &c. they are to be removed; if Flegm abound and fall upon the *Accubula*, prepare, and after purge it. *Diaphoreticks* and *Diureticks* may also be fit.

*Observe*, Whatsoever ill Humors abound, Issues in Arms and Thighs, are admirable. If after Conception, and there be *Plthora*, use *V. S.* especially in the first Months, which if there be need, may be repeated, yet sparingly; yea, till the seventh Month. If ill Humors, let Preparers and Purgers, yet gentle, be repeated according to the Humor offending; especially, in the fourth, fifth, and sixth Months: and if a moist, Rheumatick, Snotty, or Windy Dis-temper annoy, proceed to gentle Sweating Dyet in stronger Women. In the interim, whilst with Child, use Medicines that astringe and strengthen, which you have among *Hystricks*, which may be used oft, and in lesser quantity. *Scm. Plant. g. pul.* in Broth, or the Yolk of an Egg is good. Decoction of *Rad. Torment.* sweetned with Sugar is commended; also several grains of Mastic swallowed; *gran. Kerm. pul.* and made into a *Bolus cum oleo. Ros. Or. & Coral. rub. ʒ ij. gran. Tinctur. of. Dactylor. an. ʒ i. in. S. S. S. Perlar. ʒ i. M. f. pul. Dos. ʒ i. ad ʒ i. in a read. ʒ i. T. Coral. Diamargar. frigid. Sacch. Perlar.* are profitable. To Ale of Sage, or Tansey, the Syrup of the last, Decoction of *Quercus. Or. & Sang. Drac. Coral. rub. an. ʒ i. Ambr. grif. gr. iij. M. f. pul. subtilif. Dos. ʒ i. in burnt-Claret, either when ill, or every morning or night. Rx. Rad. Torment. Sa. tal. rub. an. ʒ i. gran. Kerm. Nuc. Mosch. Margarit. præp. Coral. rub. alb. an. ʒ i. Caryoph. ʒ i. S. fol. Aor. Num. 2. sacch. Perlar. ʒ ij. M. f. pul. Dos. ʒ i. in a potch'd Egg, a little Broth or other fit Liqueur, once every day, during pain. Externals. Rx. Galang.*

*Galang.* ʒ i. *Bol. Arm. Sang. Drac. Terr. Sigil. an.* ʒ ʒ. *Mastic. Myrrh an.* ʒ i. *Nuc. Cupress.* ʒ ʒ. *succ. Artemis. Tereb. Ven. an. q. s. M. accurat.* & *f. Mas. cui porr. add. Santal. rub. subtilis. pul.* ʒ ʒ. *Cer. q. s. f. Empl. ex: end. super alutam pro Dorſ. & Empl. Stomach. Magist. de Mino, an. q. s. simul liqueſit, extend. super alut. pro Regione Hypogaſtr.* Let them keep very quiet, shun all Passions of the mind, and diet which is hurtful, as all things that cause Wind. You have *Observations* enough, in what hath been writ. I could annex the names of several that have been cured, but I forbear.

## C H A P. XIV.

## Hard-Labour.

**T**O a due Birth, there's to be a right time, and due manner of coming forth; the most frequent *time*, is the latter end of the *ninth Month*. Yet if it either go beyond, or come before this, a week or two, it may come within the right time; but if it should be either a Month or two sooner, as the seventh and eighth, or so many beyond, as the tenth or eleventh, yea the twelfth or thirteenth, as some say they have observed, it may be said, to come out of due time; the Months are to be *Solar*. For the *due manner*, 'tis to come forth first with the head, the face being towards *Anus*, after the shoulders, and then the whole Body, after which comes the After-Birth. Next to this, some say, is, when it comes with, first, the hands, then the head, &c. But I have always found this more troublesome, and more dangerous, than if (which is counted next best) the Feet come first, in which there's both less trouble and danger; and I had rather have one Foot present it self than two Hands. All other manners of coming are more dangerous, which are causes of difficult Travel, which is a hindering of the Birth from coming forth, or the exclusion of a right Birth, with great trouble; joyned with the danger of the Child's, or Mother's Life, or both. Or 'tis a troublesome and too late exclusion of the Child from the Womb.

*Part affected* is the Womb, its too looseness or straitness. The thickness of the Births Membranes, narrowness of the passage, the dryness of *Os Pubis* and *Iſchion*, which therefore gives less way.

H h h h

Causes

*Causes* are various, it oft happens by fear, in tender Women by reason of pain; with which being the more surprized, the later is the Birth. Also vehement Diseases joyned, as the too much evacuation of the Blood, preposterous purging or using those too strong, which debilitates both Mother and Child; The *Fetus* being weak or dead, and so not helping the Mother; The deficient or not sufficient motion of the Womb, *Diaphragma* and Muscles of the Belly; The nutritions being little, or not passing down sufficiently; and so render not the parts smooth (for the Birth is not only nourished by the Mouth, but by the Umbilical Arteries.) From all which causes, the endeavour to bring forth is painful and deficient.

*Differ.* See what's above as to parts affected, and Causes.

*Signs.* If they continue two, three, or four days in Labour, or a natural Birth ending in twenty four hours. If pains be weak, or long before they return, or if pained more about the Back than Privities, the weak motion of the Child. If there be strong Pains, the Child stirs, and makes its way, and no water appears, 'tis a sign the Secundine is strong. The greatness of the Child may be gathered by the stature of the Parents; especially of the Man, if he be big and full-shouldred, and the Woman little. Other Causes are obvious.

*Progn.* The narrowness of the passages are most dangerous; especially if the Birth be above measure great, and have large shoulders. The looseness of the wrinkles of the passage serves much to bring forth the Birth and to attract the Males Seed.

The Child situated on *Os Pubis*, cannot pass forth unless removed off; till which be done, as also all other unfit postures be removed, all indeavours to bring forth are fruitless; and all *Antihystericks* given are naught, and to be forborn, for they help to fix it more.

If she have been in Travel four days, the Child can hardly be alive. Sleepy Diseases, and Convulsions in Labour, are oft deadly. Sneezeing coming upon hard Travail is good.

If in breeding they be taken with Fevers, or are brought low without manifest Cause, they bring forth painfully, and with danger; and are in hazard to Abort.

*Indic.* Insufficient pains are to be promoted to better; the Mother and Babe strengthened; the narrowness of the passage dilated, and the vitious life of the Child rectified.

*Cure.*



*Cure.* As to the faulty situation of the Child, the narrowness of the passage, &c. See the *Marrow of Chirurgery*. To promote the pain this is excellent. *R. Borac. ʒ ij. Succin. alb. ʒ i. Croc. ʒ ss. f. pul. tenuiss.* give it in Wine. Or, *R. Myrrh. rub. ʒ i. Croc. opt. ʒ ss. Borac. Ven. ʒ ss. Cinam. acut. gr. viii. M. f. pul. pro duab. Dos.* Give them in a fit Liquor one hour after another, Or, *R. Jecor. Anguil. in furn. pan. exsiccet. ʒ i. Nucl. Persicor. Num. vij. Cruc. ʒ. ex nucibus Jugland. Croc. gr. vij. f. pul. detur in aq. vel Decoct. Artemisf. &c.* See more in Chirurgery.

## CHAP. XV.

*Of Acute and Chronick Diseases, when with Child, and in Child-bed.*

**T**HES E may receive a dispatch together, being of the same Nature, and having the same Signs, as in Women not with Child, so of Men, which you may find in their proper places. In *Progn.* and manner of Cure they may differ, being far more dangerous, and oft Mortal: for the Fever, as a Fever, calls for a slender Diet, which is hurtful to the Child. As for *Epilepsie, Apoplexy, Universal Convulsions*, neither the Mother nor the Infant can withstand the violence of the Disease, nor bear strong Remedies, fit for their Cure. Yet many have escaped with their Lives. The *Chronick* are *Agues, Catarrhs, Tenesmus, &c.* which if they procure not Abortion, yet they are often hardly removed till after Birth. The foresaid Diseases are more dangerous in the first and last Months, than in the third, fourth and fifth.

*Cure.* As to both, use Diet, as not too spare, so not too liberal, but mean; and if err, err in the last. *V. S.* in acute Diseases hath been performed in all the Months; only have greater care in the *middle and last Months*; do it at several times, and that a little rather than too much at once. Some have opened the lower Veins in some Diseases, and to prevent Abortion; *Zacutus*. But beware.

*Observe,* That Vomiting, want of appetite, and such like Diseases in Women not with Child, are to be cured rather with Vomiting than Bleeding; but in those with Child, rather with *V. S.*

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which hath been taught by experience; for if *V. S.* be repeated every Month, the Symptoms cease; they rather arising from Blood retained, than from ill Humors abounding; yet have *some very noted*, given Vomits to those with Child, troubled with Vomiting, and that to persons not only mean, but also *honorable*, with great success. For *Purgers*, though formerly prohibited, save in the *fourth, fifth, and sixth* Months, they may be given in Diseases that arise from the tyranny of the Humors, and Excrement vitiated; wherein there's more danger to be feared from those Humors, than can be by that commotion raised by Purgers. They may be used every Month, only choose those more gentle, as *Rhubarb, Cassia, Myrob. Man. &c.* and let them be used more warily in the first and last Months. *Pills* are ever suspected because of the *Aloes*, and the commotion they make in the Body, yet if necessary, as in some grievous affects of the Stomach, the *Aloes* being well washed *cum aq. Ros.* and mixed with *Rhubarb*, and such like, which astringe and roborate, they may be admitted. *Clysters* are not very safe, yet if needful let the quantity be less, and only of such things as mollifie and lenifie. *Sudorifics* and *Diuretics*. The first may be safely given, by which some afflicted with *Lues Venerea*, have been cured in middle of Childing, without harm to the Child, the latter are suspected, yet if necessity calls, the gentler sort are to be made use of.

● In Child-bed, Acute Diseases may be both *Essential*; as *Synochus putrida*, *continual Tertians*, &c. and *Symptomatical*, as *Pleurisies, Peripneumonia, Phrensie*, &c. Yet there's a peculiar sort of Fever called *Fbris Lactea*; usually coming the third or fourth day after delivery, and passeth away by Sweat the ninth day. In this the *Lochies* flow duly, which is seldom in putrids, which arise either from suppression, or diminution of them, or else from the accumulating of bad Humors, before Birth stirred up by Travail, or lastly by error in Diet. Some add the immoderate flux of the *Lochies*, which is rather a secret sign of the Humors badness causing the Fever, than any cause thereof. In the first, the Blood and ill Humors gathered, during the whole time of Childing, do flow back again into the greater Veins, and there putrifie. Or if they abide in the Womb-Veins, it may cause a Fever, or being carried to the Liver or Spleen, &c. they may be inflamed. But if the *Lochies* duly follow, and there then rise a Fever, its cause may be found in the *Chap. of Fevers, Book the Second*. Or it may be from cold Air in the time

time of *Febris Lactea*, when it is in its Vigor. Other times it may be by the retention of all or some part of the *Secundine*, which being annexed part of it to the Womb, putrifies; whence greenish stinking Carion like Fluxes; which if in few days it be not excluded, may procure Death, being it may mortifie the womb it self. So clotters of Blood, or other *Preternatural* things shut up in the Womb; in this the Wombs neck remains soft and open, and the inner Orifice is not shut, nor the Womb drawn upwards, which is contrary, when all goes well after Delivery. Yet sometimes it happens that after Delivery the Orifice of the Womb is presently clos'd, and the clotted Blood, &c. is shut in, by which sad Symptoms happen. Now how to remove the *After-Birth*, be it in whole or in part, see the *Marrow of Chirurgery*, only receive this which hath been proved.  
*R. Rad. Bistort. ʒij. ʒol. Majoran. Puleg. an. M. i. coq. ex aq. & Vin. alb. an. q. s. in Colat. ʒxx. dissol. syr. Artemis. ʒij. aq. Cinam. ʒʒ. M.*  
 Of it there's to be taken ʒij. twice or thrice a day, that is, if with the retention of part of the *Secundine* there be a flux of the *Lochies*.

*Observe*, These Fevers are more dangerous than others, both from expence of strength in Labour, and greater quantity of Humors heaped up in the Veins. In those where the Birth was Natural, attended with no grievous Symptoms, *Lochies* were due, and the Fever, &c. came some days after Delivery, then count from the beginning of the Fever: but if Travail was hard and *preternatural*, though the Fever come three or four days after, then reckon from the day of the Birth.

*Cure of febris Lactea*. If the *Lochies* flow duly, commit it to Nature; for the putrid, it differs not from the Cure in other Fevers, save in *Vena-Section* and Purging. As to *Vena-Section*, *Observe*, if acute Diseases happen in the beginning of Lying-in, and the Woman have her *Lochies* well, Bleed not; but if stopt, or slow but little, cut the lower Veins, and remove Blood plentifully, yea, though fitly purged, as to her Flux, if the Disease increase, use *V. S.* though not so much. In the *middle time* consider whether the diseased Matter be contained in one particular part, or be dispersed through the Veins. Secondly, whether the sick hath been well cleansed or not; for particulars, see Acute Diseases, as *Pleurisy*, *Angina*, *Peripneumonia*, &c. If the Fluxion be only in *Principio*, and little Blood be collected in the part, for revulsion sake, cut the lower Veins; but if Fluxion be already made, inflammation be begun, and that troublesome, whether the sick be well cleansed or not, cut the upper Veins of the same side, and be not deterred, because it draws from the

Womb; *because* the Blood is plentiful above; only for greater Caution make *Lusty Frixions*, and *strong Ligatures* to the Thighs; both before, in, and a little after *V. S.* After loosed, apply *Cups* now and then to the same Parts, or use *Frixions*, by which the Natural Course will be preserved. The same *Cure* is to be taken in violent burning *Fevers*, though the Matter that offends be dispersed; as also in those not with Child in *acute Diseases*, in which they have their Courses. Yea, in *Acutes*, at the latter End of Lying-in; to these also may be added *Vesicatories* applied to the Thighs, Legs, and Soles of the Feet, and Fomentations of *Hystericks*, to and about the *Pubes*, gentle Clysters may be injected. If with stopping of *Lochies* there be a notable Perturbation of Blood, with Vomiting, Thirst, and Watching, *Land.* mixed with *Saffron* may be successfully given. The next is also good. *R. Aq. Pulg. Meliss. an. ℥ iij. Hysteric. ℥ ij. syr. Artem. ℥ i. ʒs. Tinct. Croc. ʒ ij. Castor. in Petia ligat. & suspens. ʒ i. M.* of which take three or four Spoonfuls oft in a Day. For *Purging* so long as the *Lochies* fitly flow, forbear. If not fitly, or they be too few or none, after all means to procure them be useless, and the Matter appear digested, *eight, ten or twelve* days being past after Delivery; Purge gently with *Lentives*. If the *Lochies* offend in quality, so that a white *Flux* or of another unnatural Colour come, the Matter being fitly prepared, she may in the latter part of her Lying-in be safely Purged. In a word, *Observe*, That the longer it is from Delivery, the safer she may be Purged; for this is observable, a looseness taking after the seventh or ninth day, they escape, though they have wanted their *Lochies*; but if in two, three or four days, they seldom live, I have known several, though it hath begun the fourth day, that have escaped. Yea, some that have had it the second day, yea, before Laid, and yet have done well. I cannot but before I make an End, set down that which is of general Concern, *viz.* That almost innumerable Diseases do arise from the vitious Effervescency of the fatty Bile, the too tart Pancreatick Juice, and over-viscous Phlegm in the small Guts: for this vitiated mingling doth not only produce hurtful Humors, but often Wind, Vapors or *Halitus*, causing much hurt to Man. Therefore it concerns all *Physicians* to make diligent enquiry into the Nature and Quality of these three Humors, they causing infinite Harms to Man. *Sylvius.*

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 We shall here set down some very good Receipts, approved by several Persons of great Note.

A Cordial-Water of excellent Use, especially in all cold Affects, as Palsies.

**R** A.D. Angelic. Zedoar. Gentian. Chelidon. Valerian. Tormentil. Bistort. Petasit. Scarzoner. Imperator. Bardana fol. Anagallid. an.  $\frac{3}{4}$  iv. Carlini  $\frac{3}{4}$  vi.  
 Fol. Card. Ben. Lujul. Dictam. Scord. Ulnarie, Scabios. Meliss.  
 Plantag. Morfus Diabol. Menth. Ruta, Bugloss. Borag. an. M. v.  
 Flor. Calendul. Hyperic. an. M. v. Salvia, Rorismar. an. M. ij.  
 Aurant. N. 20. Limon. N. 20. incif. minut. cum Cortic. Cord. Agnor. incif. N. 12. Vin. Canar. lb. xx. distil. Dosis  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.

### Another Cordial-Water.

**T**ake Sage, Rue, Rosemary, Centaury, Agrimony, Fumitory, Betony, Rosa-Solis, Pimpernel, each M. i. Roots of Dragons. Angelica, Zedoary, Tormentil, each  $\frac{3}{4}$  i: Infuse them all together for a day and two nights in a gallon of White-wine well stoppt, (some bury them in the Earth for three days): after still them in a cold Still well pasted, and receive it in three several Glasses. Dose of the strong is three spoonfuls with Sugar; four spoonfuls of the weakest to Children.

'Tis admirable in all Fevers, Sweets, Small-Pox, and ills of the Stomach.

A worthy Lady

Leaves out the Fumitory to the Herbs, adding Scabious, mlin, Mugwort, Carduus Benedictus, Wormwood, Scardium Drags-Mints, each a handful



handful; Leaves out the Dragons-Roots, and adds to the former, Roots of *Gentian* and *Contrayerva*, of each  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. in the same quantity of Wine, burying them three days, and distils it in an *Alambick*.

*'Tis very famous in Fevers, Small-Pox, &c.*

### A Lime-Water good in all old Ulcers, Kings-Evil, Catarrhs, Rickets.

**T**AKE unquenched Lime a gallon, put to it five gallons of Water; let them stand together for twenty-four hours; in which time stir it twice or thrice: when clear and settled, pour it clear off; let it settle again twelve hours, and pour it off again; after put it into an earthen Stand, having first run it through an *Hippocras-Bag*, then hang in it the following Bag:

*℞ Sassafras. Anised; Liquorish-bruised, Roots of Butter-Bur, each ℥ ss. Macc. ℥ ss. Of this drink ℥ vi. in the morning; ℥ v. at four a Clock in the afternoon; and ℥ v. last at night.*

### An excellent Diet-Drink.

**T**AKE wild Angelica, Sanicle, Mugwort, Wood-Betony, Scabious, Dandelion, Ribwort, White-Bottle-Leaves, Plantain, Bugloss, Comfrey, Wormwood, Southernwood, Bramble-Buds, Strawberry-Leaves, Roots and Strings, young Hawthorn-Buds, Agrimony, Saint John's-Wort, violet-Leaves, Cinquefoil, young Oak-Leaves, Woodbine-Leaves, Red-Mints, White-Wild-Dainies, Avens, Patience, *Cardus Benedictus*, of each *M. ss.* Add to these Herbs Guajacum, Sassafras, Sarsaparilla, each  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. Let them all be cut and boil'd in three gallons of Wort to the wasting of a pottle; then strain it, and when it is cold enough, put Barm to it into a Runlet, hanging the Ingredients in it: After four days drink constantly of it; 'tis to be repeated thrice Spring and Fall.

The Buds are to be gathered in *April*, the Herbs in *May*: Dry them in the Shade, say some; in the Sun, say others; and put them up in Paper Bags for use. Some leave out the Woods, and add Cross-wort, Watling-Poppy, spatling-Campion-excise, Sweet-Maudlin, Woodruff; taking of all *M. vi.* boiling them in a pottle

of White-Wine, and a gallon of Water, being well covered till half be waisted. To the strained Liquor, add a quart of pure Hony, boil it and scum it; after 'tis cold, put it up in Glass-Bottles. Dose, Three spoonfuls blood-warm fasting, as much last at night: So many ounces would certainly do better. Some add Golden-Rod and Saracen-confound.

Vertues.

*It takes away all manner of pain and soreness of Wounds, it casts off all filth, and drives out all Bones and Splinters, before they come forth it will bleed much; they are safe, easie, and leasurable Workers; and, having cast out all, it heals in three or four days, be the Wounds very dangerous; cures all Fistula's, outward and inward sores; stancheth inward bleeding; the first is best, which hath been oft experienced in the King's-Evil to admiration.*

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*A Medicine for the Dropsie, and Scurvy, which hath had very good success in some Persons of Quality.*

**T**AKE of Sea-Scurvy-Grass half a bushel, Roman-Wormwood and common Wormwood, of each M. ij. Red Sage M. iij. Tops of Rosemary M. i. Pick them and wash them in small Beer, then dry them with a Cloth, then bruise them in a Mortar; after put them into a Jug with two quarts of Sherry-Sack, and four quarts of Rhenish-Wine; put into it half a pound of prepared Steel tyed in a Linnen Bag, and of Horfe-Radish-Roots sliced M. ij. let it stand five days; then as you drink it, strain it, and drink a Wine-glass of it in the morning, and another at four in the afternoon.

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*The next hath been oft proved for the Scurvy, excellent.*

**T**AKE of the biggest Leaves of Scurvy-grass N. 12. Raisins of the Sun stoned m. 20. shavings of Horfe-Radish-Roots 3 i. lb. put them in a quart Bottle of Beer or Ale; after two days drink of it for ordinary Drink.

You may make as many Bottles as you please, drinking it for a long time.

*An Electuary for the same, excellent.*

℞ Confer. Cochlear. ℥ ij. conserv. Berber. ℥ i. pul. ocul. Cancr. ℥ i. ℞. Misc. Dos. ℥ ℞. at night or morning.

*A gallant Pultis for any Contusion about the Eye, oft proved.*

TAke the White of an Egg, and beat it to an Oil; then take green Rue, stript and beaten like a Conserve; mix them together, and apply it on Flax.

*A Medicine to kill Black Worms in the Face.*

TAke Bay-Salt, dry it well by the Fire, or in an Oven, until it wax white; of it take a spoonful, Mint-Water a quarter of a pint; boil them together well, and anoint the Face with it.

*An admirable Diet-Drink, and Pills for the Stone.*

℞ **R**AD. Althaa ℥ ℞. Filipend. ℥ iv. fructuum Senelcor. contus. ℥ ℞. fructuum Cynosbat. rub. exacinat. & contus. ℥ ℞. Uvar. passul. enucl. ℥ i. ℞. fiat saccul. pro cerevis. tenuis, non lupul. Cong. vi. Mcl. opt. ℥ i. pro potu cummun. post 5 vel 6 dies.

*Pills.*

℞ Tereb. Cypr. ℥ i. ocul. Cancr. ℥ iij. sal. Prunel. ℥ iv. Nuc. Moschat. ℥ i. Milleped. prepar. ℥ iij. syr. Althaa q. s. f. pil. ex quolibet ℥ i. vi. involve pul. liquar.

A Clyster in Fits of the Stone admirable, oft try'd.

℞ **D** Ecoët. communis ℥ x. Sapon. Venet. ℥ x. Tereb. Venet. infus. Croc. Metal. an. ℥ ℥. ol. Anis. Chymic. gut. xx. Theriac. Lond. ℥ iij. Misc. pro Enem.

At Night.

℞ Laud. Opiat. gr. i. ℥. Elect. de bacc. laur. ℥ i. M. capiat hor. somni.

An Electuary for Noise in the Ears.

℞ **S** Pec. Diambr. Aromat. Ros. an. ℥ ℥. Conser. Anthos, flor. salu. an. ℥ i. ℥ cum syr. Cortic. Cirri f. Elect. Of which take the quantity of a Nutmeg, Morning, and before Supper. This cured, when all other means proved fruitless.

A Dyet-Drink for Redness of the Face, Obstructions, Stone and Jaundice.

**T**AKE yellow Roots of Docks, slit them, and take out the inner woody part or pith, Cichory-Roots so done M. iv. Sorrel M. ij. put them all together in a Cabbage-Net; after hang them in six gallons of good Ale; after six days drink of it a draught in the Morning: If that give not three or four Stools, take another in the Afternoon at four a Clock, fasting two hours after each taking.

Burns and Scalds, excellent.

**T**AKE of Oil-Olive ℔ i. Sprigs of Elder-Tree no bigger than the top of your finger; of which take the inner Rind, and of the smallest and youngest leaves, each M. i. ℥. Plantain, Houfleeck, each

each M. ſ. White-Wine-Vinegar a ſpoonful, Urin three ſpoonfuls, of Tallow-Cotton-Candle without the wick ʒ i. ſ. boil them at a gentle fire for an hour; to the ſtraining, add yellow Wax ʒ i. ſ. after ſimper it till it come to an Ointment; ſpread it on Cloth, and apply it.

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*Rickets, Worms, and Spleen.*

TAke the Wood or Bark of Tamarisk, Bark of Aſh and Ivy, of each ʒ ij. infuſe them in a quart of Beer; after twenty four hours drink of it; when 'tis out, add more Beer to the Barks, and ſo do the third time, after uſe new Barks; 'tis to be drunk conſtantly, the oftner the better. This is that famous Ricket-Wood.

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*A Powder for Wind, excellent.*

TAke of the Seeds of Burdock ʒ ij. Aniſeeds and Liquoriſh, each ʒ i. Make of all a fine Powder, and mix them all with white-Sugar-Candy. The Doſe is ʒ i.

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*You have the Spaniſh Balfom in the former Impreſſion of the Marrow, with others; but becauſe Zacutus Luſit. commends his for the beſt, take it.*

TAke Flowers of St. John's-Wort ʒ viij. Roots of Valerian, *Carduus Benediſtus*, each ʒ iv. cleaned Wheat ʒ v. beat them and infuſe them for twenty four hours in lb iij. of White-Wine; put into them the next day Oil-Olive old lb iij. boil them at a gentle fire to the waſting of the Juices and Wine, ſtirring it continually; after make expreſſion, adding Turpentine lb ij. after boil them at a gentle fire in a pot well ſtopt for a quarter of an hour; after remove it from the fire, and ſtir in, whiſt hot, *Olibanum* in Powder ʒ viij. After put them to the fire a quarter of an hour,

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continually stirring them: after remove it and stop it till it be cold, and reserve it for use.

If in the first infusion you add flowers of Rosemary and lesser Centaury, each ʒ i. and as you mix the Oil with the Turpentine, you add Oil of Earth-Worms ʒ ss. it will be excellent and admirable in curing Wounds: 'tis to be applyed very hot, the Wound having been first washed in White-Wine.

Unguent. pro Scab. puërorum *Zacuti.*

℞ **O** L. de liquid. Amb. vel Bals. naturalis ʒ i. ol. Amygd. amar. ʒ iij. Misc. This is safe and excellent.

An Ointment for any Ach, Pain, or Bruise.

**T**ake of Neats-foot Oil ʒ ij. Muscadine, or Canary ʒ ss. the Leaves and Seeds of Agrimony stript of the stalk, and shred small M. ij. Lavender so done M. i. put them all into a Pipkin well pasted, and bake it with Household-Bread, after strain it. 'Tis to be thus done twice, or thrice, adding each time the like quantity of Wine and Herbs to the Oil. Anoint the part grieved twice a day, rubbing it very well before the fire.

For the Itch, oft proved.

℞ **U** Nguent. Enulat. S. Mer. ʒ ij. Sulph. viv. ʒ i. ss. Alum. ust; Camphor. an. ʒ i. ol. Ros. ʒ ij. ol. Sassa. Chym. gut. viij. Misc.

*The admirable Vertues of Old Venice-Treacle and Mithridate, if truly dispensed, as at Venice; with their proper Vehicles in several Diseases.*

**A**mongst the infinite Vertues of the Theriacal Antidote, it hath an admirable quality in preserving from the Plagne; conserves Health, renders Men quiet and chearful, resists the Passions of the Mind,

Mind, removes and shakes off Melancholy, consumes all corrupt Humors of the Body, and all unprofitable superfluities of the Veins and Passages, and strengthens them, rendring Men very lively, given with Wine, and Cordial-Water.

It cures the *Plague*, and all contagious Diseases, exhibited with the Waters of Scordium, Carduus Benedictus, Vipers-Grafs, or Goats-Rue.

It helps with wonderful success the bites of all venomous Animals whatsoever, given in Wine, or the foresaid Waters. As also for bites of mad-Dogs, given often as before.

It wastes and expels what venom of poyson soever, taken by the Mouth, and wonderfully helps being infected with any Venom, if a double Dose be given in the foresaid Waters. It also being frequently used preserves from all fear of Poison, suspected to be taken or given, and keeps them altogether safe.

'Tis efficacious against the *Vertigo*, or swimming in the Head, taken in the foresaid quantity with honied-water, or any other Cephalick Liquor.

It much conduceth in the *Falling-Sickness*, exhibited in honied-Water, if the Party be slender; but if fat, and full, with honied-Vinegar, or the Waters of Piony, Betony, Marjoram, Balm, Spike. 'Tis most prevalent above other Medicines in the *Apoplexy*, exhibited as in *Epilepsie*.

It excels in the *Palsie*, and all trembling of the Members, and helps to recal and restore the Senses, and Motion to their sanity, used as before.

The same *Theriaca* new, which exceeds not a years age, taken with the Waters of Lettice, Endive, or Red-Poppy, wonderfully bridles the *Delirium*, and helps Sleep.

'Tis a try'd Remedy in inveterate pains of the Head, *Megrim*, Soda, and *Cephalaea*, given in Betony-Water. 'Tis also very profitable for difficult hearing, with the Water of Eye-bright, or Ash.

'Tis an indubitable and safe Remedy in *Asthma's* and any straitness of the Breast, with difficulty of breathing; with Vinegar of Squills, or the Decoctions of Hyssop, Elicampane, and Scabious. It prevails much in Coughs with honied-water, a Fever being absent; or, if present, with Currans-Water.

It stays bleeding in the beginning with *Posca*, i. e. Vinegar and Water: but, if it be more inveterate, with Rain-water, Waters of Plantain, Purslain, or Bindweed.

'Tis very helpful in *swooning*, and *passions of the Heart*, with Wine, if there be no Fever; but if there be, with Waters of Sorrel or Balm. It *easeth pain in the Stomach* rising from a cold Cause, helps the *weakness thereof*; helps *digestion*; removes *loathing, dog-appetite*, with Broth, or Wine. Being taken of it self, or with Wine, it cures the Disease *Cholera*. It *kills Worms* of the Belly, removing *Hunger* stir'd up by them, drunk with the Waters of Grass or Wormwood.

It *qualifies and easeth pains of the Colick* (there being no inflammation of the Guts) in Veal-broth, or Chicken-broth; 'tis also most secure for *Iliaca Passio*, (the Guts not inflam'd) with Cock-broth.

It *opens obstructions of the Liver and Spleen*, brings down their *Tumors*, if taken with honyed-water, the decoction of *Asarum*, broom, or Spleenwort.

It wonderfully profits in the *Leprosie*, *Elephantiasis*, *Pfora*, Scabs, and all Diseases of the Skin, with the Waters or Decoctions of Scabious, Hops, Featherfew, or Succory.

It helps much *ill-habit of Body*, with Wine, or the Decoction of *Asarum*; as also the *Dropsie*, so given.

It stays and cures *Lientery*, the smoothness or flux of the *Stomach* and *Intestines* from Indigestion; with Waters of Plantain, or Shepherds-Pouch, Ladies-Mantle, Speedwel, Sengreen, Horse-tail, and such as consolidate. Also *Dysentery*, and *Ulcers of the Guts* with the foresaid Waters. It breaks the *Stone in the Reins*, with honyed-water, or Juice of Lemons, with Water of Pimpernel, Saxifrage, or with Water of the Juice of green Nut-shells; it also *expels* from the Reins *viscous Humors*.

It also provokes Urin in *Dysuria* and *Ischuria*, given with the Decoction or Water of Smallage, Parsley, Sparagus, Rest-Harrow, Eringo's, Sweet-Fennel, Pellitory, Saxifrage, &c. Also *Ulcers of the Bladder* are cured by this Antidote taken with the Decoction of French-Mallows, or Melon-Seeds. It *provokes Venery*, strengthening the *Genitals* with Wine.

It *provokes the Courses* in the Broth of Red-Fetches; as also the *suppression of the Hemorrhoids*. It also suppresseth and hinders the *superfluities of the Courses*, unless it be inveterate, taken with the Decoction of Sumach, or *Consolida*; as also the superfluous flux of the *Hemorrhoids*. It *expels* very happily the *dead Birth*, in honyed-water, in which is boiled *Dictamnus*.

It wonderfully helps those that have *Cancers*, exhibited in Wine;

it's,

it's profitable in the *Gout*, and all pains of the *Joints*, *Sciatica*, taken with the Decoction of *Eupatory* of *Avicen*, or *Groundpine*. it mollifies, discusses, and resolves hardness of *Members* arising from cold, by it's heat strengthening them, given in Wine.

It's profitable in *Quartans*, and other *Diseases* from *Melancholy* Humors, with thin Wine, or the Decoction of *Balm*, *Spleenwort*, or *Tamarisk*, and is the most safe Remedy. 'Tis also excellent in pestilent and malign Fevers, taken with some *Cordial Waters* in the state of those Fevers, or after the evacuation of some of the Humors. It easeth those cold shakings attending *Phlegmatick* and *Melancholick* Fevers, drunk with Wine, or Waters of *Wormwood*, & *Balm*: At the same time the *Spine* of the *Back* may be anointed with it.

The Dose of it is from ʒ i. to ʒ i. fasting, and the *Stomach* being emptied from its Excrements: But in *Venom* give ʒ ij.

Children, much less decrepit, are not to take it, because by its heat it resolves theirs; and much less Women with Child, because it procures Abortion. 'Tis not to be taken in Summer, nor Dog-days, but in the Fall, Spring and Winter it may be.

*Mithridate* is also admirable and very profitable in infinite Diseases of Man's Body, especially in Affects of the Mother, and Womb; and its Vertues may be truly said to be the same with the *Theriaca*, having the same Dose, and Vehicles.

*An Excellent Eye-Water, communicated to me by Dr. Willis.*

℞ *Camph* ʒ i. incis. tenuis. pon. in vaf. claus. cum succ. *Limon*. Stent simul per noct. mane pon. omn. in *Polegm*. *Vitriol*. ℥ ss. in *Vitr*. bene claus. pro usu. When 'tis used, strain it out, put some in a spoon, and warm it, dip the Finger or a Linnen Cloth in it, and with it wet the Eye, Eye-lid and Temples, a pretty while night and morning. 'Tis also good in Euras.

*Laudan. liquid Cydoniat.* *Helmont.*

℞ *Pii* correct. ʒ iv. *Croc*. ʒ ij. suc. *Cydon*. ℥ ij. ss. flor. *Cerevis*. *Cochl*. iv. ferment. simul in digest. donec. subsid. *Croc*. & *Opium*, exprime per filtr. deinde eidem Menstruo add. *Cinam*. ʒ ij. lign. *Al. Caryophyl*. a. ʒ i. Diger. per 14 dies, filtr. & extr. ad consist. qual. placuerit.

This *Dr. Willis* gave me, engaging me not to discover it till after his Death; which engagement I kept. He told me he had it from a German Gentleman who had the use of his Chamber at *Oxford*, and said he had it from *Helmont* himself.

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